The following species have not been found under more arctic conditions than those existing in East Finmark:—

Typhlomangelia nivalis.
Spirotropis carinata.
Taranis cirrata.
Odostomia turgida.
—— *unidentata.*
—— *turrita.*
Pyrgulina eximia.
—— *spiralis.*
Eulima bilineata.
Alvania Jeffreysii.
Jeffreysia globularis.
Marsenia prodita.
Gibbula tumida.
Pilidium fulvum.
Hanleyia debilis.
Pecten tigrinus.
—— *septemradiatus.*
Limea Sarsi.
Modiola phaseolina.
Venus gallina.
—— *fasciata.*
Lucina borealis.
Mactra subtruncata.
Corbula gibba.

A comparison of this list of East Finmark Mollusca with two Norwegian catalogues which I have previously published will illustrate the changes in the Molluscan Fauna as we go further north up the Norwegian coast (see Norman, "Mollusca of the Fiords near Bergen," Journal of Conchology, vol. ii. 1879, p. 8; and "A Month on the Trondhjem Fiord," Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xii. 1893, p. 341).

[To be continued.]

L.—*On a new Species of* Paramithrax *from New Zealand.* By George M. Thomson, F.L.S.

[Plates VII. & VIII.]

In the course of a trawling-cruise round the coasts of this colony undertaken by the Marine Department numerous trials of the inshore fishing-grounds were made by Mr. Ayson, Inspector of Fisheries, in the small chartered steamer the 'Doto.' In the course of one of these trials off Cape Saunders a number of specimens of the fine new crab described in this paper were obtained at a depth of about 50 fathoms and at a distance of some 10 miles off shore. It is rather remarkable that, though trawling has been carried on for a year or two now, the same species should not, so far as I am aware, have been met with again. There are no doubt periods of seasonal migrations even of such slow-moving creatures as crabs, for on a more recent occasion, but only once, the trawl brought up a great many specimens of *Prionorhynchus Edwardsii*, a

remarkably large species originally known only from the Auckland and Campbell Islands.

The genus *Paramithrax* is represented in New Zealand by four species. Of these the three formerly described species, *P. Peronii*, M.-Edw., *P. minor*, Filhol, and *P. Latreilli*, Miers, are found along the coasts of both islands from between tide-marks to a depth of 20 fathoms. They are smaller than the species described here as *P. longipes*, and differ not only in the length of their legs, but in having the external maxillipeds smooth externally, so that the various articulations can be easily made out, while in the new species these appendages are buried in a dense mass of felted hairs.

The following is a description of the species:—

Paramithrax longipes, sp. n.
(Pls. VII. & VIII.)

Carapace almost smooth. Spines of the rostrum not divergent. Branchial regions with four submarginal spines. Basal joint of external antennæ nearly square above, its inner margin bearing a ridge which ends in a blunt tubercle. External maxillipeds buried in thick hairs, except a central white knob. Carpus of chelipeds tubercled, but without ridges; fingers smooth internally.

Male.—Carapace ovoid, rather convex, with a somewhat pronounced dorsal ridge; surface covered with scattered tubercles, rising occasionally on the median line into blunt spines, destitute of hairs.

The rostrum is produced into two long acute spines, the intermediate space being filled with short hooked hairs.

The hepatic region rises into a prominent pointed tubercle at a short distance from the margin.

The four submarginal spines on the branchial region are placed at a considerable distance from each other, the last well up on the dorsal surface. A ridge with a few tubercles passes obliquely forwards across the front of the branchial region, while in the middle of the same, a little distance to each side of the median line of the carapace, there rises a prominent spinose tubercle.

The sternal plate is deeply hollowed out between the bases of the chelipeds and is transversely ridged opposite each ambulatory leg. The abdomen is 6-jointed; the first joint is very narrow, the next much wider, the rest contracting to the extremity.

The basal joint of the external antennæ is broad, nearly square above, its outer margin somewhat curved and ending

in a rounded knob, while its inner margin is produced into a strong ridge standing almost at right angles to the joint and running out into a distinct spine. The flagellum reaches slightly beyond the spines of the rostrum.

The *external maxillipeds* are so thickly covered with felted hairs that only the line of junction of their second and third joints is seen, and this stands out as a tumid white projection. The inner half of the second joint is produced upwards and the outer half of the third joint downwards, the whole forming a closely-locked articulation.

The *chelipeds* are shorter than the first pair of ambulatory legs; the meros bears a few spinose tubercles on the outside and one acute tooth at its widened extremity between the prominent joint tubercles; the carpus has several tubercles on the outer surface, but is not ridged; the hand is quite smooth, externally slightly concave, on the inner side produced into a broad median elevation, above which is a long blood-red patch, all the rest of the joint being white; fingers acute at their extremities, smooth internally.

The *ambulatory legs* are very long, slender, and smooth; the meros of the first pair as long as the two succeeding joints; the dactyla cylindrical, slender, rugose towards the extremities and ending in smooth yellowish-brown claws.

In *colour* the carapace and legs are whitish grey, with blood-red spots; the hands also have a characteristic blood-red patch on the upper inner side.

Female.—The body is smaller in every way, the chelipeds are very much shorter than the first pair of ambulatory feet and are very slender.

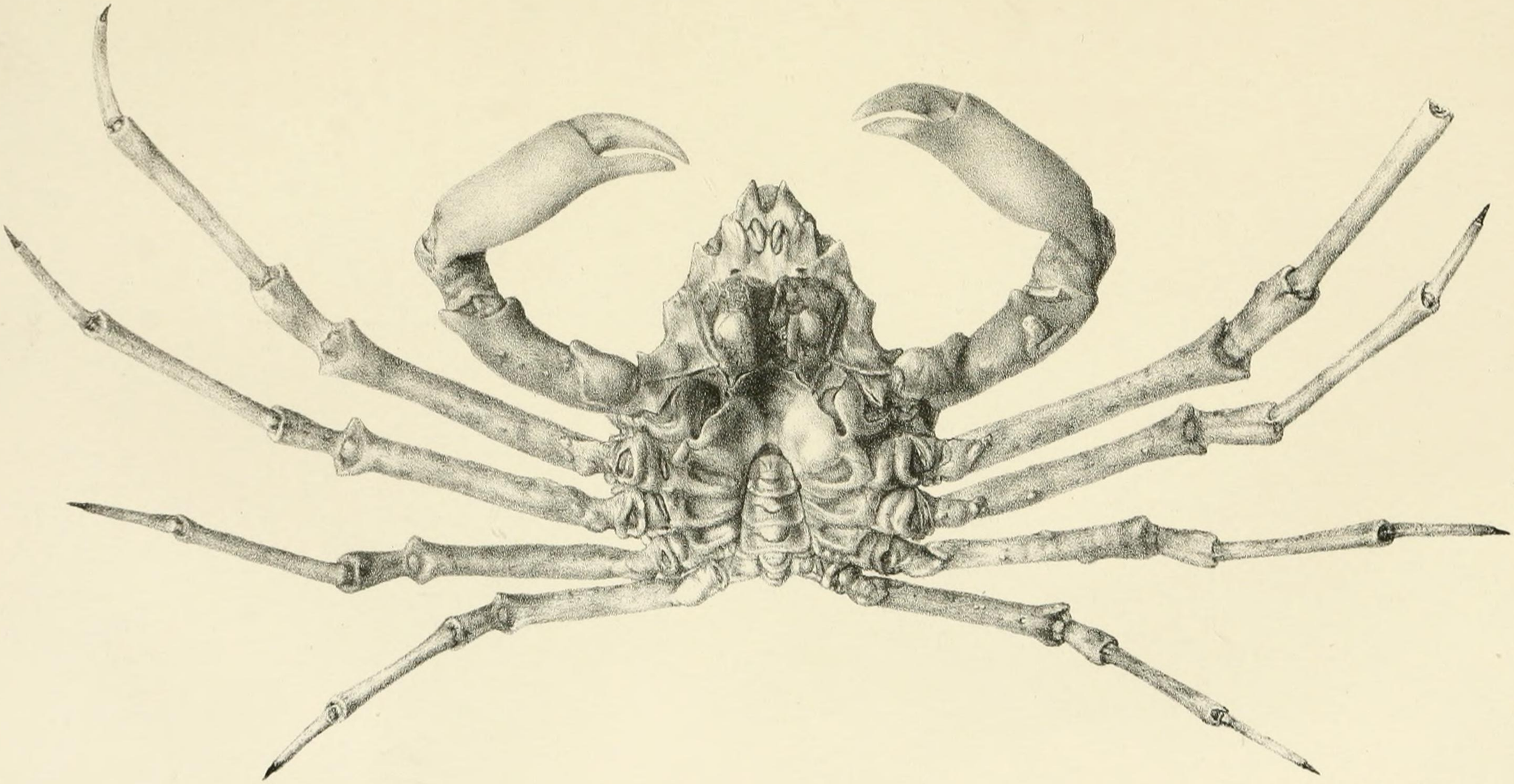
Dimensions in millimetres.

	♂.	♀.
Length of carapace	70	55
Breadth of carapace	62	40
Length of cheliped	110	48
„ hand of same	45	21
„ first ambulatory leg	160	73

When the chelipeds of the male are extended the distance between their tips is 215 millim., between the tips of the first ambulatory legs 300 millim.

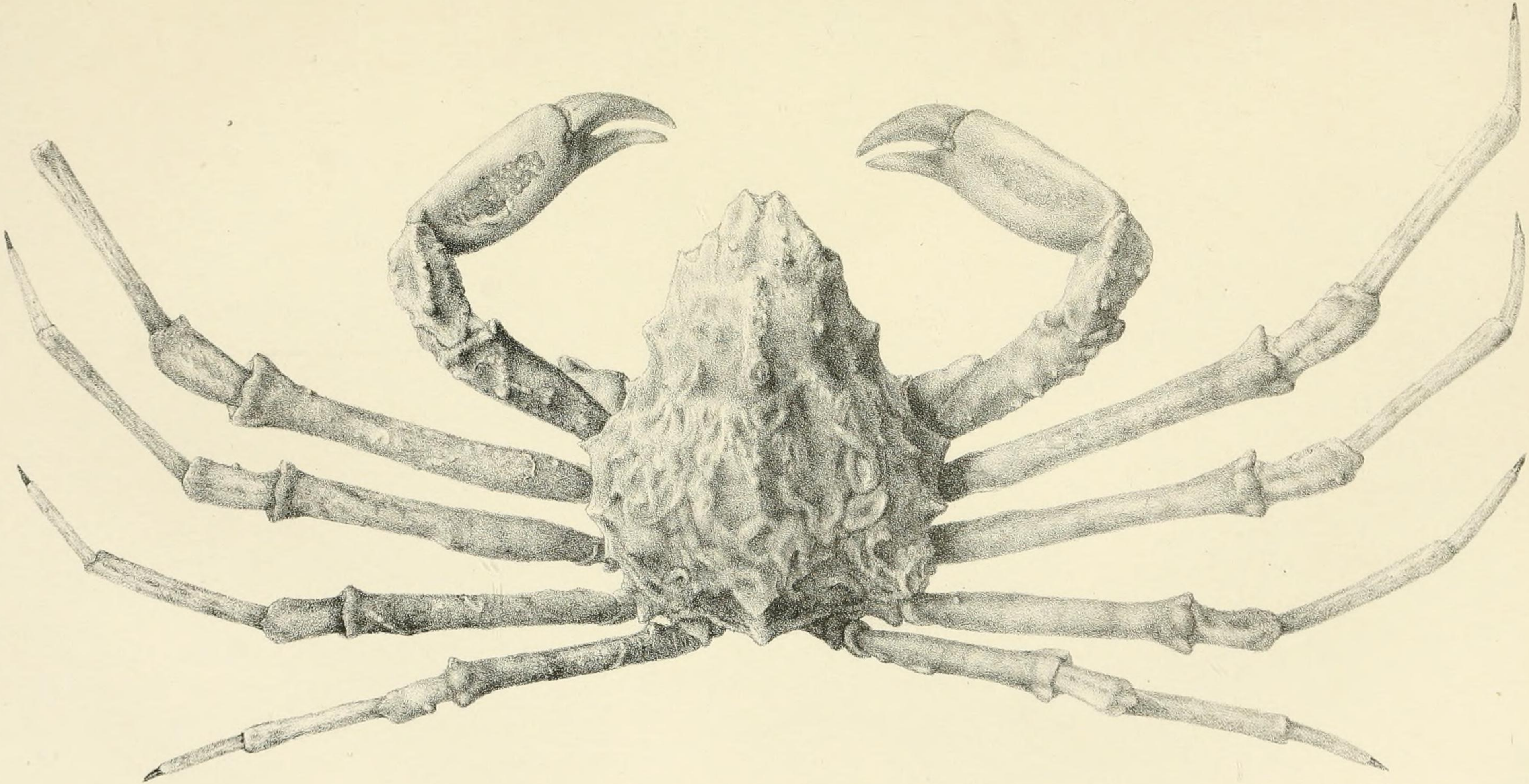
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE VII. *Paramithrax longipes*, G. M. Thomson. ♂, front view.
PLATE VIII. The same, dorsal view.



R. Mintern lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.



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