

a Pagurid with a completely calcified cephalo-thorax; the short abdomen exhibits only traces of segmentation, and the ultimate appendages are symmetrical and well developed (see fig. 329).

"The Galatheidea form a large and interesting portion of the collection, and several species extended to great depths. Examples of the genus *Munida*, many of which are new to science, were taken at various depths from shallow water to 600 fathoms, in all the great oceans explored; the occurrence of a species at Station 113A, off the Brazilian coast (7 to 20 fathoms), with the rostral spine distinctly serrated, is of interest. The genus *Galathea* appears to be confined to comparatively shallow water, reaching its limit at 100 fathoms, but specimens of the allied *Diptychus*, apparently a deep-sea representative of *Galathea*, were got from considerable depths down to 600 fathoms. The deep-water forms present many points of interest, and several of them belong to genera lately described by the naturalists of the recent American and French deep-sea expeditions. The eyes are almost invariably devoid of pigment, and are apparently functionless; in some cases the ocular peduncle is prolonged into a spine, while the convex cornea still remains on its outer surface. In a single specimen from Station 196 (825 fathoms), the eyes are represented only by a single spine on either side, in front of the peduncle of the external antenna. The beautiful Galatheid figured (*Ptychogaster milne-edwardsi*, fig. 330) was dredged at Station 310 (400 fathoms); it differs from the only other known species, *Ptychogaster spinifer*, A. M.-E., and *Ptychogaster formosus*, A. M.-E., in having all the abdominal segments furnished with spines on the dorsal aspect."

