

part of the carapace, and its lateral margin is armed with seven or eight minute denticles; the lateral border of the carapace bears from eight to nine spinules. The merus of the external maxillipedes is short, with the inner margin bispinose. In the female the chelipedes are more slender than in males. This species appears to be widely distributed; it has been recorded from the Philippines and the Australian coast, and I have recently examined specimens which were taken by Mr. E. Thurston off the Pearl Banks at Tuticorin, South India.

*Galathea longirostris*, Dana, from the Fiji Islands, is a closely allied species, but the rostrum is apparently narrower, the spinules on the margins of the carapace are less distinct, and the second abdominal segment is acute on either side.

*Galathea australiensis*, Stimpson (Pl. XII. fig. 5).

*Galathea australiensis*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 89, 1858.

” ” Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 161, 1882.

*Habitat*.—Station 190, Arafura Sea; depth, 49 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A female without chelipedes or legs.

This agrees on the whole with Stimpson's brief diagnosis. The ischium of the external maxillipedes has a median curved ridge on its outer surface; the merus is slightly shorter than the ischium, with two well-marked spines on the inner margin, one of which is situated near the distal end. The types were taken at Port Jackson. Haswell is of opinion that it may have to be united with *Galathea spinosirostris*, Dana.

*Galathea subsquamata*, Stimpson (Pl. XII. fig. 4).

*Galathea subsquamata*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 90, 1858.

*Habitat*.—Stations 204A or 204B, off Tablas Island, Philippines; depth, 100 to 115 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A female (bearing ova) without chelipedes or legs.

This specimen is apparently closely allied to or identical with Stimpson's species. The striæ on the anterior gastric and hepatic areas are short, wavy, and scale-like, those on the hepatic area and the front row of the gastric area being tipped by spinules. The rostrum bears four well-marked acute spines on each side, and its upper surface is provided with numerous indistinct scales of small size; each lateral spine is separated by a rounded notch from the base of the one immediately in front. The ischium of the external maxillipedes has its outer margin produced into a strong spine; the inner border of the merus is trispinose—the third or distal spine being of small size—and the outer border is provided with two small spines near the distal end; the outer surface of both merus and carpus is obscurely squamose. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle is