

armed with somewhat larger spines than is usual in species of *Galathea*. The carapace measures 10.5 mm. in length, and the rostrum 4 mm.; Stimpson's type-specimen came from Ousima Island and was of smaller size.

*Galathea grandirostris*, Stimpson (Pl. XII. fig. 3).

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

? *Galathea deflexifrons*, Haswell, Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 163, 1882.

*Habitat*.—Station 209, off Zebu, Philippines, January 19, 1875; depth, 95 to 100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A male without chelipedes or limbs.

As in the case of the two preceding species this identification must be held to be somewhat doubtful. The rostrum is broad, triangular, and deflexed, with five or six minute teeth on each lateral border, and the upper surface pubescent. The striæ on the carapace are numerous and strongly ciliated; the gastric region is unarmed. The merus of the external maxillipedes is slightly shorter than the ischium, its inner margin is bispinose, and the outer surface is obscurely squamose; a few minute dentations are present on the outer margin of both merus and carpus. The sculpture of the abdominal segments is more strongly marked than usual. I believe that *Galathea deflexifrons*, Haswell, will prove to be identical with this species and not with *Galathea elegans*, White, as suggested by Miers, for Stimpson expressly states that his types are allied to the latter. The carapace of the Challenger specimen measures 7 mm. in length.

*Galathea dispersa*, Spence Bate.

*Galathea dispersa*, Spence Bate, Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. iii. p. 3, 1859.

„ „ Kinahan, Trans. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv. p. 99, woodcut, 1871.

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

*Habitat*.—Station VIIp, off Tenerife, Canaries, February 10, 1873; depth, 75 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. Two specimens, male and female, the latter with ova.

The rostrum is armed with four spines on each side which increase in size from behind forwards, and its upper surface is pubescent. The first striated ridge on the gastric area, situated at the base of the rostrum, bears from two to six spinules, but in some cases they are obsolete; the number of spines on the lateral border of the carapace varies considerably and one or two spinules may be present on the hepatic area. The ischium of the external maxillipedes bears an elevated longitudinal line near the middle of its outer surface, and the lateral margins are prolonged distally into two acute spines, of which the external is more prominent; the merus is shorter than the ischium, and an acute spine always exists near the middle of its inner margin, the two lateral margins are usually prolonged distally into minute spinules, and one or two spinules are frequently