

present on the inner margin between the central spine and the distal end. The merus and carpus of the chelipedes are spinose internally, the propodus usually bears a row of short spinules on its outer border, and the upper surface is pubescent and somewhat flattened; the fingers are as a rule straight and in close contact, but in old males those of the right side become bent, the dactylus is provided with a prominent tubercular tooth on the inner margin, and there is a considerable intervening hiatus; a slight hiatus may also exist between the fingers of the left side.

The foregoing characters are furnished by specimens taken in the British seas, where this species occurs commonly in shallow water. After careful examination I am unable to find any points of difference in the Challenger examples.

Two species of *Galathea* were taken in Simon's Bay, South Africa, at a depth of 5 to 18 fathoms, from which locality the type of *Galathea labidolepta*, Stimpson, was procured. The first of these, represented by a single male specimen (figured twice the natural size on Pl. XII.), which I refer with considerable hesitation to Stimpson's species, is either very closely allied to or identical with *Galathea dispersa*. The second species, represented by three imperfect specimens, is of much smaller size, the body of a male measuring 17.5 mm. in length, while a female with ova measures only 11 mm. In these the merus of the external maxillipedes is considerably longer and narrower than the ischium (a character in which it agrees with the common European *Galathea squamifera*, Leach), the inner margin bears two acute spinules near its distal end, and a few minute spinules are present on the outer margin. The chelipedes in the single specimen in which they are still present (a female) are very slender, and the fingers exceed the palm in length. It is impossible to say which of these species, or indeed whether either of them, is referable to *Galathea labidolepta*. The original description of the latter is very incomplete and the size is not recorded; the brief diagnosis would indeed apply to either of the Challenger species in most respects, but as regards the external maxillipedes, in the form of which they differ to a marked extent, Stimpson has furnished no account.

*Galathea aculeata*, Haswell.

*Galathea aculeata*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. vi. p. 761, 1882; Catal. Austral. Crust., p. 162, 1882.

*Habitat.*—Station 172, off Nukalofa, Tongatabu; depth, 18 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. A male specimen.

Station 208, off Manila; depth, 18 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Several specimens, including a female with ova.

The brevity of Haswell's description renders the identification of this species very uncertain. It is apparently allied to *Galathea australiensis*, Stimpson, but the gastric