

spinules are absent, the lateral rostral denticles are less markedly spinulous and of smaller size, while the median rostral spine is very long, narrow, and acute. The striæ on the carapace are well marked, and fringed with tolerably long hairs. The merus of the external maxillipedes is much shorter than the ischium, and its inner margin bears two or three slender spinules, while, in some specimens at least, one or two obscure dentations are present on the outer margin. In the single specimen which still retains the chelipedes (a male) the fingers are separated by a hiatus, whereas Haswell states that they do not gape; this cannot, however, be considered a difference of much importance. The largest specimen measures about 12 mm. in length. The types came from the coast of Queensland.

*Galathea pusilla*, Henderson (Pl. XII. fig. 1).

*Galathea pusilla*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 407, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is comparatively smooth, only about eight transverse striæ being present, and these are fringed with very short hairs; the regions are ill defined, and each lateral border bears eight or nine spinules. The gastric area is armed anteriorly with two pairs of spinules separated by a rather wide median interval. The rostrum is broadly triangular<sup>1</sup> and slightly depressed, a prominent spine is placed at either side of the base immediately over the ocular peduncle, and a minute spinule is situated on either side near the apex (in one specimen this spinule is absent); the apex is narrow and acute.

The ischium of the external maxillipedes has its outer border prolonged distally into an acute spine; the merus is much shorter than the ischium, the inner border is armed near its middle with a curved acute spinule, and a similar projection is present at the distal end of the outer border. The anterior prolongation of the first antennal peduncular joint present in most (if not all) species of *Galathea* is very long, slender, and acute, indeed, it is visible from above as a spine lying outside the eye-stalk.

The chelipedes (which have become detached) are pubescent, and the lateral margins and upper surface of the merus, carpus, and propodus bear a few curved spinules; the fingers do not equal the palm in length, and their opposed edges are irregularly toothed. The ambulatory limbs have the anterior borders of the meri and carpi armed with short spinules; the dactyli are more than half the length of the propodi and almost straight, with the posterior margin bearing a series of minute horny spines.

The abdominal segments are comparatively smooth, the striæ being almost devoid of hairs.

Length of body of a male 10 mm., of chelipede (detached) 11 mm., of carapace 5 mm., of rostrum 1.8 mm.

<sup>1</sup> In the figure it is represented as rather narrower than it actually is, and the size of the lateral apical spinules is exaggerated.