

acute teeth on each side, the first of which is slightly smaller than the others; the merus of the external maxillipedes is longer than the ischium, and its inner border is armed with two acute and subequal spines near the distal end. All the specimens are imperfect, but several detached chelipedes preserved in the same bottle, which I believe belong to this species, induce me to regard it as distinct from *Galathea intermedia*. The hand is somewhat swollen, and in all cases the immobile finger is bent, so that a hiatus often of considerable size exists between the fingers, whereas in *Galathea intermedia* the whole chelipede is extremely slender, and the fingers are in contact along the whole of their inner margins. A closer examination also shows that in the Challenger specimens the rostrum is slightly broader, the lateral teeth are of larger size, and the terminal acute spine is shorter than in *Galathea intermedia*. I do not, however, feel justified in assigning a new name to the species, but regret at the same time that the lateness of this discovery prevents me from figuring any of the specimens.

Genus *Munida*, Leach.

- Munida*, Leach, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., t. xviii. p. 52, 1820.
 „ Desmarest, Consid. sur les Crust., p. 190, 1825.
 „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 478, 1852.
 „ Bell, Brit. Crust., p. 206, 1853.
 „ Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 76, 1858.
 „ Heller, Crust. südlichen Europa, p. 192, 1863.
 „ Miers, Catal. New Zealand Crust., p. 68, 1876.

Rostrum slender and styliform, with a well-developed supraorbital spine on either side of its base. Carapace with the surface usually spinulose and the cardiac area as a rule distinctly circumscribed. Chelipedes and ambulatory limbs elongated and slender. One or more of the abdominal segments usually with a series of spinules on the anterior dorsal margin.

At the date of publication of the *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés* only a single species, the common European *Munida rugosa* (Fabricius), was known to science, which Milne-Edwards, following the example of many of the older writers, placed in the genus *Galathea*. With the exception of the striking difference in the form of the rostrum and supraorbital spines, it is evident that the two genera share many features in common. Recent deep-sea investigations have increased the number of species from about half a dozen to upwards of thirty, and have shown at the same time that the genus has an extended bathymetrical distribution, some at least of the species reaching a depth of over 1000 fathoms, while the majority are found most abundantly at depths varying from 100 to 300 fathoms. The appendages of the first abdominal segment are occasionally absent in the male.¹

¹ They are absent in the following species:—*Munida normani*, Henderson, *Munida squamosa*, Henderson, *Munida granulata*, Henderson, and *Munida scabra*, Henderson.