

depths varying from 573 to 1030 fathoms; its occurrence in the Pacific is a matter of extreme interest.

*Munida spinulifera*, Miers.

*Munida spinulifera*, Miers, Crust. in Zool. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 279, pl. xxxi. fig. A, 1884.

*Habitat*.—Amboina; depth, 15 fathoms. An imperfect male specimen (without chelipedes) measuring 16 mm. in length.

This species is allied to *Munida japonica*, Stimpson, as well as to *Munida militaris*, Henderson. The rostrum is arcuate and more than twice the length of the supraorbital spines. The gastric area of the carapace is armed in front with a transverse row of spinules, about twelve or thirteen in number; a spinule is also present on each branchial area immediately behind the cervical groove. The external maxillipedes are somewhat pubescent, and the merus is armed with a single spine near the proximal end of its inner margin. The second abdominal segment has several spinules on its anterior margin, and a few of very small size also occur on the third segment.

The types were dredged by the "Alert" in the Arafura Sea at a depth of from 32 to 36 fathoms.

*Munida spinosa*, Henderson (Pl. III. fig. 3).

*Munida spinosa*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 408, 1885.

*Characters*.—The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace and slightly upturned towards the apex; the supraorbital spines are distinctly elevated, with a slight divergence, and extend a little beyond the middle of the rostrum. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are strongly developed, and as a rule without hairs; the gastric area is distinctly circumscribed, and bears in front from six to ten spines arranged in a semilunar-shaped row, of which the two largest are situated behind the supra-orbitals, a single spinule (occasionally absent) is found on each branchial region immediately behind the cervical groove, and a spine occurs in front of this on the area formed by the splitting of the cervical groove. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with about seven well-marked spines, two of which are placed in front of the anterior division of the cervical groove; the first or postorbital is longer than any of the others.

The chelipedes are long and of moderate width, with all the joints strongly spinose, the largest spines being, however, situated on the merus; the spines on the upper surface of the propodus are more curved than usual and arranged in three rows; the fingers are