

in size, are situated in front of the anterior division of the cervical groove. The posterior margin of the carapace is usually provided with two spines.

The chelipedes are narrow and subcylindrical, with the joints squamose and slightly spiny, the spines being most strongly developed on the merus; the propodus (including the immobile finger) is about three times the length of the carpus, and the spines are confined to its inner surface; the fingers are remarkably slender, and slightly curved, their length being almost equal to that of the palm, the opposed edges are finely dentate and in contact throughout, though three or four slightly more obvious teeth can be made out on the immobile finger. The ambulatory limbs are flattened; the upper surface of the meral, carpal, and propodal joints is squamose, while the two former have their anterior and posterior margins in addition spinose; the dactyli are short and their front margins are finely crenated.

The eyes are of moderate size and slightly compressed. The anterior prolongation of the first antennal peduncular joint is short, not exceeding the second joint. The ischium and to a slight extent also the merus of the external maxillipedes are squamose externally, the inner border of the first of these joints terminates distally in a spine, and a slightly larger one is placed near the middle of the corresponding border of the merus.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments bear four spines each on the anterior margin, the two lateral of these are almost obsolete on the fourth segment, but a prominent median spine occurs near the posterior margin; the dorsal surface of the fifth and sixth segments is squamose.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 14 mm., length of body 35 mm., of carapace 15 mm., of rostrum 6 mm., of chelipede 62 mm., of chela 26 mm., of first ambulatory leg 44 mm.

The subcylindrical and scaly chelipedes, along with the armature of the carapace, characterise this species. Females are of slightly smaller size than males, and they along with young individuals have the various spines less strongly developed; in some cases the transverse cardiac spinules may even be absent.

I have pleasure in dedicating this species to the Rev. Canon Norman, well known for his labours among the North Atlantic Crustacea, to whom I am personally much indebted for assistance and advice, rendered when the collection was first placed in my hands.

*Habitat*.—Station 173, off Matuku, Fiji Islands; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Eleven specimens, eight of which are males.

*Munida incerta*, n. sp. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4).

*Characters*.—The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace and slightly depressed; the supraorbital spines are about two-thirds the length of the rostrum and