

somewhat bent. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are numerous and pubescent; the gastric area is moderately convex, with two spines in front placed immediately behind the supraorbitals; the cardiac area is unarmed and almost flat; three spines placed in a longitudinal row are present on the boundary between each branchial region and the cardiac area. The lateral margin of the carapace bears five or six spines, but with the exception of the first none are of large size; the posterior margin is unarmed.

The chelipedes are wanting in the single specimen. The ambulatory limbs are flattened; the upper surface of the merus, carpus, and propodus is covered with hair-clad scales of small size, and the lateral margins of the two former joints are spinose; the dactyli are more than half the length of the propodi.

The eyes are of large size and strongly compressed, with a fringe of long hairs passing over the upper surface of each cornea. The anterior prolongation of the first antennal peduncular joint is long, slightly curved, and freely movable, forming a spine visible from above which lies external to the eyes. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are finely squamose externally, the former has a short conical spine at the distal end of its inner border, while the latter has a single well-marked spine near the middle of the same border, and a spine of smaller size at the distal end of the outer border.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are armed precisely as in the last species; the dorsal surface of the fifth and sixth segments, telson, and last pair of appendages is covered with minute ciliated scales.

Breadth of carapace (of a female) 17 mm., length of body 39 mm., of carapace 16 mm., of rostrum 8 mm., of first ambulatory leg 46 mm.

This species, inadvertently omitted from the diagnoses of the new species of Galathodea taken by the Challenger, is allied to *Munida normani*, from which, however, it is distinguished by its longer rostrum, the different form of the cardiac area of the carapace, the smaller and pubescent scales on the ambulatory limbs and last abdominal segments, but above all by the great development of the antennal spine.

*Habitat.*—Station 200, off Sibago Island, Philippines; depth, 250 fathoms; bottom, green mud. An imperfect female specimen.

*Munida squamosa*, Henderson (Pl. XIII. fig. 1).

*Munida squamosa*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 409, 1885.

*Characters.*—The rostrum is almost horizontal and a little more than one-third the length of the carapace; the supraorbital spines are slightly curved and about three-fourths the length of the rostrum. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are finely granulated and slightly pubescent; the gastric area is convex, with a pair of spines placed immediately behind the supraorbitals; the cardiac area is distinctly circumscribed, and triangular in outline, with a well-developed median spine on the anterior margin which