

overhangs a narrow area posterior to the united cervical grooves; a single spinule (occasionally absent) is present on each branchial region, placed behind the cervical groove and near the confines of the cardiac area. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with about six spines, only the first of which reaches any considerable size, two being situated in front of the anterior division of the cervical groove. The posterior margin of the carapace is raised, and bears two spines.

The chelipedes are moderately long, and the merus, carpus, and propodus are covered with large almost smooth scales, some of which, on the inner surface of the same joints, more especially the merus, are produced into spines; in females and young males the chelipedes are narrow and cylindrical, whereas in adult males the hand is slightly dilated; the propodus is about two and a half times the length of the carpus (in adult males it is somewhat longer) and comparatively few spines are present on the inner surface; the fingers are long and slender, being about two-thirds the length of the palm, and the tip of the dactylus fits in between two small teeth at the apex of the immobile finger; in females the fingers are straight and in contact throughout, with their opposed edges finely crenated, while in adult males both—but especially the immobile finger—show a prominent bulging which gives rise to a basal hiatus, and a single tubercular tooth is present on the inner margin of each along with a dense clothing of stiff hairs. The ambulatory limbs are similar to those of *Munida normani*, but the scales are more strongly developed and the dactyli are slightly longer.

The eyes are of large size, and somewhat compressed, and as in the last two species distinctly reniform in shape. The antennal peduncle is pubescent, and the anterior prolongation of the first joint is short. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are both squamose externally and strongly pubescent; the inner margin of the former is prolonged distally into a slender acute spine, while the latter joint has a slightly larger spine situated near the middle of the same margin.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are armed as in *Munida normani*, the two lateral spinules on the fourth segment being occasionally obsolete; the dorsal surface of the fifth and sixth segments, telson, and last pair of appendages, is covered with scales which are of smaller size and more numerous than in *Munida normani*.

This species is nearly related to *Munida normani*, from which it is distinguished by the different armature of the cardiac and branchial areas of the carapace, the greater development of the striæ, the form of the chelipedes, and other less important distinctions. The cardiac spine is uniformly well developed even in very young individuals. The most important sexual difference has already been referred to in treating of the chela.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 17 mm., length of body 45 mm., of carapace 16.5 mm., of rostrum 6.3 mm., of chelipede 85 mm., of chela 36 mm., of first ambulatory leg 58 mm. Females are apparently of slightly smaller size than males.

*Habitat.*—Station 219, north of Papua; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.