

is pubescent and extremely short, not exceeding the carapace in length. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are tuberculate externally, the inner margin of the former is prolonged distally into an acute spine, while the latter is armed with a small spine near the middle of its inner border, and a few minute spinules on the outer border.

The second and third abdominal segments bear six spinules each, four of which are arranged on the anterior and two near the posterior margin, the third segment bears five spinules, a mesial one being present on the posterior margin, which is somewhat prominent. A considerable variation is seen in the number of these abdominal spinules, though in no case are all obsolete. The fifth and sixth segments, and to a certain extent the telson also, are covered externally with small setigerous scales.

This species is characterised by the short rostrum, the absence of striæ from the carapace, the extremely short antennal flagellum, the two prominent antennal spines, and certain less striking features, as the armature of the carapace, chelipede, and other parts.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 11.5 mm., length of body 32 mm., of carapace 12 mm., of rostrum 3 mm., of chelipede 65 mm., of chela 27.5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 42 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 173, off Matuku, Fiji Islands; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Six males and three females, one of the latter with ova; two specimens have Sacculinids adhering to the under surface of the abdomen.

*Munida scabra*, Henderson (Pl. XV. fig. 1).

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

*Characters.*—The rostrum is less than one-fourth the length of the carapace, and not twice the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are distinctly upturned. The carapace is slightly pubescent, and covered everywhere with minute spinules which tend to be arranged in transverse rows; the gastric area is well defined, and bears a pair of spines behind the supraorbitals and a median spine near the posterior margin; the cardiac area is somewhat triangular in outline, with three rather prominent curved spines arranged in the median line; the branchial area bears three or four spines near the branchio-cardiac boundary. The lateral border of the carapace is armed with nine spines, only the first two of which reach any considerable size; the posterior border is distinctly raised, with a median spine and numerous spinules on either side.

The chelipedes are shorter but in other respects similar to those of the last species; the joints are, however, covered with well-marked flattened and glabrous scales, the anterior margins of which are pubescent. The fingers are slender and cross one another at the tips, the dactylus is slightly bent upwards in male specimens, but no hiatus exists