

between the two; the opposed edges are finely dentate, and the dactylus bears in addition three or four equidistant tubercular teeth of small size. The ambulatory limbs are slender, and the meral, carpal, and propodal joints are squamose, the two first of these also with their margins spinose; the dactyli are moderately long, and but slightly curved.

The eyes are similar to those of the last species, though separated by a wider interval. The antennal spine is pubescent and extremely long, projecting for a considerable distance in front of the eyes; the anterior prolongation of the second joint is short, not exceeding the joint itself in length; the antennal flagellum is slender and of moderate length. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are squamose externally, and in other respects similar to those of *Munida granulata*, though the spine on the inner margin of the merus is slightly larger than in the last species.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are armed as in *Munida granulata*; the spines are, however, more strongly developed. The fifth and sixth segments are glabrous externally, and crossed by curved concentric lines.

This species is in many respects closely allied to the last; it can, however, be at once distinguished from *Munida granulata*, which is a smaller species, by the substitution of spinules for granules on its carapace, the shorter chelipedes, the absence of a second lengthy antennal prolongation, and the peculiar markings on the fifth and sixth abdominal segments.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 14 mm., length of body 36 mm., of carapace 14 mm., of rostrum 3 mm., of chelipede 59 mm., of chela 24.5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 44 mm. Female specimens appear to be very slightly inferior in size to males.

*Habitat*.—Station 192, off Little Ki Island; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Nine females, one with ova, and six males; one specimen has a Sacculinid attached to the abdomen.

*Munida proxima*, Henderson (Pl. XIII. fig. 2).

*Munida proxima*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 410, 1885.

*Characters*.—The rostrum is less than one-fourth the length of the carapace, and not twice the length of the supraorbital spines, with its basal portion broad and the terminal part slightly upturned; the supraorbitals are horizontal in direction. The carapace is slightly pubescent and covered everywhere with minute spinules, arising from short transverse ridges on the posterior half, which do not, however, form striæ passing from side to side; the gastric area is well defined, and its surface is clothed with small though distinct scales which are slightly pubescent and give off a median spinule in front, a pair of spines are placed behind the supraorbitals, but there is no trace of a posterior median spine; the cardiac area is distinctly triangular in outline and armed