

*Munida militaris*, Henderson (Pl. XIV. figs. 2, 5).

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

„ *vitiensis*, Henderson, *loc. cit.*, p. 410, 1885.

*Characters*.—The rostrum is usually about half the length of the carapace (but shows considerable variation in this respect), with a slight double curve, the basal half being slightly convex above, while the apical half is distinctly upturned; the supraorbital spines are usually about half the length of the rostrum. The transverse striæ of the carapace vary greatly in different specimens, but are as a rule well developed, and fringed with short hairs; in some cases they are even granulated. The gastric area is armed in front with a prominent curved row of spinules, two of which placed behind the supra-orbitals are somewhat larger than the others, and the posterior spinule at each end of the row is also somewhat conspicuous, and situated nearly halfway back on the area, near the confines of the hepatic region; the rostrum is itself continued backwards for some distance, and a minute spinule is found on either side near its posterior termination, and internal to the largest spinule of the gastric row; occasionally also there is a third spinule of very small size, placed in the median line. The area enclosed by the bifurcation of the cervical groove bears two or three spinules, one of which is somewhat prominent, while the others may be absent, and a single spinule is also often present on the anterior margin of each branchial area immediately behind the posterior branch of the cervical groove, and near the anterior and outer limit of the cardiac region; the cardiac area is but slightly marked and completely unarmed. The antero-lateral or orbital border of the carapace is straight and slightly oblique, as in *Munida miles*, A. Milne-Edwards; the lateral border bears from six to nine spines, the first of which is of considerable length and directed forwards; the posterior border is unarmed.

The eyes are of large size and but slightly flattened, with the upper fringe of cilia frequently well marked; the pigmentation of the corneæ shows considerable variation in intensity. The antennal spine is of moderate length; the second joint of the peduncle bears two lateral distal spines, the inner of which is considerably produced. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are granulated externally, the inner margin of the latter bears two spines, one of large size situated near the proximal end, the other (of small size and not always present) at the distal end, with frequently a few minute irregularities between the two.

The chelipedes are of moderate length, but in some males are even elongated. The merus and carpus are pubescent, and armed with spines—some of considerable size—on their upper and inner surfaces, two spines at the distal end and on the upper surface of the merus being larger than the others; the propodus is slightly pubescent on its upper surface, and three rows of short spines are present, arranged in median and marginal series; the fingers are straight and about equal in length to the palm, with their opposed