

edges minutely dentate and in close contact; the dactylus has a short curved apex, which folds over a corresponding process on the immobile finger, and the latter has a spine on its outer margin near the proximal end. The meri and carpi of the ambulatory limbs are pubescent and spiny, the spines placed at the distal ends of these joints being of considerable size; the posterior margin of the propodi bears a row of horny spinules, and the dactyli are but slightly curved, each terminating in a short, yellow, horny claw.

The second abdominal segment bears a transverse row of spinules (usually ten in number) on its anterior margin, the two nearest the middle line being separated by a considerable interval; the remaining abdominal segments are comparatively smooth and glabrous, with but few transverse impressions.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 12 mm., length of body 31 mm., of carapace 14 mm., of rostrum 6 mm., of chelipede 47.5 mm., of chela 21 mm., of first ambulatory leg 32 mm.

The close similarity of this species to *Munida miles*, A. Milne-Edwards, is at once apparent. It is distinguished from the above-named Atlantic species by its smaller size and the stronger development of the gastric row of spinules, though in *Munida miles* the two spines situated behind the supraorbitals are of much larger size; in the latter species also the chelipedes are more elongated, and armed with a greater number of spines, while spinules are present on the second and third abdominal segments, and in some cases even on the fourth. In *Munida spinulifera*, Miers, a small species, which is also characterised by the presence of a gastric row of spinules, the supraorbitals are much shorter, the striæ on the carapace are more densely pubescent, and the second and third abdominal segments are spinulose. A closer examination of the specimens, and a wider knowledge of the individual variations to which certain species of *Munida* are subject, has shown that the form which I designated *Munida vitiensis* must be united with the species in question. I have also deemed it safer to rank *Munida curvirostris* as a variety rather than as a distinct species.

*Habitat*.—Station 173, off Matuku, Fiji; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. Five specimens, two of which are females with ova.

Station 192, off Little Ki Island; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A female with ova and a young female; in these the following somewhat abnormal characters are noticeable:—The rostrum is longer than usual, the carapace is comparatively smooth and glabrous (though the various spinules are present), the chelipedes are short and slim, and the spinules on the second abdominal segment are almost obsolete. The specimens are, I think, in spite of these differences, undoubtedly referable to this species.

Amboina, 100 fathoms. An adult male.