

Munida militaris, Henderson, var. *curvirostris*, Henderson (Pl. III. fig. 7).

Munida curvirostris, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 412, 1885.

Characters.—The rostrum is more than half the length of the carapace, above the level of which it is distinctly curved, with the proximal half not convex above; the supraorbitals are about half the length of the rostrum and but slightly upturned. The spines of the gastric row are fewer in number than in the typical form, and the pair behind the supraorbitals are of larger size; the lateral gastric spinule is of small size, and the remainder of the carapace is unarmed.

The eyes are of large size, with the corneæ of a light brown colour. The chelipedes are short, with the spines strongly developed, especially the pair at the distal end of each merus.

The spinules on the second abdominal segment are few in number, and the submedian pair considerably larger than the others.

Habitat.—Station 200, off Sibago, Philippines; depth, 250 fathoms; bottom, green mud. An adult male measuring 25 mm. in length (not including the rostrum).

Station 210, off Zebu, Philippines; depth, 375 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. An adult female measuring 20 mm. in length.

Munida haswelli, Henderson (Pl. III. figs. 5, 5b).¹

Munida Haswelli, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 411, 1885.

Characters.—The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace and twice the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are slightly curved, and the rostrum is upturned towards its apex. The striæ on the carapace are well marked, and finely granulated, the hairs with which they are fringed being somewhat numerous; the gastric area possesses a pair of spines immediately behind the supraorbitals, as well as a second pair placed behind the former, several spinules are present towards the lateral margins, and two of very small size are situated between the first pair of spines; the cardiac area is unarmed and but poorly defined; a few spinules, including one of rather large size, are present on the branchial region, behind the cervical groove and near the outer border of the cardiac area, while one or two spinules occur on the space between the two branches of the cervical groove, in which part the striæ have assumed a squamose appearance. The lateral border of the carapace bears six or seven spines, which decrease in size from before backwards; the posterior margin is unarmed, but distinctly granulated.

The chelipedes are absent in the single adult specimen;² in young individuals they are

¹ Fig. 5a represents the chela of a specimen from Station 173, which must, I think, be ranked with *Munida militaris*.

² They are represented in the figure and were doubtless lost when the drawing was being executed.