

slender and moderately spiny, with the fingers narrow, scarcely equal in length to the palm, and in contact throughout. The ambulatory limbs are slightly flattened, and pubescent above, the meral joints being in addition somewhat scaly; the dactyli are moderately curved towards their apices, and a few horny spinules are present on the posterior margin.

The eyes are of moderate size and slightly flattened, while a series of long and prominent hairy "lashes" extend over the corneæ from both the upper and lower margins. The antennal spine is of moderate length, not exceeding the second joint of the peduncle, which last is armed with two prominent spines on its inner border, and one on the outer. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are clothed externally with pubescent scales, the inner margin of the former joint terminates distally in a short obtuse spine, while the latter possesses three spines on its inner margin, one being situated at the distal end, another near the middle, and a third of smaller size between the two, in addition to an acute spine of small size at the distal end of the outer margin.

The second abdominal segment bears from six to eight spinules on the anterior dorsal margin. The transverse striæ are smooth and polished, though fringed with hairs; on the sixth segment they are somewhat broken up.

This species is closely allied to *Munida militaris*, Henderson, from which it may be distinguished by the presence of a second pair of gastric spines, and the pronounced "lashes" overhanging the corneæ. I have named it after Mr. W. A. Haswell, in recognition of the assistance I have derived from his work on the Australian Crustacea.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 9 mm., length of body 25 mm., of carapace 11 mm., of rostrum 6 mm., of first ambulatory leg 28 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, Australia; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green mud. One male and three young specimens.

*Munida inornata*, Henderson (Pl. XIV. fig. 6).

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

*Characters*.—The rostrum is more than half the length of the carapace, and three times the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are slightly upturned, and the rostrum is somewhat flattened from side to side. The carapace is crossed by fairly numerous and prominent granulated pubescent striæ; the gastric area is moderately convex, and is armed in front with a transverse row of spinules—ten or twelve in number—of which only the two placed behind the supraorbitals attain any considerable size; the posterior part of the gastric area is mapped out as an oval patch, circumscribed in front by a line passing between the two cervical grooves, and posteriorly by the grooves themselves at the point where they unite; the cardiac area is not defined, and it, as well as the remaining surface of the carapace, is unarmed. The lateral border of the