

carapace is deeply notched near its anterior end by the cervical groove, in front of which there is the well-marked postorbital spine, while behind about five minute spinules can be made out; the posterior margin is unarmed.

The chelipedes are slender and elongated, more especially in the male, in which they are about one and a half times the length of the body, whereas in females they about equal that length; the joints are covered with raised pubescent scales, most prominent on the upper surface, and several spinules are present on the inner margin, and, to a lesser extent, on the upper surface of the merus, carpus, and propodus. The chela is about twice the length of the carpus, and, in addition to three spinules present on the inner margin, there is a fourth on the outer border, near the base of the immobile finger. The fingers are slender, more particularly in the male, and their opposed edges, which are densely clothed with short hairs, are in contact; the apices cross one another, and that of the dactylus is bispinose, while the immobile finger is trispinose. The ambulatory limbs are moderately slender, and the meral, carpal, and propodal joints are subsquamose; the first two of these joints also have a series of spines on their anterior border, and a row of delicate spinules is present on the posterior margin of the propodi. The dactyli are slender, and but slightly curved.

The eyes are of moderate size and considerably flattened, with well-developed "lashes"; and there are also, in addition, two distinct rows of cilia on the upper surface of the peduncle. The antennal spine does not extend beyond the distal end of the second joint of the peduncle, and the latter joint is provided with two spines, on either side of the distal end, and a spinule on the inner margin. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are comparatively smooth externally, and the latter is pubescent; the merus bears a spinule on either side at the distal end, and a prominent acute spine near the middle of its inner border.

The second abdominal segment bears two minute spinules, both of which may in some cases be obsolete. The striæ are smooth and glabrous, with the hairs short, but there is a tendency towards a scale-like arrangement on the last two segments.

This species is allied to *Munida militaris*, from which it is separated by the short supraorbitals, the form of the eyes, the armature of the carapace and first abdominal segment, and the more slender chelipedes. The two approach one another in so many respects that it is possible a larger series of specimens from different localities might show *Munida inornata* to be only a variety of the former. It also bears some resemblance to *Munida constricta*, A. Milne-Edwards, a species in which there are, however, only two gastric spines.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 8 mm., length of body 19 mm., of carapace 9 mm., of rostrum 5 mm., of chelipede 40 mm., of chela 15.5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 22.5 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 219, north of Papua; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.