

without considerable hesitation that I have ventured to separate the two; it is distinguished by its smaller size, the broader and flatter carapace, the non-diverging supra-orbital spines, the presence of spinules on only the second abdominal segment, and the shallow-water habitat.

*Habitat*.—St. Paul's Rocks; depth, 10 to 60 fathoms. A female with ova and a young male.

*Munida gracilis*, Henderson (Pl. XIV. fig. 4).

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

*Characters*.—The rostrum is about two-thirds the total length of the carapace, and more than twice the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are distinctly upturned, but especially the rostrum, which reaches a considerably higher level than the carapace itself. The transverse striæ on the carapace are granulated, and comparatively few in number, the fringing hairs being poorly developed; the gastric area is somewhat swollen, and is armed in front with a transverse row of spinules from eight to ten in number, two of which, placed behind the supraorbitals, greatly exceed the others in size, a second, but very much smaller, pair of gastric spines is placed immediately behind the first pair, and there is a single spinule on each side towards the lateral boundary of the area; the cardiac area is unarmed, and indistinctly circumscribed; a prominent spinule is placed on each branchial region behind the cervical groove, and in close proximity to the outer border of the cardiac area; a minute spinule may also exist on the anterior branchial region. The lateral border of the carapace bears seven spines, only two of which, situated in front of the cervical groove, attain any great size; the posterior margin is almost straight and distinctly elevated, but unarmed.

The chelipedes are subcylindrical and remarkably long and slender; the upper surface of the merus, carpus, and propodus is armed with prominent spinules, which are most strongly developed on the first of these joints. The chela is narrower than, and slightly more than twice the length of, the carpus; the fingers are slender and almost straight, with their length considerably less than that of the palm, and the opposed edges finely toothed; the dactylus is bispinose at the apex, and the immobile finger trispinose. The ambulatory limbs are slender, and provided with a pair of prominent spinules at the distal end of the meri and carpi, both margins of the meri also are armed with spinules, and the anterior is in addition pubescent; the dactyli are about two-thirds the length of the propodi, and moderately curved.

The eyes are of moderate size and slightly flattened, while the corneæ in both the specimens examined are of a light brown colour. The antennal spine scarcely reaches the middle of the second peduncular joint, and the latter is provided with a pair of prominent spines at its distal end. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes