

are almost smooth externally; the lateral margins of the former joint are prolonged distally into short conical spines, while the latter is armed with a single prominent spine near the middle of its inner border, and in one of the specimens there is a minute spinule at the distal end of the same border.

The second abdominal segment is armed with eight spinules on its anterior margin, of which the submedian pair are most pronounced; the third segment bears four spinules in the same position, the two lateral of which are of very small size. The remaining segments are glabrous, with comparatively few transverse striæ present.

This species finds its nearest ally in *Munida tenuimana*, G. O. Sars, a form common in the deeper water of the North Atlantic; the latter attains a larger size, its rostrum is less elevated, the posterior margin of the carapace is armed with a row of spinules, the eyes are rounder and more deeply pigmented, and the fourth abdominal segment carries two spines on its anterior dorsal margin.

Breadth of carapace (of an apparently adult female) 6 mm., length of body 17 mm., of carapace 7.8 mm., of rostrum 6 mm., of chelipede 36 mm., of chela 16.5 mm., of ambulatory leg (detached) 18.5 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 166, west of New Zealand; depth, 275 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. A female and a young male specimen.

*Munida spinifrons*, Henderson (Pl. XV. fig. 1).

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

*Characters*.—The rostrum is about three and a half times the length of the supra-orbital spines, and almost equal to that of the carapace, with its apical half decidedly upturned and furnished on each side with about six distinct spinules; the supraorbitals are horizontal in direction, and of small size. The striæ are fairly numerous on the carapace, and fringed with short iridescent hairs; the gastric area is armed with a pair of small spines situated behind the supraorbitals, and a few minute spinules are present on either side of these; the cardiac area is indistinctly circumscribed, and it, as well as the remainder of the carapace, is unarmed. The lateral border of the carapace is provided with seven small spines, and the portion in front of the cervical groove is placed at a very slight angle to the orbital margin; the posterior border is smooth and unarmed.

The chelipedes are somewhat elongated, with the joints minutely squamose, and spinulose on the inner margin; the fingers are remarkably slender. The right chela has, in addition to the spines on the inner margin of the propodus, two or three also present on its upper surface in the median line; the fingers are finely toothed, and their opposed margins are in contact; the tip of the dactylus is bent over that of the immobile finger.