

is armed with a pair of short spines placed behind the base of the rostrum.¹ The cardiac area is somewhat triangular in outline, and considerably elevated, with its highest point surmounted by a broad conical spine, while a second spine of smaller size is occasionally present behind the first; a few spinules are present on the posterior branchial region, near the lateral border. The rostrum is acuminate and carinated superiorly, with its lateral margins minutely serrated towards the apex, and a slight concavity, into which the eye-stalk fits, exists on either side near the base. The lateral border of the carapace is provided with a spine at the antero-lateral angle, and a second of smaller size is placed behind the prominent cervical groove; the posterior margin is armed with two spinules. The eyes are ovate, and almost immobile, while each peduncle terminates in a very minute spinule. The merus of the external maxillipedes is short and broad, with three spines on its inner margin, which decrease in size towards the distal end. The chelipedes are slender and elongated, with the joints slightly granulated, and several spines are present on the inner surface of the merus and carpus, while the inner border of the propodus is provided with a row of short spinules; the fingers are not equal in length to the palm. The ambulatory limbs are granulated, and the margins of the meri and carpi are fringed with short spinules; the dactyli are strongly curved, and their edges are entire. The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are transversely carinated, and provided with curved spines, of which three are present on the second segment, four on the third (arranged in two rows), and one on the fourth.

This species was taken by the "Blake," off Dominica, at a depth of 333 fathoms.

Munidopsis sigsbei (A. Milne-Edwards) (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2).

Galathodes sigsbei, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 56, 1880.

Habitat.—Station 23, off Sombrero, West Indies; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. A female with ova, measuring as follows:—Breadth of carapace 9.8 mm., length of body 36 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 20 mm., of chelipede 51 mm., of first ambulatory leg 25 mm., diameter of ova 1.5 mm.

The carapace is unarmed and comparatively smooth, the surface being merely crossed by short indistinct striæ. The gastric area is moderately convex, and the cardiac area is triangular in outline, the two being separated by a rather wide space. The rostrum is narrow, acute, and horizontal, its length being about half that of the carapace, and the upper surface is faintly carinated. The lateral borders of the carapace are parallel and unarmed, with the exception of a small spine at the antero-lateral angle. The posterior margin bears five or six spinules (three according to Milne-Edwards) situated close

¹ According to Professor Milne-Edwards, "La région gastrique porte trois petites épines disposées transversalement, l'une sur la ligne médiane, les autres latéralement." I can find no trace of this median spine in the Challenger specimens.