

together. The eye-stalks are somewhat elongated, and freely movable, without terminal spines. The merus of the external maxillipedes possesses a prominent angular lobe at the proximal end of its inner margin. The chelipedes are long and slender, with several well-marked spines on the inner surface of the merus, and at the distal end of both merus and carpus. The fingers are remarkably long and slender, exceeding the palm in length, and their opposed margins are finely denticulate; there is a slight basal hiatus, and the apices have a downward curve. The ambulatory limbs are granulated, but comparatively free from spines; the dactyli are of large size, and each terminates in a yellow curved claw, while a series of spinules, gradually increasing in size towards the apex, is present on the posterior margin. The abdominal segments are smooth, though the second is carinated transversely.

This species was taken by the "Blake" at eight West Indian localities, the depths at which varied from 472 to 878 fathoms.

*Munidopsis antonii* (A. Milne-Edwards, MS.) (Pl. XVIII. fig. 1).

*Galathodes Antonii*, Filhol, La Nature, vol. xii. p. 231, fig. 2 (*sine descr.*), 1884.

*Habitat.*—Station 158, south-west of Australia; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. A female with ova, and a young female.

Station 300, west of Valparaiso; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. A young female.

The single adult specimen measures as follows:—Greatest breadth of carapace 33 mm., length of body 95 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 50 mm., of chelipede 62 mm., of first ambulatory leg 73 mm., diameter of ova 3.5 mm.

The carapace is covered everywhere with irregular granulations, which tend to become spiny on the anterior half, more especially on the gastric area, while posteriorly they become somewhat oblong, and reach their greatest size on the cardiac area; the last-named region is lozenge-shaped and fairly convex, with a smaller area of similar shape on either side immediately behind the cervical groove. The rostrum is narrow and acute, with a decided upward inclination. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed near the antero-lateral angle with two spines of large size (including the postorbital), and a few spinules are also present; the posterior margin is raised and prominent, but unarmed. The eyes are immovably united together in the middle line beneath the rostrum, and each peduncle is prolonged into a pointed spine, continued some distance beyond the cornea, which is somewhat circular in outline, and placed on the antero-external surface. The merus of the external maxillipedes is comparatively narrow, and bears three spiniform teeth on the inner margin, in addition to a more prominent spine at the distal end of the outer border; the outer surface is granulated. The chelipedes are of moderate size, with the joints granular, and the merus and carpus are also somewhat spiny; the fingers are long,