

and excavated inferiorly. The ambulatory limbs are granular, and the anterior margin of the meri is spiny; the dactyli are narrow, slightly tortuous, and almost smooth. The abdominal segments are transversely carinated, and granulated towards the lateral margins; the posterior margin of the sixth segment gives rise to two prominent rounded lobes.

This species was taken by the "Talisman" in the Atlantic, off the north-west coast of Africa, at a depth of 4000 metres (2187 fathoms).

*Munidopsis subsquamosa*, Henderson (Pl. XVII. fig. 4).

*Munidopsis subsquamosa*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 414, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is slightly pubescent, and covered with flattened scale-like tubercles, which on the posterior half are elongated to form short transverse ridges. The gastric area is convex and distinctly circumscribed, with its rounded lateral margins formed by the cervical grooves, which pass unusually far forwards; the scale-like tubercles are well marked, and a few of those near the base of the rostrum terminate in short stout spines; the hepatic areas are flattened and depressed; the cardiac area is indistinctly mapped out, and a somewhat deep groove crosses it transversely near its middle, the short ridge-like elevations are well seen on the posterior part of this area as well as on the branchial regions. The rostrum is almost horizontal, and a little more than one-third the length of the carapace, with the upper surface granular and carinated, and the lower surface smooth; the apex is narrow and acute, but a considerable widening out takes place near the base. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with two broadly conical yet acute spines, the second of which is almost horizontal in direction, and separated from the first (placed at the antero-lateral angle) by the cervical groove; a few spinules are situated further back on the border, and a short spine occurs on the antero-lateral margin immediately behind the antennal peduncle; the posterior margin is broad and transversely grooved, with a narrow and smooth strip of carapace in front.

The chelipedes are comparatively short, and the joints are covered with small rounded tubercles, many of which are pubescent; a few short spines also occur on the upper surface of the merus and carpus. The propodus is slightly dilated, while the fingers exceed the palm in length, and their inner surfaces are deeply excavated towards the apices. The ambulatory limbs are moderately long, the meral, carpal, and propodal joints are tuberculate, and a series of short spines occurs on their front margin; the dactyli are smooth and fairly well curved, with the lower margin denticulate, the denticulations increasing in size towards the apex.

The eyes are of moderate size and possess but slight mobility, a small free rectangular plate occurs on the ventral surface between the two; each peduncle beyond the inner margin of the cornea has a narrow acute spine. The antennal flagellum is apparently of great length though deficient in the single specimen. The merus of the external maxilli-