

The largest specimen (a female with ova) measures as follows:—Breadth of carapace 17·5 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 63 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 33·5 mm., of chelipede 34 mm., of first ambulatory leg 50·5 mm., diameter of ova 2 mm. The body of the largest male specimen measures 49 mm. in length.

*Habitat.*—Station 191, off the Arrou Islands; depth, 800 fathoms; bottom, green mud. A young specimen (Pl. XVI. fig. 2), which differs from the adult in having the body smoother and the spines less strongly developed.

Station 218, between Papua and the Admiralty Islands; depth, 1070 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Seven adult females, four of which bear ova; three adult males, and a number of young individuals.

*Munidopsis milleri*, Henderson (Pl. XVII. fig. 3).

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

*Characters.*—The carapace is glabrous, and covered, more especially the posterior half, by short transverse ridges, which give it a rugose appearance. The gastric area is swollen, and armed with two pairs of spinules; the first pair situated behind the rostrum, the second, of smaller size (occasionally absent), placed behind the first pair and nearer the middle line. The cardiac area is crossed transversely by a moderately deep sulcus, and immediately behind the well-marked gastro-cardiac groove there are three pairs of spinules, of which the two lateral pairs are situated on the boundary of the branchial area; the short transverse ridges are well developed on the posterior cardiac and branchial regions. The rostrum is short and spinulous, not exceeding the antennal peduncle; it is almost horizontal in direction, and its upper surface is carinated. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with four spines, of which the first is of large size and placed at the antero-lateral angle, the second and third are placed on a somewhat dilated part between the two divisions of the cervical groove, and the fourth occurs about halfway back on the margin; a single spinule is also present on the antero-lateral border behind the antennal peduncle. The posterior margin of the carapace is prominent, and bears six small spinules separated by narrow intervals.

The chelipedes are narrow and elongated, with the merus and carpus spinose. The merus is faintly granulated, while two rows of spines are found on its inner surface, and one on the dorsal median line. The spines on the carpus are arranged in two dorsal rows, and a few scattered granules are also present. The propodus is more than twice the length of the carpus, and its upper surface is smooth and glabrous. The fingers are in close contact, and slightly excavated below, each being provided with a prominent angular tooth, which fits into a corresponding depression in its fellow, and numerous silky hairs are present, especially towards the apices. The ambulatory limbs are remark-