

ably long and slender; the meri are obscurely granulated, and a few spinules are present at their distal end, and on their anterior margins, while a single spinule also occurs at the distal anterior end of the carpi. The ambulatory dactyli are almost straight, each terminating in a curved, horny claw, and a series of delicate horny spinules is present on their posterior margin.

The eyes are rounded, and firmly fused together on the ventral aspect; the peduncles are not prolonged into spines. The antennal flagellum is of moderate length. The merus of the external maxillipedes bears two prominent and subequal spines on the proximal half of its inner margin.

The second and third abdominal segments are each provided with a transverse sulcus; the remaining segments are smooth and glabrous. The size of the abdomen as a whole is unusually small, when compared with that of the cephalothorax.

I have dedicated this well-marked species to my friend and colleague, the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., Principal of the Madras Christian College.

Breadth of carapace (of a female with ova) 11 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 31 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 16 mm., of chelipede 39.5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 33.5 mm., diameter of ova 1.3 mm. The body of the largest male specimen measures only 27 mm. in length.

*Habitat*.—Station 207, off Tablas Island, Philippines; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A female with ova, and two males.

*Munidopsis trifida*, Henderson (Pl. XVI. fig. 2).

*Munidopsis trifida*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 415, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is covered with short transverse rugosities of no great size, which are best seen on the postero-lateral surface; a few short hairs are also scattered over the surface. The gastric area is moderately convex, and armed with two prominent spines placed behind the base of the rostrum, while the tubercular rugosities are somewhat rounded, and comparatively few in number; the cardiac area is indistinctly circumscribed, and a broad shallow groove crosses it transversely near the middle. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace, with a proximal broad and flattened portion which is traversed by a median dorsal carina, and a laterally compressed, and distinctly upturned terminal spine; the margins of the flattened part are prolonged into two short spinules which, in the single specimen, are not placed in the same transverse line. The lateral border of the carapace is armed with four subequal and equidistant spines, and a spinule occurs on the oblique antero-lateral margin immediately behind the antennal peduncle; the posterior margin is prominent though unarmed, and a rather wide, smooth, band-like area occurs on the carapace in front of it.

The chelipedes are long and sub-cylindrical, with the joints spinose and faintly