

regard the institution of the former genus as other than questionable. The two occur in similar localities and at corresponding depths. The two species which I previously placed in a separate subgenus intermediate between *Elasmonotus* and *Munidopsis*, although in some respects peculiar (as in the form of the rostrum), I have now, on second thought, referred to *Elasmonotus*; at the same time, I cannot see sufficient reason for the separation of the form which Professor S. I. Smith has designated *Anoplomotus*.

*Elasmonotus armatus*, A. Milne-Edwards (Pl. XIX. fig. 5).

*Elasmonotus armatus*, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 61, 1880.

*Habitat*.—Station 23, off Sombrero Island, West Indies; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. A female with ova, and a young individual.

Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. Two females, one of which bears ova, and a male. The largest specimen (a female) measures as follows:—Length of body 23 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 13.3 mm., of chelipede 26 mm., of first ambulatory leg 20 mm.

The surface of the carapace is faintly rugose, and two minute tubercles are present on the rather convex gastric area; the cardiac area is circumscribed, and a shallow groove passes transversely across its surface. The lateral margins of the carapace are raised, and form a prominent rounded rim on each side, which terminates anteriorly in a short acute spine. The rostrum is long, narrow, and slightly upturned, with its apex acuminate, and a slight constriction is present towards the base. The ocular peduncles are slightly elongated, but do not terminate in spines. The merus of the external maxillipedes is armed with two long and subequal spines on the proximal half of the inner margin, and the inner margin of the ischium is prolonged distally into a spine. The chelipedes are slender and elongated, with only a few short spinules present at the distal ends of the merus and carpus, and one or two on the inner surface of the merus; the fingers are stout, and excavated inferiorly, with a slight thickening towards the apices. The ambulatory limbs are slender, and provided with a single spinule at the anterior and distal end of the merus; the dactyli are of large size, and a series of horny spinules is articulated to the posterior margin. The second and third abdominal segments are strongly carinated transversely.

The "Blake" specimens were taken off Frederickstadt, West Indies, at a depth of 625 fathoms.