

*Elasmonotus latifrons*, Henderson (Pl. XIX. fig. 1).

*Elasmonotus latifrons*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 416, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is strongly arched from side to side, and covered everywhere with tubercular granules, many of which are compound. The gastric area is convex, and provided in front with two slightly-rounded elevations which overhang the base of the rostrum; the cardiac area is circumscribed, and a moderately deep transverse groove separates a posterior triangular portion from two lozenge-shaped portions in front. The rostrum is broad, flattened, and horizontal, with the apex acute, and a notch occurs on either side of the base, into which the eye-stalk fits; the upper surface is finely granular and traversed by a faint median carina; the lower surface is smooth, and faintly carinated towards the apex, while the lateral margins are finely serrated, especially towards the apex. The lateral margin of the carapace is notched by the two divisions of the cervical groove, and a slight projection is present on the orbital border behind the antennal peduncle; the posterior margin is raised and granular.

The chelipedes are short and stout, with the joints granulated; a spine is present at the distal end of the merus on both its inner and outer surfaces, and a third exists on the inner margin near the distal end of the carpus. The propodus is rather finely granulated, but devoid of spines; the fingers are scarcely equal in length to the palm, and their surface is pubescent, while each is deeply excavated on its inner aspect towards the apex, and the apical margin is finely dentate externally. The ambulatory limbs are short and robust, with the joints granulated, and a few short blunt spines are present on the anterior margins of the meri, carpi, and propodi; the dactyli are short, and each ends in a curved, horny claw, while a few short teeth occur on their posterior margins.

The eyes are of small size, but slightly movable, and partially concealed by the sides of the rostrum; the peduncle is granulated, and prolonged a short distance beyond the rudimentary cornea in the form of a blunt spine. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle is granulated. The merus of the external maxillipedes has its inner margin armed with minute teeth, which are somewhat closely arranged on the proximal half.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are transversely sulcate, with a granulated carina on either side of the groove; the lateral margins are granulated, as is also the whole surface of the posterior segments.

This species is characterised by the form of its rostrum, and the presence of tubercular granulations on most parts of the body.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 11 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 34 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 17.5 mm., of chelipede 22 mm., of first ambulatory leg 20 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 218, between Papua and the Admiralty Islands; depth, 1070 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A single specimen.