

*Elasmonotus marginatus*, Henderson (Pl. XIX. fig. 2).

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

*Characters*.—The carapace is moderately convex, and covered everywhere with granulations, which are slightly pubescent and in large specimens show a distinct tendency to become tubercular. The gastric area is circumscribed, and excavated towards the lateral margins, with two somewhat prominent tubercular elevations on the front margin overhanging the base of the rostrum; the cardiac area is traversed by a shallow transverse groove which separates two lozenge-shaped spaces in front from a similar one behind. The rostrum is broad and flattened, with the apex acute (in the larger specimen it is also acuminate) and bent upwards; the upper surface is granular and provided with a median carina which occurs also on the lower surface, the lateral margins are finely serrated towards the apex, and hollowed out for the ocular peduncle on either side towards the base. The lateral margin of the carapace bears in front a prominent triangular lobe, and projects considerably between the two divisions of the cervical groove to form a thin lamina, which is distinctly bent upwards; the posterior margin is raised and granular.

The chelipedes are short and stout, with the joints pubescent and spinose. The merus is trigonal, its outer surface is granulated, and the margins are armed with short stout spines; the carpus is granulated above, and the spines are most numerous on the inner margin; the propodus is more than twice the length of the carpus, its lateral margins are spinose, and a few scattered granules and spines occur on the upper surface; the fingers are deeply excavated towards the apices, and the margins of the latter are finely dentate. The ambulatory limbs are robust, with the surfaces of the joints granular, and their margins both pubescent and spinose, the spines being somewhat strongly developed on the anterior margins of the meri, carpi, and propodi; the dactyli are moderately long, and each terminates in a curved horny claw, while their posterior margins are strongly pubescent, and armed with short horny spines.

The eyes are immovably fused with the sides of the rostrum; the peduncle is granulated and prolonged both in front of and behind the rudimentary cornea. The second joint of the antennal peduncle bears a rather prominent external spine; the flagellum is of moderate length. The merus of the external maxillipedes is granulated externally, and the inner margin is irregularly dentate.

The abdominal segments are granulated externally, and the second, third, and fourth are transversely bicarinate, the anterior of the two carinæ being the more prominent. The penultimate segment has two rather well marked rounded lobes on its posterior margin.

This species bears some resemblance to the preceding, but is easily distinguished by