

the prominent lateral margins of the carapace, and by the armature of the chelipedes and ambulatory limbs. Two specimens are present in the collection, both females with ova, yet differing considerably in size; in the larger also the rostrum is acuminate, the granulations on the carapace are more strongly developed, and the limbs are more pubescent.

Breadth of carapace 16.5 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 50 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 26.5 mm., of chelipede 32 mm., of first ambulatory leg 33 mm., diameter of ova 1.5 mm. The body of the smaller specimen measures 35 mm. in length.

*Habitat*.—Station 168, off New Zealand; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud.

*Elasmonotus miersii*, Henderson (Pl. XIX. fig. 3).

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

*Characters*.—The surface of the carapace is finely granulated, and the regions are fairly distinct. The gastric area is convex and distinctly raised anteriorly above the level of the rostrum, where it forms two rounded elevations, each surmounted by a nipple-like projection; the cervical groove is well marked on the carapace, and forms a distinct boundary between the cardiac and gastric areas; the cardiac area is crossed by a shallow groove, and the posterior triangular portion is circumscribed, while a pitted depression is formed by the cervical groove on either side at the antero-external angle of the area. The rostrum is flattened, depressed, and of moderate width, narrowing somewhat abruptly towards the apex which is subacute; the upper surface is granulated and faintly carinated on the proximal half. The lateral margin of the carapace terminates anteriorly in a short blunt spine, and a rather deep notch is present at the point where the cervical groove passes on to the carapace, a second, though much less strongly marked one, is placed about halfway back; the posterior margin is raised and granular.

The chelipedes are elongated and of moderate width, with the joints finely granulated, though appearing smooth to the naked eye; a few short blunt spines are met with on the inner margin of the merus and at its distal end. The propodus is slightly dilated, and more than twice the length of the carpus, with its lateral margins rounded; the fingers are excavated below, and their apices are minutely dentate, some hairs also, are met with on their opposed edges. The ambulatory limbs are of moderate length, a few short blunt spines are present on both margins of the meri, and a single spine is present at the anterior and distal end of each carpus; the dactyli are slender, and the apical horny claw is but slightly curved, while a series of minute horny spinules are present on the posterior margin.

The eyes are slightly movable, and partially concealed by the sides of the rostrum; the peduncle does not appear to be prolonged beyond the cornea. A somewhat prominent spine is present on the second joint of the antennal peduncle at its outer distal