

end. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are finely granulated externally, and the latter joint is armed with two large triangular teeth on its inner margin, one of which is placed near the distal end, while a third is present at the distal end of the outer margin.

The abdominal segments are finely granular externally, and the second, third, and fourth are each provided with two faint transverse carinæ.

This species is characterised by the comparative smoothness of its carapace and limbs, and by the form of the meral joint of the external maxillipedes. I have associated it with the name of my friend Mr. E. J. Miers, late of the British Museum staff, well known as the author of a large number of carcinological memoirs.

Breadth of carapace 5 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 15 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 8.2 mm., of chelipede 17 mm., of first ambulatory leg 11 mm. The single specimen is a male, probably not fully grown.

*Habitat*.—Station 173, off Matuku Island, Fiji; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

*Elasmonotus asper*, Henderson (Pl. XIX. fig. 4).

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

*Characters*.—The carapace is remarkably flattened, and the regions are not clearly defined; the surface is dotted with irregular tubercles, some of which are subacute, and the intervening spaces are finely granular. The gastric area is but slightly raised above the surrounding level, and the tubercles are prominent (some are even compound) towards the median line; the tubercles are most numerous elsewhere towards the lateral and posterior margins of the carapace, and two of large size are situated on the cardiac area, overhanging a shallow transverse groove. The rostrum is moderately narrow, and usually about twice the length of the eye-stalks, though in some male specimens it scarcely exceeds these in length; the apex is slightly upturned, and bidentate, the upper and larger of the two teeth being in most cases again subdivided; the upper surface is finely tubercular, and in some cases a few serrations are present on the lateral margins towards the apex. The lateral margin of the carapace is irregular in outline, but without any spines of importance; a small serrated lobe is present on the orbital border behind the ocular peduncle; the posterior margin is narrow and finely tuberculate.

The chelipedes are narrow and elongated; while the joints, more particularly the meri, are armed with short tubercular spines. The propodus is about three times the length of the carpus, and its upper surface bears a median row of tubercles; the fingers are not equal in length to the palm, and slightly pubescent, their opposed margins are dentate (the dentations being more strongly marked towards the apices) and a slight basal hiatus is usually present between the two. The ambulatory limbs are of