

moderate length, with the joints finely tubercular above; the meri are dilated, and their anterior margins are pubescent; the dactyli are short and strongly curved, with their posterior margins entire.

The eyes are freely movable, with the corneæ subglobose and terminal in position; the peduncle is slightly elongated, but not prolonged into a spine. The antennal flagellum is not equal in length to the carapace. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are faintly granular externally; the outer margin of the former is prolonged distally into an acute spine, while the inner margin of the latter is irregularly dentate, and a curved acute spine is placed at the distal end and outer border of the same joint.

The second and third abdominal segments are each provided with a prominent median tubercular elevation, the surface of which is roughened, and scattered tubercles of small size are present towards the lateral margins of the same segments. The posterior segments are perfectly smooth.

Several of the distinctive features of this species are peculiar, as for instance the flattened carapace, the bidentate rostrum, the short curved ambulatory dactyli, and the median abdominal tubercles; but they are not, in my opinion, sufficient to separate it from the genus *Elasmonotus*. Females are apparently slightly larger than males, their rostrum is more strongly developed, and their chelipedes are shorter.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 8 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 24 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 13 mm., of chelipede 31 mm., of first ambulatory leg 18 mm. The ova measure about 1 mm. in diameter. The body of the largest female measures 29 mm. in length.

*Habitat*.<sup>1</sup>—Station 311, off Port Churruca, Patagonia; depth, 245 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. Upwards of a dozen specimens, the majority of which are females with ova.

*Elasmonotus lævigatus*, Henderson (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3).

*Galathopsis lævigata*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 417, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is comparatively smooth, only a few very slight rugosities being present on the gastric, cardiac, and posterior branchial regions, while a slight pubescence occurs on the upper surface of the rostrum, and towards the lateral margins in front. The gastric area is strongly convex, and rises considerably above the level of the rostrum, but there is no sharply defined ridge between the two; the cardiac area is crossed by a moderately deep transverse groove. The rostrum is flattened and depressed on the whole, though the acute apex is slightly upturned; its lateral margins are thin and entire. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with two small acute teeth, one placed at the commencement of the border, the other immediately behind the cervical groove, and a single acute triangular tooth of slightly larger size occurs on the antero-

<sup>1</sup> This species is erroneously recorded from Station No. 107 in my preliminary account, an error due to a mistake in the labelling of one of the specimens.