

lateral margin behind the antennal peduncle; the posterior margin is raised and prominent, but unarmed.

The chelipedes are short and robust, with the joints pubescent and finely granulated; a few short conical spines are also present at the distal end of the ischium, merus, and carpus. The propodus is about twice the length of the carpus; the fingers are deeply excavated inferiorly, and their apices are broad and dentate; the immobile finger is broader than the dactylus, while its outer border is sharp and regularly serrated. The ambulatory limbs are short and stout, with the joints granulated, and their anterior margins pubescent; the distal end of the meri and carpi terminates both above and below in an acute spine, and the posterior surface of the latter joints is provided with a short median carina; the dactyli are short and broad, terminating in a strongly curved claw, with a series of acute teeth on the posterior margin, the last of which so nearly equals the terminal claw that the joint has a biunguiculate appearance.

The ocular peduncles are slightly elongated, with the corneæ rounded, and terminal in position. The merus of the external maxillipedes is short and broad, with two narrow and acute subequal spines on the inner margin.

The abdominal segments are comparatively smooth, but the second, third, and fourth are each faintly bicarinate transversely, and a transverse impression is met with on the fifth segment; the posterior segments are slightly pubescent.

This species is distinguished by its flattened acute rostrum, and the form of its carapace, ambulatory limbs, and other parts, characters which on the whole are those of the genus *Elasmonotus*, as at present constituted; at the same time the chelipedes bear a close resemblance to those of certain species of *Munidopsis* (*Munidopsis brevimana*, Henderson, and *Munidopsis pilosa*, Henderson). I do not now feel justified in placing it, as I formerly did, in a subgenus intermediate between these two genera, but refer it (as well as the next species) to the former, though I may be allowed once more to express a doubt as to whether *Elasmonotus* itself may not have to be united with *Munidopsis*.

Breadth of carapace (of a female with ova) 11 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 33 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 17 mm., of chelipede 19 mm., of first ambulatory leg 18 mm., diameter of ova 0·9 mm.

*Habitat*.—Station 219, north of Papua; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. A single specimen.

*Elasmonotus debilis*, Henderson (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4).

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

*Characters*.—This species is closely allied to the preceding, and as the two specimens are both in too fragmentary a condition to admit of a detailed description, I shall endeavour merely to point out its distinguishing features. The carapace is slightly more