

rugose than in the preceding species, and a few granulations are met with on the anterior gastric region. The denticles on the lateral margin of the carapace are obsolete, and a rounded finely serrated lobe occurs on the orbital margin behind the antennal peduncle.

The chelipedes are wanting in both specimens.¹ The ambulatory limbs are very similar to those of the last species, but the dactyli have a less obvious biunguiculate appearance.

The eyes are of small size, and partly hidden by the sides of the rostrum. The merus of the external maxillipedes is finely granulated externally, and the inner margin is bispinose; a minute spine is also present at the distal end of the outer margin.

The transverse carinæ on the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are somewhat strongly marked (they are not represented in the figure).

Length of body (of a male) 18 mm., of carapace 10.5 mm., of chelipede 11 mm., of ambulatory leg (detached) 8 mm.

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

Station 210, among the Philippine Islands; depth, 375 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A male specimen.

Genus *Galacantha*, A. Milne-Edwards.

Galacantha, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 52, 1880.

Rostrum long and spinulose, the proximal part horizontal, the apical portion upturned. Carapace broad, and convex from side to side, armed with a median spine of large size, placed near the posterior limit of the gastric area, and with an anterior gastric pair of spines and a cardiac spine of smaller size. Lateral margin of the carapace provided with two prominent flattened spines in front. Chelipedes rather stout, and exceeded in length by the ambulatory limbs. Eyes devoid of pigment, with the corneæ terminal in position. Antennal peduncle stout, the flagellum of moderate length. Second, third, and fourth abdominal segments strongly bicarinate transversely, and armed each with a prominent median spine. Male reproductive appendages of large size. Eggs few in number and of large size.

The characters of this genus as constituted above are so distinct that I cannot agree with Professor S. I. Smith's remark that it should perhaps be united with *Munidopsis*; judging from the description² it appears extremely doubtful whether the species which he

¹ These were apparently lost after my departure from Scotland and while the specimens were in the hands of the draughtsman, for I find from the diagnosis of the species that they measured 11 mm. in length in an individual measuring 18 mm. The chelipedes, as represented in the figure, must be regarded with suspicion, as their length (in proportion to that of the body) greatly exceeds the above measurement.

² "Albatross" Crustacea, Report United States Fishery Commission, 1882, p. 356.