

terms *Galacantha bairdii*, upon an examination of which this belief is chiefly based, should really be included in the genus in question. Three species—all from great depths—have been recorded by Professor A. Milne-Edwards, one of which, *Galacantha rostrata*, is apparently not uncommon in deep water off the east coast of the United States.

*Galacantha talismanii*, A. Milne-Edwards, MS. (Pl. XX. fig. 1).

*Habitat*.—Station 195, off Banda; depth, 1425 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A very young male specimen, measuring 25 mm. in total length, is referred with some uncertainty to this species.

The minute elevations on the surface of the carapace are tubercular, and scarcely tend to become spinulose. The posterior gastric spine is but slightly compressed, and is almost perpendicular; the anterior gastric spinules are more slender than the cardiac spinule, but of nearly equal length. The distal half of the rostrum is very slightly upturned, though long and slender, while the lower and distal margin of the proximal part is finely dentate. The spines on the lateral border of the carapace are of equal width, but the second is a little shorter than the first. The chelipedes and ambulatory limbs are finely granulated and almost destitute of spines. The first two abdominal spines are slender and strongly curved.

The types at Paris were taken during the voyage of the "Talisman."

*Galacantha bellis*, Henderson (Pl. XIX. fig. 6).

*Galacantha bellis*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 418, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is covered everywhere with small spiniform tubercles, which are more densely crowded together on the posterior half. The median gastric spine is broad and flattened, exceeding the apical portion of the rostrum in length, and placed at an angle of about fifty degrees to the carapace. The anterior gastric spinules are more slender than the cardiac spinule, and scarcely equal it in size; the latter overhangs a shallow transverse groove on the surface of which the pointed tubercles are somewhat deficient. The rostrum is comparatively short, and the apical portion is decidedly upturned, so as to be placed parallel to the median gastric spine, than which it is narrower and less flattened, while the proximal part is bidentate inferiorly and distally (occasionally unidentate); a distinct carina is continued backwards on the carapace from the base of the rostrum to the gastric spine. The lateral spines of the carapace are separated by a considerable interval, and diverge slightly; they are of almost equal width, and the second is slightly longer than the first. The orbital margin exhibits a faint raised line which is continued along the lateral margin of the first part of the