

rostrum; the posterior margin of the carapace is distinctly elevated, and bounded in front by a narrow transverse strip which is perfectly smooth.

The chelipedes are armed with blunt tubercular granulations, and a few short spines are placed at the distal ends of the meral and carpal joints respectively, as well as on the under surface of the ischia and meri. The fingers are broad, flattened, and considerably longer than the palm, with their apices depressed, and the lower surfaces deeply excavated; their opposed margins are furnished with short interlocking teeth, which increase in size towards the apices. The ambulatory limbs are coarsely granulated, the granules showing a tendency towards linear arrangement, and two short spines are placed, one on either side, at the distal ends of the meri. The dactyli are moderately long and fairly well curved, with a series of five dentations on the posterior margin.

The eyes are freely movable, and the corneæ are rounded, though slightly deficient internally. The joints of the antennal peduncle are devoid of spines. The merus of the external maxillipedes is granulated externally, and two spines are present on the inner proximal margin, the first of which is considerably swollen towards its base; in some cases a third spine is present, placed slightly above the middle of the margin.

The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are strongly granulated towards their lateral margins, whereas the fifth and sixth are almost devoid of granulations. The first and second abdominal spinules are well developed and rather strongly curved.

This species is very closely allied to *Galacantha rostrata*, A. Milne-Edwards, but a careful comparison with the types of the latter has convinced me that it is distinct. In the Challenger species, the tubercles on the carapace are of larger size, and more strongly marked on the anterior half; the gastric spine is shorter and broader at its base; the rostrum also is shorter and slightly more oblique; the lateral spines are of smaller size, more nearly equal, and separated by a wider interval; the carina at the base of the rostrum is more strongly developed; and the chelipedes are decidedly more spiny.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 22 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 65 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 35 mm., of gastric spine 6.5 mm., of apical portion of rostrum 5 mm., of second lateral spine 5 mm., of chelipede 48.5 mm., of first ambulatory leg 51 mm. The largest female specimen measures 67 mm. in length, and its chelipedes only 42 mm., while the ova are about 2.8 mm. in diameter.

Habitat.—Station 300, west of Valparaiso; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze. Four males and two females, both of the latter with ova.

Genus *Eumunida*, S. I. Smith.

Eumunida, S. I. Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vi. No. 1, p. 44, 1883.

Rostrum slender and styliiform, with a pair of well-developed supraorbital spines on either side of its base. Chelipedes and ambulatory limbs elongated and slender.