

Antennal peduncle narrow and elongated, placed under the eye-stalk, and composed of five joints, the second of which is provided with a slender movable acicle. Second abdominal segment with its lateral margin prolonged into anteriorly directed spines; all the appendages except the penultimate pair absent in the male. Telson comparatively small in size, transversely segmented, and folded under the preceding abdominal segments. Branchiæ absent from the bases of the external maxillipedes.

This remarkable genus apparently forms a connecting link between *Munida* and the genera *Ptychogaster* and *Uropytchus*; it agrees closely with the first of these in the arrangement of the frontal spines (with the exception that there is an additional pair of supraorbitals), the presence of pubescent striæ on the carapace, and the shape of the chelipedes and ambulatory limbs, while it resembles the two last in having the swimming fan somewhat rudimentary and folded under the remainder of the abdomen. In some respects it occupies a unique position among Galathodea, for, as has been pointed out by Professor Smith, the pair of rudimentary arthrobranchiæ usually present on the eighth body segment are absent, and the first five abdominal segments are without appendages in the male, while an examination of the Challenger species shows some peculiarities in the arrangement of the antennal peduncle, which I take to be of generic value.<sup>1</sup> The only previously described species, *Eumunida picta*, S. I. Smith, was taken by the United States Fish Commission off the south coast of New England, at a depth of from 115 to 158 fathoms.

*Eumunida smithii*, Henderson (Pl. XV. fig. 5).

*Eumunida Smithii*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 413, 1885.

*Characters*.—The carapace is very slightly arched from side to side, with its surface glabrous, and crossed by about a dozen sparingly ciliated transverse striæ. The frontal spines are all slender and deflexed, but especially the rostrum, which is about one-third longer than the first supraorbital, and nearly twice the length of the second. The gastric area is flattened and circumscribed, with a slight hollowing out towards the base of the rostrum, and the transverse striæ have a tendency to become squamose, more particularly in front; the hepatic area is deeply concave, and on its upper boundary three small spinules pass in an oblique line from the base of the second supraorbital spine, the first being very minute, and the third or most posterior being slightly larger than the second; the cardiac area is circumscribed anteriorly, but like the remainder of the carapace is unarmed. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with six curved spinules, gradually decreasing in size from before backwards, of which one is placed in front of the

<sup>1</sup> The presence of an additional segment may possibly be a specific and not a generic character, for I have already noticed the occurrence of a similar number in a species of *Porcellana* (*Porcellana serratifrons*, Stimpson), in which genus the normal number is four.