

cervical groove, and one between its two branches; the posterior margin is unarmed, and not specially prominent.

The chelipedes are wanting in the single specimen. The ambulatory limbs are very similar to those of *Eumunida picta*, S. I. Smith; the meri are subsquamose externally, and their anterior margin as well as that of the carpi is fringed with short curved spinules, one of slightly larger size being present on either side of the distal end of the former joints; the dactyli are flattened and but slightly curved, with a well-marked series of horny spinules present on the posterior margin, a few occurring also on the same margin of the propodi.

The eyes are of moderate size and the corneæ are distinctly rounded. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are subequal, and both are unarmed.

The abdominal segments are glabrous, and each is crossed by two sparingly pubescent striæ. The lateral spines of the second segment are stout and show a tendency to bifurcate.

This small species in most of its characters closely approaches *Eumunida picta*, S. I. Smith, from which it may, however, be distinguished at once by the relative size of the hepatic spinules, for in the North Atlantic form these decrease in size from before backwards, the first being considerably larger than either of the other two. I have dedicated it to the founder of the genus.

Breadth of carapace (of a male) 5 mm., length of body (including rostrum) 15 mm., of carapace (including rostrum) 9 mm., of rostrum 3.5 mm., of ambulatory leg (detached) 11.5 mm.

*Habitat.*—Station 192, off Little Ki Island; depth, 140 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. A single specimen.

#### Genus *Ptychogaster*, A. Milne-Edwards.

*Ptychogaster*, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 63, 1880.

Rostrum slender and spiniform, usually upturned. Carapace narrow and somewhat ovate in shape, with its surface glabrous and usually spinose. Chelipedes and ambulatory limbs slender and greatly elongated, the basal joints of the latter not hidden by the sides of the carapace. Eye-stalks with the corneæ dilated. Antennal peduncle slender, the flagellum short. External maxillipedes narrow, the terminal joints elongated. Abdomen folded on itself, the telson (which is transversely segmented) and the last pair of appendages bent under the preceding segments, and applied to the thoracic sterna; males with the first two pairs of appendages (genital) well developed, those of the third, fourth, and fifth segments rudimentary. Eggs comparatively few in number, and of large size.

Two species belonging to this interesting deep-water genus have been previously