

Two forms of chelipede are met with in the males of this species. In the one the chela is narrow, while the fingers are slender and elongated, with their opposed margins in contact throughout; in the other the chela is slightly dilated, the fingers are broad, and a distinct hiatus exists between their opposed edges towards the proximal end. There is reason to believe that this sexual dimorphism is of not uncommon occurrence among the Galatheids generally. The Challenger specimens differ from those taken by the "Blake" in having the chelipedes longer, the carapace slightly narrower, and the eyes of larger size, but there is no reason to suppose that they belong to a different species.

The types were taken in the West Indies at depths varying from 37 to 320 fathoms, and the species was afterwards carefully described and figured by Professor S. I. Smith, from specimens taken in deep water off the south coast of New England by the U. S. Fish Commission.

*Munida microphthalma*, A. Milne-Edwards (Pl. III. fig. 4).

*Munida microphthalma*, A. Milne-Edwards, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. No. 1, p. 51, 1880.

*Habitat*.—Station 24, off Culebra Island, West Indies; depth, 390 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze. An adult male (figured), the body of which measures 32 mm. in length, and the chelipede 42 mm.

Station 171, north of the Kermadec Islands; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, hard ground. A young male.

Station 343, near Ascension Island; depth, 425 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. A male of small size.

This species is distinguished at once by the small size of its eyes, the corneæ of which are but slightly dilated and of a light-brown hue. The gastric area of the carapace is armed in front with a transverse row of spinules, two of which situated behind the supraorbitals are of rather large size, while the others vary in number and size in different specimens. The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace and is slightly upturned towards the apex, while the supraorbitals have a more obvious elevation. The lateral margins of the carapace are distinctly spinose, the first two spines being of large size. The chelipedes are of moderate length, and the various joints (especially the merus) are spinose; the upper surface of the hand is somewhat flattened, and no hiatus exists between the fingers. The merus of the external maxillipedes has a well-marked spine on the inner margin, situated nearer the proximal than the distal end. The second abdominal segment bears a transverse row of spinules on its anterior margin (these are obsolete in the specimen taken at Station 171).

This species was taken by the "Blake" at four stations in the West Indies, the