

scarcely equal in length to the palm, slightly bent and comparatively smooth, with their opposed edges finely dentate, in contact almost throughout, and fringed with hairs. The ambulatory limbs have the meral and carpal joints strongly spinose, the former on both margins, the latter merely in front.

The eyes are of large size and somewhat rounded. The various joints of the antennal peduncle are spinose, the anterior prolongation of the first joint being of moderate length. The ischium of the external maxillipedes has its inner margin terminating distally in one or two short stout spinules, and the merus is armed with three spines on its inner margin, the first of large size, the second of small size, and the third placed at the distal end; the outer surface of the merus is obscurely tubercular.

The abdominal segments are comparatively smooth, the second is, however, provided with six prominent spines on its anterior margin.

Breadth of carapace (of an adult male) 17 mm., length of body¹ 43 mm., of carapace (not including rostrum) 20 mm., of rostrum 9.5 mm., of chelipede 81 mm., of chela 33 mm., of first ambulatory leg 50 mm.

The strongly developed spiny armature of this species distinguishes it from all other members of the genus. Females are of slightly smaller size, with the spines less strongly developed, the chelipedes narrower, and the rostrum apparently slightly longer than in males. In young specimens most of the adult characters can be recognised.

Habitat.—Station 145A, off Prince Edward Island; depth, 310 fathoms; bottom, volcanic sand. Many specimens, including adults of both sexes and young; some of the females are with ova.

Station 320, off Rio de la Plata; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom, green sand. Several specimens, the majority of which are young.

Munida normani, Henderson (Pl. XIII. fig. 5).

Munida Normani, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 408, 1885.

Characters.—The rostrum is little more than one-third the length of the carapace and horizontal in direction; the supraorbital spines are about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, with a very slight upward inclination. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are well marked, and but slightly pubescent; the gastric area is moderately convex, with two spines in front placed immediately behind the supraorbitals; the cardiac area is distinctly elevated, and its front margin, which is separated by a depression from the gastric area, bears a transverse row of minute spinules (not figured); four or five spines are placed in a longitudinal row on the boundary between each branchial region and the cardiac area. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with about six spines of moderate size; two of these, including the first or postorbital which exceeds the others

¹ In all the species of *Munida* I take this to exclude the rostrum.