

About twenty specimens were taken, two of which are females with ova; one has the carapace swollen laterally from the presence of a Bopyrid in the branchial chamber, and another has a Sacculinid attached to the under surface of its abdomen.

*Munida granulata*, Henderson (Pl. XIV. fig. 3).

*Munida granulata*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 409, 1885.

*Characters*.—The rostrum is slightly more than one-fourth the length of the carapace and twice the length of the supraorbital spines; all three are distinctly upturned. The carapace is covered everywhere with granulations, some of which are compound, and with hairs, but transverse striæ are not defined; the gastric area is moderately convex, with a pair of spines placed behind the supraorbitals, though separated by a slightly wider interval, and a median spine of larger size near the posterior limit of the area, while a few spinules occur on the lateral surfaces; the cardiac area is triangular in outline, and somewhat elevated, with a median row of three spinules, the first of which, situated on the anterior margin, is most prominent; several spinules are found on the branchial regions, the best marked being three or four which occur near the confines of the cardiac area. The lateral border of the carapace bears five or six spines, none of which are of large size, with the exception of the postorbital, which from its position can scarcely be included in this border; the posterior margin is distinctly raised, with a number of equidistant spinules, all of which may be obsolete, though the central one is slightly larger than the others and usually present.

The chelipedes are long and subcylindrical, and the merus, carpus, and propodus are covered with flattened granulations which tend to become squamose on the last of these joints, while the merus and carpus, especially the former, are slightly spinose on the inner surface. The chela is slightly more than twice the length of the carpus; the fingers are slender and almost equal in length to the palm, with a slight incurvation, their outer and inner surfaces are faintly carinated, and the opposed edges finely crenated; the dactylus extends beyond the tip of the immobile finger, and its slender apex fits in between two minute teeth at the end of the latter. In male specimens the fingers are somewhat bent, the dactylus being slightly curved upwards, and a narrow hiatus is left between the two, at either end. The ambulatory limbs are remarkably slender, and the meral, carpal, and propodal joints are granulated, the first of these also has a series of spines on the anterior border; the dactyli are long, slender, and somewhat curved.

The eyes are of moderate size and considerably flattened, a series of hairy "lashes," extending over the corneæ from both the upper and lower margins of the peduncle. The antennal spine is pubescent and remarkably long, exceeding the whole peduncle in length, while the second joint is prolonged into a similar spine of almost equal length; both spines are visible from above lying internal to the antenna. The antennal flagellum