

conical spines, a few of larger size being situated at the distal end of the merus. The chela is slightly broader than the carpus and about three times its length, and the upper surface of the propodus is somewhat densely covered with short spinules; the fingers are broad and slightly overlap towards their apices, while their opposed edges are almost devoid of teeth, and in contact throughout. The upper surface of the meral joints of the ambulatory limbs is obscurely tubercular, and a crowded series of short denticles is present on the anterior margin of the same joints; the dactyli are comparatively long, and exhibit a faint sigmoid curve.

The eyes are of moderate size, and considerably flattened. The antennal spine is fairly prominent, but does not extend beyond the second joint of the peduncle. The ischium and merus of the external maxillipedes are obscurely tubercular externally, and the inner margin of the latter joint is provided with four or five irregularly conical teeth, the largest of which is situated towards the centre.

The second abdominal segment bears a submedian pair of short curved spines, and in some specimens one or two minute spinules can be detected towards the lateral margin of the same segment. The second, third, and fourth segments have the anterior dorsal margin elevated, and the upper surface carinated transversely towards the posterior margin; the remaining segments are almost smooth.

Breadth of carapace of the largest specimen (a male from Station 173) 5 mm., length of body 13 mm., of carapace 5·8 mm., of rostrum 3·2 mm. In this specimen the chelipedes and ambulatory legs are wanting, but in another example of much smaller size, from Station 172, the body of which measures only 8 mm. in length, the chelipedes attain a length of 11·5 mm., and the chela 5 mm.

This small species is distinguished by the presence of a crowded transverse row of tubercles on the gastric area of the carapace, and by the form of the rostrum, chelipedes, and other parts.

*Habitat.*—Station 172A, off Nukalofa, Tongatabu; depth, 240 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. A young male.

Station 173, off Matuku, Fiji; depth, 315 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. A male specimen apparently adult, and a young female.

*Munida spinicordata*, Henderson (Pl. XV. fig. 3).

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

*Characters.*—The rostrum is about half the length of the carapace, and nearly one-third longer than the supraorbital spines; all three are horizontal in direction, though they have a slight downward inclination towards their apices, and the rostrum is more slender than the lateral processes. The striæ on the surface of the carapace are fairly numerous and faintly granulated, with short fringing hairs; the gastric area is moderately convex.