

*Munidopsis brevimana*, Henderson (Pl. XVII. figs. 1, 2).

*Munidopsis brevimana*, Henderson, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 414, 1885.

*Characters.*—The carapace is glabrous and covered with short transverse ridge-like elevations, which exist in greatest number on the posterior half; in some specimens also short hairs are sparingly met with. The gastric area is swollen, and armed in front with two prominent spines placed behind the base of the rostrum, while the short transverse ridges are comparatively few in number; the cardiac area is circumscribed, and a deep furrow crosses it transversely near the middle; the ridges are strongly marked, and lengthen out somewhat on the branchial regions. The rostrum is narrow and acute, slightly elevated towards the apex, and carinated superiorly, its length being less than half that of the carapace. The lateral margin of the carapace is armed with five spines, three of which are situated between the two divisions of the cervical groove, and the first of this trio reaches the greatest size; a single spine is placed on the antero-lateral margin behind the antennal peduncle; the posterior margin is prominent, but unarmed.

The chelipedes are stout and remarkably short, with the joints pubescent, and the merus and carpus somewhat spiny above. The lower surface of the ischium is produced anteriorly, and a spinule is present near the apex of this process; the propodus is almost smooth, and dilated both from side to side and from above downwards; the fingers are short and stout, with their opposed surfaces deeply excavated, and the apical margins finely toothed; numerous short tufted hairs are present towards the apices, and the outer surface of the immobile finger carries a denticulate carina. The ambulatory limbs are of moderate length, and the posterior surfaces of the meri and carpi are tuberculate, while their anterior margins are strongly spinose; the posterior surface of the propodi is carinated; the dactyli are only curved towards the apex, and their posterior margins are denticulate, the teeth increasing in size towards the terminal claw.

The eyes still retain a certain amount of mobility, and are separated ventrally by from one to three small calcified pieces; the cornea is rounded, and the peduncle is prolonged into two slender lateral spines, the inner of which is about twice the length of the other. The antennal flagellum is more than twice the length of the body. The merus of the external maxillipedes has its inner margin irregularly dentate.

The abdominal segments are comparatively smooth, a few granulations being present merely on the posterior ones; the second, third, and fourth each bear a curved transverse sulcus, the convexity of which is directed forwards.

This species is allied to *Munidopsis reynoldsi* (A. Milne-Edwards), dredged by the "Blake" off Frederickstadt, West Indies, at the great depth of 2376 fathoms. The latter is of small size, its chelipedes are considerably shorter, and more than two spines are situated on the gastric region of the carapace.