names. *Eumeles* is especially remarkable, and we would invite the attention of conchologists who hunt slugs (in old collections of museums and elsewhere) to the unusual arrangement of the tentacles in this genus, and to the fact that a number of Rafinesque's species are still at large.

The genus *Meghimatium*, v. Hasselt, 1824, was founded on a species of this genus from Java, and was quite recognizably described. The names *Tebennophorus*, Binn., and *Incilaria*, Benson, were both proposed in 1842, the probable priority being in favour of the first.

Morse in 1864 established the genus *Pallifera* for a species with ribbed jaw.

This review shows that several names for the genus, more or less certainly applying to it, were proposed anterior to 1842, the date of *Tebennophorus*. Of these names *Philomycus* and *Meghimatium* are the only ones available, *Eumeles* and *Limacella* being clearly inapplicable. Since continental authors generally have adopted the name *Philomycus*, it seems advisable to retain that designation for the genus if *Tebennophorus* must be rejected.

Philadelphia,
December 2, 1890.

Wood-Mason, J. & Alcock, A., 1891.

XXII.—*Natural History Notes from H.M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R.N., commanding.*—No. 21. *Note on the Results of the last Season's Deep-sea Dredging.* By J. WOOD-MASON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Bengal, and A. ALCOCK, M.B., Surgeon I. M. S., Surgeon-Naturalist to the Survey.

[Continued from p. 19.]

Phylum **APPENDICULATA.**

Branch CHÆTOPODA.

Fragments from mud from 89 to 93 fathoms, from 1310 fathoms, and from sand from 98 to 102 fathoms, in the Bay of Bengal.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 7: 186-202

The animal was sheltered in a fine colony of an *Epizoanthus* similar to the figure of *Epizoanthus paguriphilus*, Verrill, in Professor S. I. Smith's paper in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. iii. 1883.

PAGURODES, Henderson.

30. *Pagurodes*, sp.

All the dead shells of *Rostellaria delicatula* brought up at Stations 81 and 96 were tenanted by a small hermit-crab which fits fairly well into this genus. Its colour in the fresh state was bright pink, similar to the colour of the animals whose shells were appropriated.

Family **Galatheidæ**.

GALACANTHA, A. Milne-Edwards.

31. *Galacantha areolata*, sp. n., Wood-Mason.

A fine species closely allied to *Galacantha rostrata*, A. Milne-Edwards, but differing in its more distinctly areolated and more coarsely granulated carapace, and by having the apex of the horizontal portion of the rostrum short and minutely bifid, as well as in some other particulars.

One male specimen from Station 97, 1310 fathoms.

Colour, including the corneæ, dull milky orange.

Length 46 millim.

MUNIDOPSIS, Whiteaves.

32. *Munidopsis ciliata*, sp. n., Wood-Mason.

Closely allied to *Munidopsis brevimana*, Henderson, differing in having the transverse scale-like elevations of the carapace (which apparently also differ in form and distribution) and the ridges of the abdomen fringed with forwardly-directed hairs; and the lateral margins of the carapace armed with six spines, of which the foremost is only half the size of the supra-antennal, while the first of the four between the two divisions of the cervical groove is much larger than the supra-antennal, and the sixth is about the same size as the first and third.

One male specimen from Station 97, 1310 fathoms.

Colours in the fresh state milk-white.

Total length from apex of rostrum to apex of telson 35 millim.; length of carapace from posterior margin to apex of

rostrum 18 millim.; breadth of carapace between posterior and second third 10·5 millim.; length of chelipeds 19 millim.; length of rostrum 5 millim.

33. *Munidopsis stylirostris*, sp. n., Wood-Mason.

Allied to *Munidopsis curvirostra*, Whiteaves, differing in the somewhat slenderer rostrum passing off more suddenly from the fore margin of the carapace; in the spine of the antero-lateral angle being larger; in the presence behind the root of the rostrum of a pair of minute forwardly-directed spinules supported on small eminences, in place of the pair of well-developed spines seen in the same position in the preceding and other species; in the absence of medio-dorsal spines on the carapace and abdominal terga; and in the spinose chelipeds and legs. In the chelipeds the basipodite bears a spine at the apex of its hinder angle; the ischiopodite two near the apex, one below, the other above; the meropodite four, two above and two below, at the apex, besides three or four on the shaft towards the distal end; and the carpopodite also four in a similar position; while the chelæ, in which the fingers are equal in length to the palms, are unarmed. In the legs the carpopodite and meropodite each bear a spine at the upper apex. The corneæ appear to be narrower and more elongated, being distinctly cylindrical in the basal half.

Colour in the fresh state dull orange-pink, including the corneæ: in spirit pure ivory-white, with the non-faceted corneæ yellow.

Two female specimens from Station 105, 740 fathoms.

Total length 54 millim.; length of carapace 18·5, of rostrum 11 millim.; breadth of carapace between tridentate lobes behind antero-lateral tooth 15·5 millim.; length of chelipeds 40 millim.

ELASMONOTUS, A. Milne-Edwards.

34. *Elasmonotus Edwardsii*, sp. n., Wood-Mason.

Body and all the appendages completely clothed with a dense velvety pubescence. The carapace is moderately convex in all directions, but especially transversely and over the gastric region, which is delimited from the bisected cardiac region and from the hepatic regions by a transverse groove. The rostrum is porrect, acute, triangular, with straight sides and roof-shaped dorsal surface. The anterior margin of the carapace is armed rather farther from the middle line than

from the antero-lateral angle with a small triangular spine, the point of which is opposite the chink-like interval between the eyes and the antennal bases; the antero-lateral angle is slightly produced, and the interval between it and the supra-antennal spine is roundly emarginate; the lateral margin is divided by two notches into two lobes, the anterior and shorter of which, answering to the interval between the two divisions of the cervical groove, is vertically compressed, somewhat expanded laterally, subacute at the edge, and produced anteriorly into a blunt tooth; the peduncles of the eyes are indistinguishably ankylosed together and immovably united with the rostrum and antennulary sternum, and give off from their inner side a long spine, which, being applied by its base to the under surface of the rostrum, presents the appearance of an orbital eave terminating anteriorly in a preocular spine, while the cornea on its outer side looks like an eye retracted into its orbit. The chelipeds and legs are short and stout; the ischiopodites of the former are armed at the apex above and below with one spine, the meropodites with four along their posterior angles (two on their inner and two on their outer apices), the carpopodites with one on the inner side; while the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs are armed on the upper margin of the meropodites with increasing series of seven, six, and five spines respectively, and on the upper margin of the carpopodites with three.

One male from Station 97, 1310 fathoms, the colour in the fresh state being milk-white, including the corneæ. In spirit the corneæ are yellow.

Total length 45 millim.; length of carapace 24 millim., of rostrum, from rostro-ocular suture to apex, 6 millim.; breadth of carapace across anterior lobes 15·4, of chelipeds 24 millim.

It is a remarkable circumstance that no specimens of the genera *Galathea*, *Munida*, and *Eumunida* were obtained during the past season, although in previous seasons specimens of one or other of them have not been uncommon in the trawl and on the tangles.

[To be continued.]