

“At the Philippines, Brachyura were collected at several different localities on the beach or in shallow water, but the most interesting forms from these islands occurred at Station 210 in 375 fathoms, where were dredged a new species of *Amathia* (*Amathia pulchra*) nearly allied to the Mediterranean *Amathia rissoana* (Roux) and the West Indian deep-water *Amathia hystrix*, Stimpson, but distinguished from both by having six spines on the gastric region of the carapace and from *Amathia rissoana* by the distinctly developed præocular spine; it is distinguished from *Amathia agassizi*, S. I. Smith, by the more robust and carinated palms of the chelipedes; here also occurred

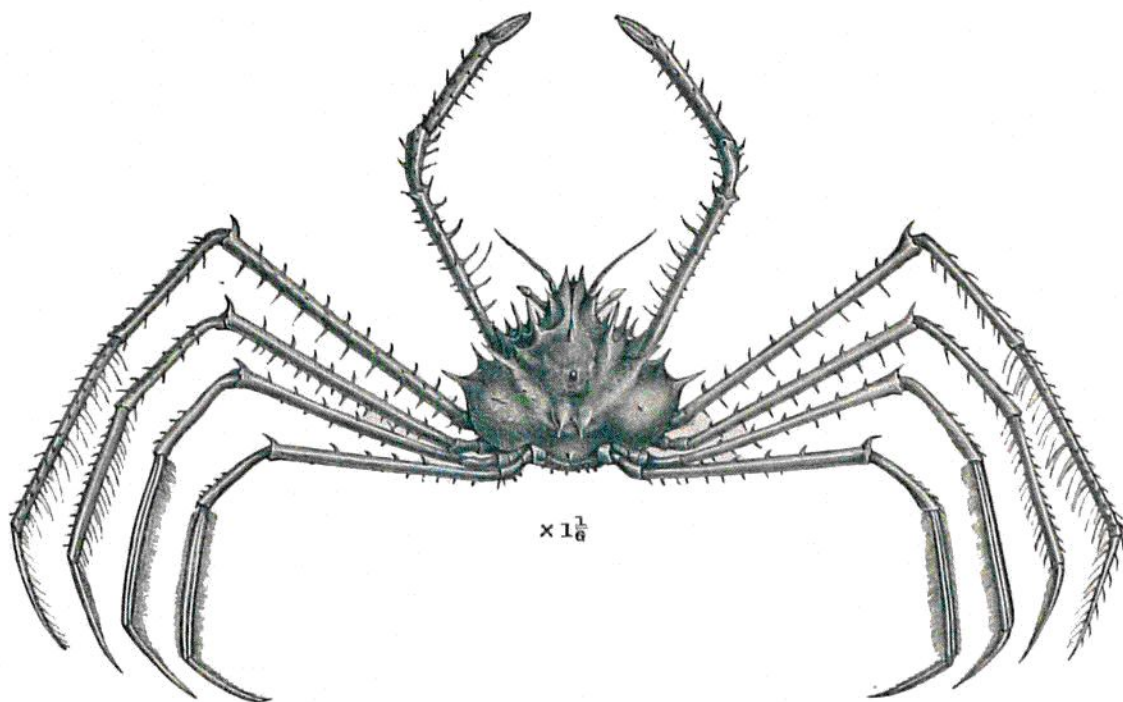


FIG. 196.—*Cyrtomaia murrayi*, n. gen. et sp.

*Echinoplax moseleyi*, a new genus and species very nearly allied to *Amathia*, but having the carapace covered with very numerous small spines and spinules, and the spines of the rostrum armed with small accessory spines; and the *Oxypleurodon stimpsoni* already referred to as occurring at the Ki Islands (Station 192).

“The few Brachyura taken at Hong Kong were common and well-known species, and need not be specially mentioned. Off Celebes some more interesting crabs were taken in 10 fathoms (Station 212), among them a species of *Lissocarcinus*, probably new, and a new *Leucosia*, which had already occurred in the Arafura Sea.

“At Station 214, between the Meangis and Tulus Islands, in 500 fathoms, occurred a second species (*Cyrtomaia suhmi*) of the remarkable new genus *Cyrtomaia*, distinguished from *Cyrtomaia murrayi*, dredged at the Ki Islands, by the greater development of the gastric spines, the longer rostrum, and the shorter thicker eyes.