

penultimate joint of the ambulatory legs. As in *Euprognatha rastellifera*, the rostrum, on account of the prominence of the median spine of the interantennular septum, is apparently trifold; but the spines on the anterior margins of the joints of the ambulatory legs, which in *Euprognatha rastellifera* are very small, are in this species enormously developed on the ambulatory legs of the first pair. The basal antennal joint does not, as in most genera of the Inachidæ, attain to the frontal margin.

This genus and the one which follows are among the most remarkable of the Challenger Brachyura, and are of especial interest as being Malayasian representatives of a section of the subfamily Inachinæ hitherto represented only by types from Eastern America, and which Stimpson¹ separated as a distinct subfamily, Collodinæ, on, as I think, insufficient grounds.²

Platymaia wyville-thomsoni, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 1).

Carapace depressed, suborbiculate, with the cervical suture very strongly defined, closely granulated over the whole of its upper surface; some of the granules (*e.g.*) in the median line of the gastric region and on the cardiac and front of the branchial regions being of larger size. The median (or interantennular) lobe of the short rostrum is longest and acute; the lateral lobes very short and obtuse; the supraocular spines small, the postocular longer; behind these there are spinules on the hepatic and pterygostomial regions and two or three on the sides of the branchial regions in front; there are also lobes, armed with one to four spinules, between the bases of the third and fourth and fourth and fifth legs; the anterior margin of the buccal cavity has a truncated and denticulated lobe at its antero-external angle; the basal segment of the post-abdomen (in the female) is granulated and spinuliferous; the others are granulated only; the first, fifth, and sixth segments longer than the others, the last segment widely transverse; the short basal antennal joint bears two inferior spinules placed near to the distal extremity, the two following joints of the peduncle are short, slender, and nearly equal; both the ischium and merus-joints of the outer maxillipedes are spinuliferous on their outer surface, and the merus bears also several spinules at and near to its antero-external angle; the chelipedes are about as long as the carapace (with rostrum); merus, carpus, and palm thinly setose and spinuliferous; merus with some longer spines on its antero- and postero-inferior surfaces; carpus short, palm about as long as fingers, slightly compressed, nearly smooth on its inner surface, fingers slender, straight, acute, and minutely denticulated on their inner margins; the first pair of ambulatory legs are (roughly) three and a half times the length of the carapace to base of rostrum, with all the joints spinuliferous, the spines on the anterior margins of the merus and penultimate joints (usually) alternately longer and shorter, the penultimate joint with the spines greatly elongate, rastelliform,

¹ *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. ii. p. 119, 1870.

² *Vide Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xiv. p. 644, 1879.