

Achæopsis, Stimpson.*Achæopsis*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 218, 1857.

,, Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 645, 1879.

This genus, which apparently represents the northern genus *Inachus* in the southern hemisphere, is distinguished from it merely by having the postocular as well as the præocular spine distinctly developed, and by the more or less falciform dactyli of the three posterior ambulatory legs.

Two species of the genus have been described, which both occur at the Cape of Good Hope, in shallow water, *Achæopsis spinulosus*, Stimpson, and *Achæopsis Güntheri*, Miers, the latter distinguished from the type by having but a single very long perpendicular spine on the gastric region.¹

Achæopsis spinulosus, Stimpson (Pl. I. fig. 4).*Achæopsis spinulosus*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 218, 1857.

Three males were collected in Simon's Bay in 10 to 20 fathoms, and one in 5 to 18 fathoms; here also the types of the species were obtained.

In the specimens examined, the ambulatory legs, although granulated, can scarcely be described as spinuliferous, as in Stimpson's description.

The description (except measurements) which follows, and the figure are from adult dried examples in the collection of the British Museum, which are in more perfect condition than the Challenger specimens.

Carapace ovate-triangulate, moderately convex, and rounded on the sides of the branchial regions, with three spines disposed in a triangle on the gastric region, one on the cardiac, and two on each branchial region, on the dorsal surface (there are sometimes some smaller branchial spinules). There is one (or sometimes two) spinules above or in front of the eye-peduncles, and a well-developed postocular spine. The hepatic region is prominent and rounded and bears several small spinules, and there are several on the sides of the branchial regions. The rostrum is composed of two small acute lobes or spines which do not exceed in length the interocular portion of the front. The post-abdomen in both sexes is six-jointed. The eyes are of moderate size, and the corneæ have usually a small distal tubercle. The basal joint of the antennæ is slender, longitudinally sulcated, and bears several small spinules; the flagella are exposed and visible in a dorsal view at the sides of the rostrum. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is narrower than the penultimate joint, is not distally truncated, and bears the next joint near to its antero-external angle. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are

¹ Possibly the Australian species *Stenorhynchus curvirostris*, A. Milne Edwards, and *Stenorhynchus fissifrons*, Haswell, which have not been figured, may be referable to this genus. *Stenorhynchus brevirostris*, Haswell, is, I think, a species of *Achæus*.