

joint is articulated with it at its antero-internal angle; the chelipedes (in the male) are usually small, with slender palms, but are more developed in the Oriental species described below; the ambulatory legs are slender and elongated.

Of the half-dozen species described as belonging to this genus, and which are enumerated by Professor Smith (*tom. cit.*), one, *Anamathia rissoana*, inhabits the Mediterranean and the Eastern North Atlantic region; three, *Anamathia hystrix* (Stimpson), *Anamathia modesta* (Stimpson), and *Anamathia crassa* (A. Milne Edwards), the Caribbean Sea or Florida Straits; and two, *Anamathia agassizii*, Smith, and *Anamathia tanneri*, Smith, the east coast of the United States.

The fine species described below is from the far distant Philippine Islands. The species of this genus generally inhabit deep water, though not the greatest depths at which *Brachyura* may occur. The Mediterranean species has been recorded from comparatively shallow water (20 fathoms); the others are found at various depths of between 80 and 400 fathoms.<sup>1</sup>

*Anamathia pulchra*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. fig. 1).

The body is everywhere clothed with very close-set, short, knobbed hairs, interspersed among which are finer, longer setæ; the limbs also are closely pubescent. The carapace is much longer than broad, subpyriform rather than subtriangulate, moderately convex and armed with long spines, disposed as follows: five disposed in two transverse series, and behind these one, longer, on the gastric region; one on each hepatic region; one on the cardiac and one on the intestinal region; also four on each branchial region, the lateral one being very long; there exists also a præocular but no postocular spine, merely the rounded lobe against which the eye folds back; the spines of the rostrum are nearly straight and divergent from their bases; both are broken, but the longer (broken) spine considerably exceeds half the length of the carapace; the epistoma is about as broad as long; the pterygostomian region is armed with an oblique row of small tubercles, the sternum is without spines or tubercles. The segments of the post-abdomen (in the male) are all of them distinct and unarmed; this part of the body has the lateral margins, between the fourth and sixth segments, slightly concave; the terminal segment is slightly longer and narrower than the penultimate segment, very little longer than broad, and distally rounded. The eyes are small, with the corneæ rounded and terminal, and are completely retractile. The basal antennal joint is moderately slender, but much more robust than the two following joints (as in *Anamathia rissoana*), it is concave on its inferior surface, and has a small spine at its antero-external angle; the next joint is somewhat longer and very slender. The outer maxillipedes are smooth on their outer surface; the

<sup>1</sup> This genus is incorrectly designated *Amathia* on the plate, which was drawn and lettered before I had the opportunity of consulting Professor Smith's memoir.