

*Oxypleurodon*, n. gen.

Carapace subpyriform, deeply channelled above, and armed with strongly projecting lateral branchial spines. Rostrum composed of two slender, slightly divergent spines. A distinct (although small) præocular tooth. Post-abdomen (in the female) distinctly seven-jointed. Eyes mobile. Basal antennal joint little broader at the base than at its distal extremity, which is unarmed; flagella of the antennæ inserted beneath the bases of the rostral spines and scarcely visible from above. Merus-joint of the outer maxillipedes with its antero-external angle somewhat produced and rounded, its antero-internal angle slightly emarginate. Chelipedes (in the female) small, with the palm slightly compressed; fingers acute. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, with the penultimate joint not dilated; the terminal joint not denticulated on its inferior margin.

This genus must be placed in the third section of my subfamily Acanthonychinæ of the family Inachidæ, and is most nearly allied (it would appear) to the genera *Leucippe*, *Epialtus*, and *Eupleurodon* in that section; from the first-named of which it is distinguished by the divergent spines of the rostrum and the distinct præocular spine; from the second by the different form of the carapace and rostrum, and from the third by the non-dentigerous ambulatory legs.

*Oxypleurodon stimpsoni*, n. sp. (Pl. VI. fig. 1).

The body is rather thinly clothed with very short hairs, interspersed among which, in the dorsal sulci and on the margins of the rostrum and joints of the legs, are some longer hairs. The very wide and deep excavations, or channels, of the carapace circumscribe a longitudinal median boss or prominence on the gastric region, one (transverse) on the cardiac, and one on each branchial region, which terminates in the strong, obtuse, laterally-projecting branchial spine; the posterior margin of the carapace is also elevated and somewhat reflexed, and the upper orbital margin above the eyes is somewhat thickened and convex; there is also a prominence upon the pterygostomian region and another above the bases of the chelipedes; the spines of the rostrum are about one-half the length of the carapace, and are divergent from their bases, and acute. The eyes are small and retractile. The basal joint of the antennæ is slightly dilated at the base (on the inner margin), the two next joints are slender and of nearly equal length, the flagella very slender; the ischium of the outer maxillipedes is slightly concave on its exterior face, and its antero-internal angle is prominent and broadly rounded; the merus-joint is truncated at its distal extremity; the chelipedes (in the female) are small, their merus-joint trigonous and armed with two or three granules on the margins and at the distal extremity; the carpus has a somewhat horse-shoe-shaped carina on its outer surface; the palm is little longer than the fingers, slightly laterally compressed,