

Platyonychus ocellatus (Herbst). East Coast of United States; Gulf of Mexico, New Zealand (Dr. J. Hector).¹

Platyonychus bipustulatus, Milne Edwards (= *Anisopus punctatus*, de Haan; *Portunus catharus*, White; *Platyonychus purpureus*, Dana). Indo-Malaysian, and Australian Seas; New Zealand; Chili; West Patagonia, Trinidad Channel.

Platyonychus iridescens, n. sp. Ki Islands, 140 fathoms (Station 192).

Platyonychus bipustulatus, Milne Edwards.

Platyonychus bipustulatus, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 437, pl. xvii. figs. 7-10, 1834.

„ „ A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 413, 1861, and references to synonyms.

Corystes (Anisopus) punctatus, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, pp. 13, 44, pl. ii. fig. 1, 1835.

Off the South Australian Coast, 2 to 10 fathoms, April 1874. Three small specimens (two males and a female).

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace,	9½	20
Breadth of carapace to base of lateral epibranchial tooth,	11	23·5

Platyonychus iridescens, n. sp. (Pl. XVII. fig. 2).

The carapace in this fine species is shaped nearly as in *Platyonychus ocellatus* and *Platyonychus bipustulatus*; it is moderately convex, broader than long, with the antero-lateral margins arcuated and shorter than the concave postero-lateral margins; its surface is rather coarsely granulated, except near the front, and in the posterior parts, near the posterior margin, the shallow depressions indicating the cervical suture are as distinct as in *Platyonychus ocellatus*. The front (as in that species) is armed with three spines (the lateral spines being those of the inner angle of the orbit), the median spine, although somewhat more prominent than the lateral spines, is not nearly so large as in *Platyonychus ocellatus*. The orbits have a notch in their upper margins, and a spine at the inner subocular angle. The antero-lateral margins are armed with five rather distant spiniform teeth; the first (or exterior orbital tooth) is rather prominent, the second and third smaller and rather more closely approximated than are the other antero-lateral teeth. The pterygostomian regions are granulated, and are marked (as in *Platyonychus ocellatus*) with an oblique granulated line extending to the antero-lateral angles of the buccal cavity. The segments of the post-abdomen are distinct, in the male the first and second segments are small, the third transversely carinated; the sixth segment is longest, with

¹ *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.*, vol. ix. p. 473, pl. xxviii. fig. 1, 1877.