

rather more than twice as long as the carapace; merus and carpus covered with unequal spinules, the merus with a stronger spine near its distal extremity; palm longer than the carpus, turgid, granulated or spinuliferous on the outer surface and on the upper margin near the base; dactyli nearly as long as the palm, smooth, nearly straight, with acute apices and dentated on the inner margins near the base. Ambulatory legs slender, of moderate length, with a small spine or tubercle at the distal extremity of the merus-joints; the dactyli of the fourth and fifth legs distinctly falcated. The body and limbs are pubescent. Colour light yellowish-brown.

A male,<sup>1</sup> preserved in spirit, in the Challenger collection presents the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, nearly . . . . .	5	10
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	4	8.5
Length of a chelipede, about . . . . .	9	19.5
Length of first ambulatory leg, . . . . .	11	23

### *Inachus*, Fabricius.

*Inachus*, Fabricius (*partim*), Entom. Syst. Suppl., p. 355, 1798.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 286, 1834.

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

Carapace triangulate, with the regions well defined. Rostrum very short, bilobated; no præocular spine, postocular spine large. Post-abdomen composed of six distinct segments. Eyes moderately developed. Basal antennal joint slender, and reaching the front. Outer maxillipedes with the merus-joint somewhat elongated and rounded at the distal extremity. Chelipedes with the palm more or less inflated. Ambulatory legs elongated, with the dactyli nearly straight.

The well-established species of this genus are apparently restricted to the European Seas and Western North Atlantic, and occur commonly in water of moderate depth. M. A. Milne Edwards mentions that several species were taken in the Mediterranean during the recent expedition of the "Travailleur" at 445 to 455 metres.

The following species have been described:—(1) *Inachus dorsettensis* (Pennant) = *Cancer scorio*, Fabricius, *Inachus mauritanicus*, Lucas, and var. *latus*, Brandt; (2) *Inachus dorhynchus*, Leach; (3) *Inachus leptochirus*, Leach = *Inachus leptorhynchus*, Desmarest; (4) *Inachus thoracicus*, Roux; (5) *Inachus aguiarii*, B. Capello.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The figure, drawn when the author was much engaged on other work, is inadvertently taken from the adult female, which differs from the male in the rather broader carapace and less turgid chelipedes.

<sup>2</sup> The Australian species described by Gray as *Inachus australis*, perhaps belongs to the genus *Chlorinoides*. Ruppell's *Inachus arabicus* from the Red Sea is *Menæthium monoceros*. *Inachus tuberculatus*, Lockington, from California, does not belong to this genus, as the rostrum is entire.