

The following are the forms with which I am acquainted :—

*Stenorhynchus rostratus* (Linné) = *Cancer phalangium*, Pennant, *Stenorhynchus inermis*, Heller. Seas of Europe; Mediterranean (to 40 fathoms, Heller); Shetlands (to 70 fathoms, Norman), &c.; Cape Verde Islands (to 38 fathoms, Studer).

*Stenorhynchus rostratus*, var. *spinulosus*, Miers. Senegambia, Goree Island (9 to 15 fathoms); coast of Portugal; Ireland (20 fathoms).

*Stenorhynchus longirostris* (Fabricius) = *Leptopodia tenuirostris*, Leach. Seas of Europe; Mediterranean (to 420 fathoms, A. Milne Edwards).

*Stenorhynchus ægyptius*, Milne Edwards. Mediterranean; South British Seas.

*Stenorhynchus czernjawsckii*, Brandt. Black Sea. (Perhaps not distinct from *Stenorhynchus longirostris*).

*Stenorhynchus falcifer*, Stimpson. Cape of Good Hope (12 to 18 fathoms).

*Stenorhynchus spinifer*, n. sp. St. Paul's Rocks (10 to 80 fathoms).<sup>1</sup>

*Stenorhynchus falcifer*, Stimpson (Pl. I. fig. 1).

*Stenorhynchus falcifer*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 219, 1857.

Two males and a female were dredged in Simon's Bay, 5 to 18 fathoms, November 19, 1873; where also the types of the species were collected.

Carapace moderately convex, triangulate, with a straight or slightly concave posterior margin; with a long median spine on the gastric region, in front of which are usually two smaller spines, the three forming a triangle; a prominent median spine on the cardiac region and behind this usually a smaller intestinal spine or tubercle; two small dorsal spines or tubercles on each branchial region; a lateral spine on each hepatic and branchial region, and commonly a few small lateral spinules beneath these spines. Rostrum one-fourth to one-half the length of the carapace, composed of two straight slender contiguous spines, which are usually directed obliquely upwards. Post-abdomen in both sexes six-jointed, a median prominence on each segment, eyes of moderate length, a small distal tubercle on the upper surface of the corneæ. Basal antennal joint slender, with a small distal spine (there is also usually a small tubercle near to its base on the epistome and another near to the antero-lateral angles of the buccal cavity, and a small postocular tubercle, which may represent the postocular spine), the antennal flagella are exposed and visible in a dorsal view at the sides of the rostrum. Chelipedes (in the adult male) about twice as long as the carapace; merus with some small spines on its upper and lower margins and with a strong spine at the distal extremity of its upper

<sup>1</sup> As has been noted below, *Stenorhynchus curvirostris*, A. Milne Edwards, from Bass Strait, and *Stenorhynchus fissifrons*, Haswell, from Port Jackson and New Zealand, may belong to the genus *Achæopsis*; *Stenorhynchus brevirostris*, Haswell, is, I think, a species of *Achæus*.