

bases of the eye-peduncles (but there are no distinct orbits). The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is sometimes distally rounded, the palms of the chelipedes are often somewhat inflated. The ambulatory legs are slender and often very long.

To the genera enumerated by me in 1879, as belonging to this group, the following are probably to be added:—

Anisonotus, A. Milne Edwards.
Anasimus, A. Milne Edwards.
Apocremnus, A. Milne Edwards.
Ergasticus, A. Milne Edwards.
Lispognathus, A. Milne Edwards.

Scyramathia, A. Milne Edwards.
Trachymaia, A. Milne Edwards.
Gonatorhynchus, Haswell.
Platymaia, n. gen.
Cyrotomaia, n. gen.

Echinoplax, n. gen.

Anisonotus apparently establishes the transition between *Inachoides* in this group, and the Leptopodiinæ.¹

Platymaia, n. gen.

Carapace depressed; suborbiculate. Rostrum short, apparently tridentate, the median lobe arising from the distal end of the interantennular septum. No præocular but a supra and postocular spine. Epistoma very small, transverse. Post-abdomen (in the female) narrowest at base and broadening distally, thus obovate and subtruncated at the distal extremity, with all the segments distinct. Eyes short, with a distal tubercle, corneæ somewhat dilated. Antennæ with a short and slender basal peduncular joint, which does not reach the front; the flagellum is well developed. Exterior maxillipedes with the ischium-joint rather broad, with a spine at the antero-internal angle; the merus is slenderer than the ischium, articulating with the next joint at its antero-internal angle, which is not emarginate. Chelipedes (in the female) rather slender and short, spinuliferous; spines of merus long. Ambulatory legs very considerably elongated; those of the first pair having the fourth to last joints (merus to dactyl) armed with strong spines, which are longest on the anterior margin of the penultimate joints; the second to last legs almost devoid of spines, with the penultimate joints dilated and compressed (as in *Eurypodius*), and ciliated on the anterior margins; dactyli elongated, slender and slightly arcuated.

Platymaia is not very nearly allied to any genus of this family known to me. Its nearest affinities are perhaps with *Euprognatha*, Stimpson,² but it is at once distinguished by the depressed and suborbiculate form of the carapace and the dilatation of the

¹ Professor S. I. Smith has recently proposed the designation *Anamathia* in place of *Amathia*, Roux, which name was previously used. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. vii. p. 493, 1884.

² *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. ii. p. 122, 1870.