

long as broad and reaches the front, and has a small tooth at its antero-internal angle; the base only of the flagellum is covered by the rostral spines.

The merus of the outer maxillipedes is produced and rounded at its antero-external angle and slightly notched at the antero-internal angle, where it is articulated with the next joint. Chelipedes (in the male) of moderate size; palm somewhat turgid, smooth; fingers distally acute and having between them, when closed, an interspace at the base. Ambulatory legs of moderate length, unarmed.

The single species is restricted in its range to the southern and eastern coasts of Australia.

### *Gonatorhynchus tumidus*, Haswell.

*Gonatorhynchus tumidus*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 437, pl. xxv. fig. 4, 1880; Cat. Australian Crust., p. 10, 1882.

An adult male, collected on the southern Australian coast in 2 to 10 fathoms, April 1874, is referred, but somewhat doubtfully, to this species.

In this example, the close curled pubescence of the carapace is so dense that the tubercles cannot be seen; the chelipedes (imperfect) are more slender than in Haswell's description and figure, the palms of the chelipedes somewhat more slender and more elongated, and the fingers less strongly dentated on their inner margins.

This species is, I think, better referred to the subfamily Inachinæ than to the Acanthonychidæ.

The Challenger specimen has the following dimensions:—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace and rostrum, about . . . . .	10½	22.5
Breadth of carapace, . . . . .	9½	16

### *Anamathia*, S. I. Smith.

*Anamathia*, S. I. Smith, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. vii. p. 493, 1884.

*Amathia*, Roux, Crust. de la Méditerranée, pl. iii., 1828, with accompanying description.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 285, 1834; name previously used.

Carapace subtriangulate, rounded behind and armed with long spines on the dorsal surface; a præocular spine present or absent; postocular spine distinct; spines of the rostrum well developed, slender and divergent. Post-abdomen in the male (in the species I have examined) distinctly seven-jointed. Eyes small. The basal antennal joint is slender and usually armed with a tooth at its antero-external angle (which is absent in the typical species, *Anamathia rissoana*). The merus of the outer maxillipedes is truncated distally and is slightly produced at the antero-external angle; the next