

dilated; the spinules are almost entirely absent from the penultimate (as well as from the terminal) joints of the ambulatory legs of the two last pairs. Colour (in spirit) light yellowish or pinkish.

Adult ♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace to base of rostrum, nearly	3½	8
Greatest breadth of carapace, nearly	3	7
Length of spine of rostrum, about	1	2
Length of a chelipede, about	4½	10
Length of first ambulatory leg, about	10½	22

The single specimen, although of small size, is an adult female, bearing ova. It was dredged in 150 fathoms, north of the Admiralty Islands, in lat. 1° 54' 0" S., long. 146° 39' 40" E. (Station 219).

From the type of the genus, *Ergasticus clouei*, A. Milne Edwards,¹ this species, as I learn from an unpublished figure kindly sent me by the author, is at once distinguished by the different spinulation of the carapace, and the existence of small spines on the inferior wall of the orbit; in this latter character it resembles an American type belonging to a genus apparently very closely allied to, if distinct from, *Ergasticus*, the West Indian *Trachymaia cornuta*, A. Milne Edwards,² which, to judge from the description and figure, is distinguishable from *Ergasticus* only by the absence of accessory spinules from the rostral spines, and by the non-spinuliferous palms of the chelipedes and first ambulatory legs.

Echinoplax, n. gen.

Carapace subpyriform, longer than broad, and covered with very numerous closely set spines and spinules; orbital margin spinose; spines of rostrum straight, acute, divergent from their bases, and bearing several (six) accessory spinules. Post-abdomen (in the female) seven-jointed. Basal antennal joint slender, spinuliferous, and in contact with the front at the distal extremity; flagellum visible from above at the sides of the rostrum. Maxillipedes of normal shape; merus truncated and not notched at the distal extremity, the antero-lateral angle not produced. Legs spinuliferous. Chelipedes (in the female) slender and feeble, with the palms not dilated. Ambulatory legs considerably elongated, with the penultimate joints not dilated; the dactyli nearly straight.

Echinoplax is distinguished from all the genera of the subfamily Inachinæ, except *Ergasticus*, with which I am acquainted, by the very numerous spinules of the carapace, the accessory spinules of the rostrum, and the spinuliferous orbital margins. It is very nearly allied to *Anamathia*, and were it not that the genera of this family are generally

¹ *Comptes rendus*, vol. xciii. p. 879, 1881.

² *Crust. in Miss. Sci. au Mexique*, pt. 5, p. 352, pl. xxxiA. fig. 2, 1880.