

Atergatopsis, A. Milne Edwards.*Atergatopsis*, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 252, 1865.

Carapace transverse, regularly convex, with the dorsal surface smooth or granulated, but not distinctly lobulated as in *Actæa*. The front (in the adult) is less than one-third the width of the carapace, its anterior margin is sinuated or indistinctly quadrilobated; the antero-lateral margins of the carapace are longer than the postero-lateral margins, regularly arcuated, neither cristated as in *Atergatis*, nor as distinctly lobated as in *Actæa*. The post-abdomen in the male is usually five-jointed, with the third to the fifth segments coalescent. The orbits, eyes, antennæ, and exterior maxillipedes are nearly as in *Actæa*; the basal antennal joint reaches the infero-lateral process of the front. The chelipedes, in the adult male, are subequal and well developed, with the carpus bluntly toothed or lobed on the inner margin; palm rounded, not cristated above; fingers lobed or toothed on the inner margin, and acute at the distal extremity. The ambulatory legs are of moderate length, with the fourth to the sixth joints usually somewhat compressed, but not greatly dilated or carinated; dactyli slender and nearly straight.

From *Actæa* this genus is distinguished by the more convex and less distinctly lobulated carapace, with sub-entire, antero-lateral margins, and from *Atergatis* by the non-carinated and non-cristated antero-lateral margins of the carapace, and joints of the ambulatory legs.

The species, which may attain a considerable size, occur throughout the Indo-Pacific region. The following species has been described since the publication of A. Milne Edwards' monograph of the genus:—

Atergatopsis amoyensis, de Haan. China, Amoy.

Atergatopsis granulatus, A. Milne Edwards.

Atergatopsis granulatus, A. Milne Edwards, Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. i. p. 255, pl. xiii. fig. 2, 1865.

„ „ Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 529, 1884.

South of New Guinea, 28 fathoms, lat. 9° 59' 0" S., long. 139° 42' 0" E. (Station 188), a very small female.

In this specimen the carapace is granulated only near the front and antero-lateral margins; the chelipedes are granulated as in the adult. The cervical and other sutures of the dorsal surface of the carapace are scarcely distinguishable. The strong compressed tooth of the lower (immobile) finger or pollex is distinctly developed.

♀.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, about	3½	7
Breadth of carapace, nearly	5	10