

An adult male measures as follows :—

Adult ♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	11	23·5
Breadth to base of lateral epibranchial spine, . . . . .	15½	32·5

This species, together with *Neptunus (Achelous) spinimanus* and *Neptunus unispinosus*, might be placed with almost equal justice in the subgenus *Amphitrite*, since in these forms the lateral epibranchial spine is distinctly longer than the preceding.<sup>1</sup>

*Neptunus (Achelous) granulatus* (Milne Edwards).

*Lupa granulata*, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 454, 1834.

*Portunus (Amphitrite) gladiator*, de Haan (not Fabricius), Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 65, pl. xviii. fig. 1, 1837; not p. 39, pl. i. fig. 5.

*Achelous granulatus*, A. Milne Edwards, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., vol. x. p. 344, 1861, et synonyma.

Samboangan, Philippines, 10 fathoms (a male); Admiralty Islands, 16 to 25 fathoms (a male).

♂.	Lines.	Millims.
Length of carapace, . . . . .	7½	15·5
Breadth to base of lateral epibranchial spine, . . . . .	9½	20·5

*Neptunus (Achelous) unispinosus* (Miers).

*Achelous granulatus*, var. *unispinosus*, Miers, Crust. in Rep. Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," p. 230, pl. xxiii. fig. B, 1884.

The carapace is rather narrow and moderately convex, with obscure rounded prominences which are granulated, and is everywhere covered with a short close pubescence; the postero-lateral angles are rounded. The front is six-toothed; the median and submedian somewhat more prominent than the lateral teeth, the median teeth smaller, but not less prominent than the submedian teeth; all are distally rounded, not acute at the apices. The antero-lateral marginal teeth are small and acute; the lateral epibranchial spine small, but very distinctly longer than the preceding antero-lateral teeth. The post-abdomen of the male is composed of five to seven distinct segments, and is narrowed from the base of the penultimate segment; the eyes are large, and are borne on very short peduncles. The basal antennal joint is short and rather broad, but reaches the lateral subfrontal process; the ischium-joint of the outer maxillipedes is longitudinally sulcated; the merus subtruncated at its distal extremity. The chelipedes (in the male) are subequal and rather short; the merus-joint (arm) has three or four

<sup>1</sup> In a small specimen of *Achelous whitei* in the collection of the British (Natural History) Museum, the lateral spine is as long as in many species of the subgenus *Amphitrite*. I prefer, however, to retain these species in the position assigned to them by A. Milne Edwards for this reason, if for no other, that were *Amphitrite spinimanus* removed from *Achelous* it would be necessary to rename this subgenus, of which it is the original type.