

“ At the Admiralty Islands species were trawled in 150 fathoms (Station 219), among which are some of the most interesting new forms collected by the Expedition ; these are *Platymaia wyville-thomsoni* (see fig. 197), a large and fine new genus and species allied to *Cyrtomaia* and to *Euprognatha*, Stimpson, but characterised by the depressed suborbiculate carapace, and the remarkably elongated and dissimilar ambulatory legs, the first pair of which have the fourth to last joints armed with strong spines ; the second to last pairs are almost devoid of spines, but have the penultimate joints dilated and compressed as in *Eurypodius* ; here also was taken a new species (*Ergasticus naresi*) of the genus

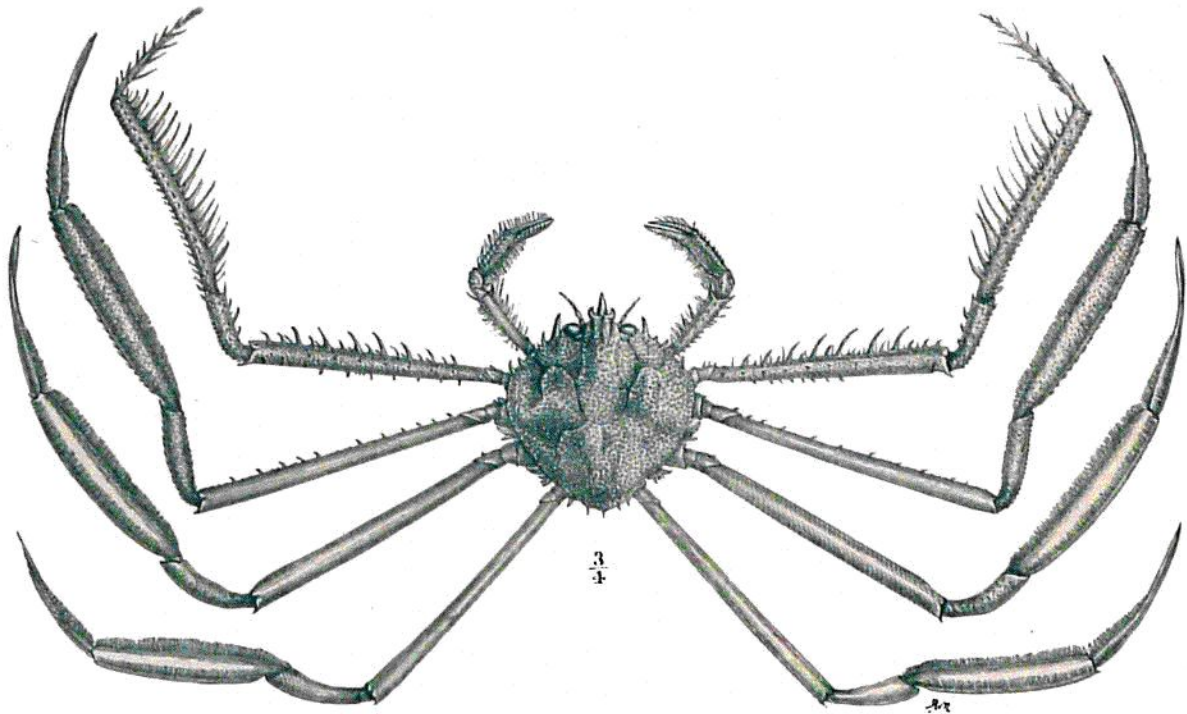


FIG. 197.—*Platymaia wyville-thomsoni*, n. gen. et sp.

*Ergasticus*, A. M.-E.,<sup>1</sup> distinguished from the type of the genus *Ergasticus clouei*, A. M.-E., found in the deep waters of the Mediterranean, by the different disposition of the spines and spinules of the carapace, and by having spines on the inferior as well as the superior wall of the orbit ; lastly, a remarkable new genus and species of Oxystomatous Brachyura which I propose to designate *Paracyclois milne-edwardsi* (see fig. 198), allied to *Calappa*, *Cryptosoma*, and *Platymera*, but distinguished from the first mentioned genus by the rudimentary lateral wings of the carapace, which in *Calappa* are developed so as to cover the bases of the ambulatory legs, and from the two last by the absence of the lateral marginal spines of the carapace and by other characters.

<sup>1</sup> Rapport sur la faune sous marine dans les grandes profondeurs de la Méditerranée et de l'Océan Atlantique, p. 17 (1882).