

NOTES ON SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DECAPOD CRUSTACEA.
PART IV.

By W. H. BAKER.

[Read June 5, 1906.]

PLATES I. TO III.

The following notes refer to seven species. The first three are members of the Oxyrhyncha or Maioid crabs. Two of these were dredged by Dr. Verco in 104 fathoms off the Neptune Islands. One of these two I have referred to the genus *Eurynome*; the other is a species of *Stenorhynchus*; the third I take to be a strong variety of *Paratymolus latipes*, Haswell, and comes from much shallower water.

Two allied species belong to genera quite remote from the foregoing: *Elamena truncata*, Stimpson?, and *Hymenosoma rostratum*, Haswell, do not seem to have been figured heretofore.

Litocheira glabra, n. sp., seems to be as rare as its near relation, *L. bispinosa*, Kinahan, is common on our coast. These two are the only representatives of the genus known to me in the Australian fauna.

The rare genus, *Trichia*, is represented by a unique species, which I must be content solely to describe, as its affinities are unknown to me. Miss Rathbun (see Proc. Biolog. Soc., Washington, No. xi., p. 166) has proposed the name *Zalasia* for *Trichia*, but for certain reasons I have retained the old one.

The types have been placed in the Adelaide Museum.

I must mention my indebtedness to Mr. F. E. Grant, of Sydney, who has been good enough to read the paper and offer some criticisms, and supply some information.

OXYRHYNCHA.

Family INACHIDÆ.

Sub-family LEPTOPODIINÆ.

Genus *Stenorhynchus*, Lamarck.

Stenorhynchus ramusculus, n. sp.

Pl. i., figs. 1, 1a.

The body is thick.

The carapace is sub-triangular, moderately smooth, longer than broad, strongly convex, especially on the gastric region; the branchial regions also are full. There is a median gastric and a cardiac spine, which project upwards, and a small curved spine on each metabranchial region.

The rostral horns are rather long, slender, tapering, not divergent, projecting horizontally, slightly distant; each is bifid at the apex, with a lateral spine lower down on the distal third, and a faint spinule near the base on the outer side.

The upper orbital border is slightly raised, and bears a large supra-orbital spine, which is curved forwards and outwards, and immediately anterior to this there are two or three minute teeth on the margin. There is a post-ocular spine on the hepatic region, and below and behind it the sub-hepatic region is visible from above as a conical prominence tipped with two small teeth. The branchial regions have each a lateral spine.

The posterior margin is medianly slightly insinuate, and towards the sides bears a row of minute spinules.

A faint median groove extends from the rostral horns a short distance behind on the narrow inter-ocular space.

The ocular peduncles are thick, and the eyes well developed and retractile towards the sides of the carapace. There is a small spinule on the anterior side of the peduncle.

The antennular fossettes are elongate, and the median ridge between each is produced to a large downward projecting spine.

The basal antennal joint is narrow on the part forming the external boundary of the fossette. It appears slightly grooved longitudinally, and is curved to form the lower border of the eye socket, it distally bears a strong spine, which projects forwards and downwards and very slightly outwards. The portion which limits the fossette bears three or four spinules along its length, with a few very small ones on the external border; the basal portion of the joint is continuous with the epistome. The second peduncular joint is short, the third long, the flagellum sparingly furnished with long setæ.

The epistome is long and narrow.

The antero-external angles of the buccal frame are prominent and acute, the upper margin dips medianly into the cavity.

The pterygostomial region has a prominent oblique ridge, which bears a strong spine about the middle.

The sternal plastron has a strong, transverse, lunate ridge between the bases of the chelipeds, this ridge has its outer ends spined; a rather large excavated area exists between the ridge and the base of the buccal frame; on the posterior side the ridge is reached by the terminal segment of the pleon.

The pleon is composed of six segments in the male. The

first two are narrow from side to side; the third is broadest, and has three prominences, each bearing a few small denticles; the lateral prominences are larger than the median. The two following segments are medianly prominent, and the distal end of each prominence bears one or two spinules, the terminal segment is rounded at the end, and bears a strong median spine on the basal median elevated portion, and two smaller ones close to the distal end.

The external maxillipeds do not completely close the buccal cavity. The ischium is well produced at its internal distal angle, the merus is narrower and shorter than the ischium, longer than broad, rounded distally with a strong spine on the inner margin, and a few spinules on its external surface, the succeeding joint is articulated at its summit. The exopod reaches farther than the external angle of the merus.

The chelipeds are long, robust, considerably over-reaching the rostral horns. The ischium is spinulate. The merus is trigonous, reaching as far as the eyes, curved, bearing a row of strong spines on the lower margin, and more or less is spinulate on the internal surface; there is a large forward curved spine on the upper side near the distal end. The carpus is sub-cylindrical, slightly curved, and spinulate, with a large curved spine above near the proximal end. The palm is tumid and bears some strong spines on the upper and lower margins, otherwise it is smooth. The fingers are long, nearly as long as the palm, curved, laterally compressed, slightly ridged externally, their opposable edges more or less dentate and without an hiatus.

The ambulatory legs are very long and slender, the joints expanding a little distally, the meri bear distal spines projecting anteriorly, the dactyli are long and nearly straight till near the distal ends, bearing a few minute recurved teeth—especially one close to the terminal claw—and some hairs. The joints bear some scattered groups of curved bristles, as is usual among these Maioid crabs.

This species bears strong resemblances to *Lispognathus thomsoni*, Norman, as figured in the "Challenger" report. The basal antennal joint, however, is adherent, or fused, for the whole of its length, and does not narrow distally.

Length, excluding rostral horns, 6 mm.

Breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Length of cheliped, 8 mm.

Length of second leg, 19 mm.

Dredged by Dr. Verco, S.A. coast, 104 fms.

Type (1).

Family PARATYMOIDÆ.

Genus *Paratymolus*, Miers.**Paratymolus latipes**, Haswell; var. *quadridentata*; n. var.

Pl. i. fig. 2.

The body and limbs are covered with a short pubescence of flattish hairs, amongst which longer, reddish, club-shaped ones are scattered. The anterior third of the carapace is much depressed, as is also to a somewhat less degree the posterior third; it is only slightly convex in the transverse direction.

The front consists of two short, obtuse projections, each tipped with two small acute teeth, from the narrow hiatus between these projections a shallow median sulcus extends back for a short distance; there is also a shallow sulcus between each rostral projection and supra-orbital spine.

The surface of the carapace is uneven, but the regions are indistinctly defined. The gastric region is rather timid.

The antero-lateral borders are irregularly toothed, four larger ones on each side are spiniform and directed forwards, and have the following positions:—One on the inner orbital angle, one on the exterior orbital angle, one on the lateral angle of the carapace, with the largest midway between this and the one on the external orbital angle. Besides these there are smaller more or less spiniform tubercles between the larger ones, the most posterior of these terminates an oblique rounded ridge, which extends some distance on the carapace.

The undersides of the rostral projections are completely occupied by the fossettes, which are longitudinal or slightly oblique in position. The antennules are large, the basal joints separated by only a very thin septum.

The orbits are shallow, there is a spiniform tooth at the internal sub-ocular angle, the remainder of the lower margin being a thin ridge bearing a few spinules. The eyes are of moderate size, the peduncles being constricted.

The basal joint of the antenna is large and mobile, filling the orbital hiatus; the next two joints are also large, the second longer than the first, and the third longer than the second. The flagellum is long and carries club-shaped hairs.

The epistome is rather broad, its anterior border is straight and granulate, posteriorly and medianly it is divided by an incision into two lobes, which project into the buccal cavity.

There are no endostomial ridges.

The external maxillipeds are sub-opercular; the ischium is twice as long as broad, is prominent at its internal distal angle, and has a longitudinal sulcus; the merus is small, about half as long as the ischium, sub-pentagonal in shape, with granulate or spinulate margins and two longitudinal sulci, with a few spinules between them; the next three joints are large, united to the merus behind its apex. The exopod reaches to the external angle of the merus.

The sub-orbital, sub-hepatic, and pterygostomial regions are granulate to spinulate, the latter somewhat tumid.

The pleon in the male is five-jointed, triangular from the second segment; in the female it is six-jointed, and scarcely larger, not nearly covering the dense mass of small ova.

The chelipeds in the male are long and strongly developed; the merus is trigonous and granulate, to spinulate on the margins, especially below, on the upper border there is a small tubercle near the middle; the carpus is rounded above, and indistinctly ridged with a very large internal spine; the palm is much compressed, the outer surface rounded and faintly ridged, with a strong longitudinal sulcus near the upper border, proximally narrowed in the vertical direction, it is distally expanded, and the upper border is denticulated, the internal surface is granulate and slightly excavate. The fingers are shorter than the palm, irregularly toothed, slightly ridged, and sulcated towards their tips, which are brown in colour, externally granulate, and only meeting at their tips.

The ambulatory legs are slender, compressed, and not as long as the chelipeds in the male. The dactyli are longer than the propodi, are nearly straight, and longitudinally sulcate; the propodi also have external sulci and two granulate ridges on each of their inner surfaces.

Length of carapace in male, 13 mm.

Breadth of carapace in male, 11 mm.

Length of cheliped in male, 26 mm.

Specimens dredged by Dr. Verco, S.A. coast.

Family MAIIDÆ.

Sub-family MAIINÆ.

Genus *Eurynome*, Leach.

***Eurynome granulosa*, n. sp.**

Pl. i., figs. 3, 3a.

The animal is covered with a very short furry tomentum, which entangles much mud.

The carapace is elongate-ovate, to sub-pyriform, mode-

rately convex, with the regions well defined. The surface is mostly covered with large granules, which, however, are not crowded, and which become tuberculiform, or sub-spiniform, on the sides of the branchial regions, and are more marked as follows:—Two mid-gastric, one on each side laterogastric, one on each epibranchial region, one each median on the cardiac and intestinal regions, and two latero-intestinal. The inter-orbital space is slightly raised above the orbital borders, and bears some small red granules, a shallow transverse sulcus divides this from the gastric region, and also sulci separate it from the orbital borders.

The rostral horns are small, well separated, divergent, acute, horizontally projecting, sub-cylindrical, tapering, and slightly curved inwards; externally they bear a few very minute teeth, and internally some long corneous bristles.

The eyes are small, the peduncles short, in almost complete orbits, and are slightly visible when retracted. The upper orbital border has the anterior portion arcuated in the vertical direction; the posterior end, however, is not spined. A small hiatus separates this end from what I have called elsewhere the intermediate spine of the upper orbital border; external to this is another process, which corresponds to the post-ocular spine separated only from the former by a closed fissure. The lower orbital border is marked by two closed fissures.

The hepatic regions are depressed, projecting, and more or less lobate, separated from the branchial regions by narrow V-shaped clefts of the margin. The postero-lateral and posterior margins are rounded and thickened.

The anterior margins of the fossettes reach close to the margin of the front; the lower halves of their external margins are formed by the basal antennal joints.

The basal antennal joint is moderately large, with a strong outer lobe, or branch, which forms part of the lower orbital border; it narrows slightly towards the distal end, and is without distal spines. The second and third peduncular joints are small, and the flagellum minute. The second peduncular joint springs from the anterior angle of the orbit, there being no closed fissure, caused by an upper pressure of the end of the basal joint against the upper orbital border, as in *Paramithrax* and other genera.

The epistome is rather narrow, and a little excavate. The external angles of the upper margin of the buccal frame are very prominent, but the upper margin is depressed medially.

The sub-hepatic region is separated from the sub-orbital by a slight excavation, and from the pterygostomial by an

oblique sulcus; both regions are strongly granulate, and not spined.

The external maxillipeds have the ischium produced at the internal distal angle; its surface is marked by a deep longitudinal furrow. The merus is triangular, the external distal angle is slightly produced, the internal distal angle slightly truncated and very slightly insinuate; the lower border is thickened and prominent, and there is a pit about the middle of the outer surface. The carpus is partially hidden by the internal angle of the merus.

The pleon of the female is seven-segmented: all the segments are free, the terminal one is broadly triangular, with the external margins slightly insinuate. The other segments are medianly umbonate.

The chelipeds in the female are weak, reaching a little beyond the rostral horns; the merus is sub-cylindrical; the carpus is noncarinate, the palm is scarcely compressed laterally; the fingers are moderately long, shorter than the palm, thin, and sharp, the immobile one with distinct brownish teeth, the mobile scarcely toothed; this appears to be slightly excavate.

The ambulatory legs are short, becoming successively shorter behind, but not markedly so; they are moderately robust and smooth, the meri appear distally rounded, the carpi and propodi are together about as long as the meri and ischii together, the dactyli are long—nearly as long as the propodi—cylindrical, with long, thin, sharp, corneous claws.

Length, excluding rostral horns, 8 mm.

Breadth, 5 mm.

Length of cheliped, 8 mm. (drawn rather large in figure).

Dredged by Dr. Verco, 104 fms., S.A. coast.

Type (1).

CATAMETOPA.

Family OCYPODIDÆ.

Sub-family CARCINOPLACINÆ.

Genus *Litocheira*, Kinahan.

Litocheira glabra, n. sp.

Pl. ii., figs. 1, 1a; and Pl. iii., fig. 3.

The carapace is broader than long, about as 9 is to 7½. glabrous, smooth, with the regions not defined, with some faint transverse markings on the gastric region, slightly convex, more so in the longitudinal direction than in the transverse, marked all round with a distinct border, anteriorly depressed.

The front is well arched, thin, not depressed more than the anterior part of the carapace, without a groove along the margin as in *L. bispinosa*, rather less than half the width of the carapace, not greatly accentuated from the upper orbital border; upper orbital border entire ending rather obtusely at the external angle, the oblique extent being equal to about half the front.

Antero-lateral margins slightly arcuate, with a faint insinuation near the lateral angle, but no spine; postero-lateral margins slightly converging; posterior margin very slightly insinuate.

The antennules when folded are well covered by the front.

The sub-orbital margin is entire, the inner sub-ocular angle prominent. The ophthalmopods have a small tubercle above.

The basal antennal joint does not attain to the process of the sub-ocular angle, but on the other side reaches a sub-frontal process, the third joint reaches the margin of the front, the flagellum is slightly longer than the three peduncular joints together.

The epistome is short and somewhat sunken.

The endostomial ridges are distinct.

The upper margin of the buccal frame is arcuate, with the external ends prominent.

The oblique pterygostomial ridges are well marked.

The external maxillipeds are broad and well cover the buccal orifice; the ischium presents a nearly flat surface, and its lower internal angle is not much cut away, the margin bordering the merus is slightly oblique; the merus is sub-quadrate, very slightly projecting at the external distal angle, slightly insinuated on the distal margin, the inner distal angle truncated with the upper end of this somewhat accentuated, the surface is scarcely excavate. The exopod barely attains to the external angle of the merus.

The chelipeds in the female are sub-equal, the merus reaches the lateral angle of the carapace, and bears a small spiniform tubercle about the middle of its upper edge; the carpus is sub-quadrate on the upper surface, which is convex, with a strong inner projection or tooth; the hand is short, laterally compressed, smooth, and rounded on the outside, on the inner side it is vertically abrupt; the fingers are nearly as long as the palm and much compressed laterally; the immobile finger has an oblique ridge below, extending for a short distance on to the palm, otherwise the fingers are not markedly ridged, they are crossed at the tips, and in that

position are without an hiatus, and are evenly but sparingly denticulate.

The ambulatory legs are smooth, short, and quite glabrous, the dactyli are stiliform and ridged, they are longer than the propodi except on the last pair, the carpi are without external sulci.

The pleon in the female is 7-jointed, the terminal joint strongly arcuate on its distal margin.

A small species, equal in size to *L. bispinosa*.

Dredged by Dr. Verco, St. Vincent's Gulf.

Type (one female).

Family PINNOTERIDÆ.

Sub-family HYMENOSOMINÆ.

Genus *Elamena*, M.-Edw.

Elamena truncata, Stimpson.

Pl. ii., figs. 2. 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d.

Trigonoplar truncatus, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 1858, p. 109.

Elamena truncata, Alcock, Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, lxi., ii., p. 386, 1900.

Elamena truncata, A. M.-Edw., Nouv. Archiv. du Mus., ix., 1873, p. 323.

Elamena truncata, J. R. Henderson, Trans. Lin. Soc. Zool. (2), v., 1893, p. 395.

Body almost totally glabrous and smooth.

Carapace sub-orbicular in outline, as broad as long, from slightly convex to depressed, with the margins raised or accentuated; the regions ill-defined. The lateral angles are slightly prominent, but not spined, the antero-lateral margins with slight prominences about the middle. Postero-lateral margins with a slight insinuation above the last pair of legs. Front prominent, about one-fourth the width of the carapace, the margin straight with rounded ends, sometimes showing from above a median slight prominence; below it a laterally-compressed triangular keel reaches its apex just anteriorly to the antennules, and forms a strong septum between them.

The orbits are shallow, totally concealed beneath the carapace, they are near each other and not separated from the fosses. The ocular peduncles are short, thickened proximally, and do not reach the margin of the carapace.

The antennules are small.

The antennæ are slender and short, not reaching the margin of the carapace, they have the first joint very short, the second long, the third shorter than the second; the flagellum is very small.

The epistome is well developed and not depressed.

The anterior angles of the buccal frame are prominent, and between them the margin is well defined and sinuate.

The external maxillipeds are broad, completely closing the buccal cavity. The ischium is considerably longer than the merus, its articulation with it oblique, the merus is sub-triangular, with its inner distal angle strongly truncated, the margin being insinuate, the carpal joint is articulated near the prominent outer angle; the exopod does not quite reach this angle.

The pterygostomial region is rather tumid, with a conical, obliquely-compressed tubercle.

The pleon of the female is very broad, covering the whole of the sternum behind the maxillipeds, truncated distally with a faint median-rounded ridge between two furrows, composed of six segments, the three more proximal ones much shorter than the others.

The male pleon is small and narrow, the sides contracting halfway to the apex, of five segments, the basal joint occupying not quite the whole width of the sternum between the last pair of legs.

The chelipeds in the female are slender, the merus cylindrical, expanding distally with a sub-acute prominence at the distal end on the outer side; the hand is tumid in the middle, giving a rather spindle-shape, viewed from above. The fingers are as long as the palm, curved inwards, and slightly twisted distally, with their outer margins minutely toothed, meeting only at their tips; from this margin the inner surface of each is much excavated. In the male the chelipeds are more robust, the hand is scarcely spindle-shaped, the fingers are more robust, and a good deal shorter than the palm.

The ambulatory legs are moderately long, the meri cylindrical, with distal, strong, sub-acute prominences above; the propodi are compressed, about one and a half as long as the carpi, which also have distal prominences, the dactyli are about three-fourths the length of the propodi, much compressed, a little constricted at their proximal ends, curved, with the margins defined by a thickened line, with a terminal, short, acute claw and two teeth near it, the innermost triangular and directed backwards; the inner margin bears a fringe of soft hairs.

A littoral species, S.A., south coast.

Breadth of carapace (male), 6 mm.

Length of cheliped (male), 9 mm.

Length first ambulatory leg, 12 mm.

Genus *Hymenosoma*, Leach.

Hymenosoma rostratum, Haswell, Cat. Aust. Crust. p. 116.

Pl. iii., figs. 2, 2a, 2b.

The following notes are to be taken in addition to the description in the above catalogue.

The surface of the carapace is sometimes convex, sometimes quite flat, or even sunken. The spines or teeth at the lateral angles are sometimes very strongly developed. The margin is raised and thickened, and the antero-lateral margin behind the post-ocular spine, which curves towards the eye, has a slight prominence. In the male the posterior margin is very short and arcuate.

The rostrum is about one-fourth the greatest breadth of the carapace, elongate, triangular, and flat above, it is strongly keeled below, the keel produced to a septum between the antennules, with its greatest depth just anterior to them.

The ocular peduncles project about half the length of the rostrum; there is a conical tooth beneath on the orbital border at the base of the peduncle, and a small tubercle on the peduncle close to the ophthalmus on the anterior side.

The epistome is rather long and full.

The anterior angles of the buccal frame are very prominent.

Of the three pterygostomial tubercles the middle one is slenderer and more spiniform.

The orbito-fossettes are very poorly developed.

The antennules are robust, and when extended reach beyond the rostrum.

The antennæ are slender and only reach a little beyond the eyes.

The merus of the external maxillipeds has the following joint articulated near the prominent and rounded external angle, and there is a slight notch at its base.

On the acute upper margin of the merus of the cheliped there is a short keel-like prominence near the proximal end, and the palm is well keeled on both its upper and lower margins.

The dactyli of the ambulatory legs are about three-fourths the length of the propodi; they are slightly curved and carry a series of small teeth of about equal size with hairs between.

A small species, not exceeding in size the *Elamena truncata*.

Genus *Trichia*, Nob. de Haan.

Fauna, Japon. Crust., p. 109.

***Trichia australis*, n. sp.**

Pl. iii., figs. 1, 1a, 1b.

Body strongly granulate on all parts, with a few groups of long hairs here and there on the less exposed parts. Carapace sub-octagonal, as broad as long, strongly embossed, covered with small short hairs interspersed amongst the granules, but not obscuring them. Two deep, sinuous, longitudinal furrows, commencing behind the orbits, separate the median regions from the lateral.

The front is prominent, advancing beyond the orbits, rather less than one-fourth the width of the carapace, anteriorly depressed, divided by a median furrow into two lobes. On a frontal view each lobe is seen to be cut into rather deeply by the anterior margins of the fossettes, these terminating rather acutely at both their inner and outer angles. The rather wide median furrow extends backwards, widening and bifurcating behind the protogastric regions, joining the longitudinal furrows before mentioned.

The cardiac region is separated from the gastric by a shallow transverse depression; it is somewhat diamond-shaped, the lateral angles being emphasized.

The intestinal region is less elevated, contracted in front it widens out behind to form a thickened posterior margin.

The mid-branchial regions are prominent and rounded, each having a prominence on the inner side projecting into the longitudinal furrow, and one on each outer side on the lateral margin. The meta-branchial regions are depressed with strong marginal tubercles at the external postero-lateral angles of the carapace.

The hepatic regions are also depressed, very much so anteriorly, the depressions extending to the sub-ocular regions. Above, each has two strong tubercles, the inner ones placed a little in advance of the outer.

The orbits are nearly circular, three-lobed above, the one at the exterior angle being abruptly declivous to the hepatic region; the inner lobe is separated from the middle one by a rather wide space, and from the front by a smooth narrow groove. The lower margin has two small lobes, including the internal sub-ocular angle.

The fossettes are large and oblique nearer the longitudinal position.

The basal antennal joint is large and somewhat obliquely wedged in between the inner sub-ocular angle and the inferior process of the front; its outer distal angle reaches the

summit of the inner sub-ocular lobe, its inner distal angle and margin is strongly prominent and granulate, the remaining joints are small.

The epistome is narrow in the longitudinal direction, and sunken.

The pterygostomial regions are full, marked by oblique, granular ridges; above the ridges on each sub-hepatic region are two large spiniform granules.

The buccal frame narrows somewhat anteriorly, its upper margin is strongly arched, and two median lobes of this margin are united in front, leaving a small opening or foramen behind, opening on to the epistome. The sides, also, of the buccal frame are slightly arcuate.

The external maxillipeds are narrow. The ischium joints are very narrow at their bases, but expand distally, the internal distal angles being prominent and almost touching, thus a large triangular space is made between them. The merus joints are oblong, shorter than the ischium, with the distal fourths quickly acuminate to obtuse median apices, beneath which the carpal joints are articulated, only a portion of them being exposed. The exopod gradually narrows distally, and although rather long does not attain to the apex of the merus.

The pleon of the male has the first segment evenly granulate from side to side, occupying the whole of the space between the last pair of legs, the second segment is short, the third, fourth, and fifth are coalesced; the second to the sixth inclusive has each a medium prominence, on which a larger granule is situated; the seventh segment is small and rounded at the extremity. The pleon narrows from the third segment.

The chelipeds are short and stout, cancriform, the fingers of each just meeting when folded in front, only a small portion of the distal end of the arm is visible from above; this has a thickened distal ridge on the outer side. The carpus is broad, externally convex, bearing four or five granulate tubercles. The hand is short, externally convex, bearing finer granules, with two granular tubercles near the upper margin; the larger one near the base of the mobile finger; also a mass of long hair spreads over the base of the mobile finger. The fingers are rather narrow, short, the mobile one strongly curved, hairy above, with a few small granules, and a few small teeth on its cutting edge. The immobile finger is shorter, and bears a strong tooth near the end and a short sulcation on the outer side. There is a small proximal hiatus between the two fingers.

The ambulatory legs are short, moderately stout, finely granulate, and moderately hairy. The carpal and propodal

joints are subequal in length. The carpal joints have external sulci. The dactyli are cylindrical, slightly longer than the propodi, and very slightly sigmoid.

Length, 18 mm.

One male specimen from Port Willunga presented to the Museum by Mr. W. J. Kimber.

Type (1 male).

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

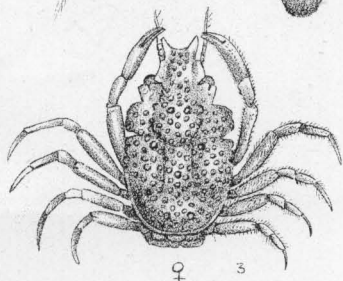
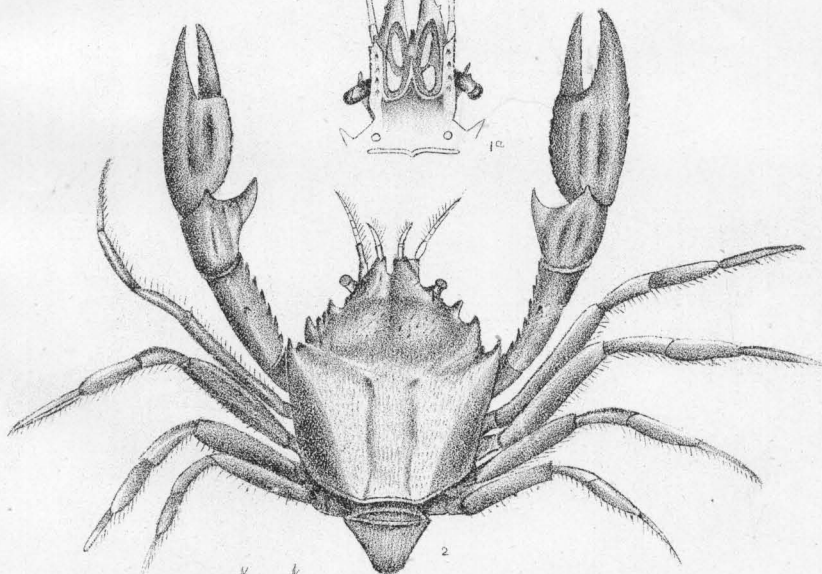
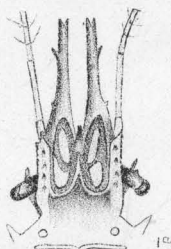
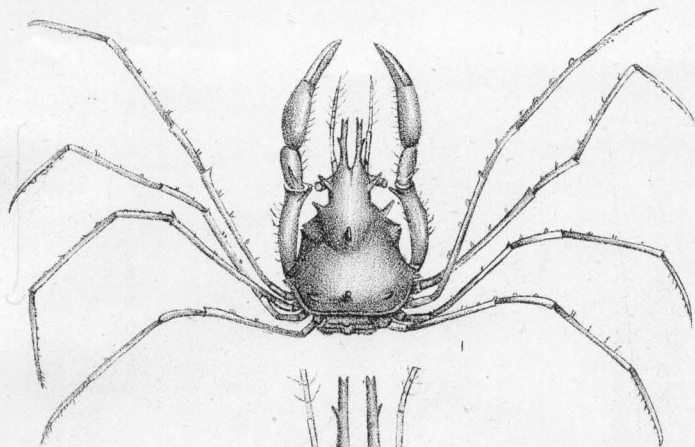
- Fig. 1. *Stenorhynchus ramusculus*, n. sp.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 1a. " " " " n. sp.—Frontal regions enlarged.
 Fig. 2. *Paratymolus latipes*, Haswell.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 3. *Eurynome granulosa*, n. sp.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 3a. " " " " n. sp.—Frontal regions enlarged.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Litocheira glabra*, n. sp.—Frontal regions enlarged.
 Fig. 1a. " " " " n. sp.—Cheliped enlarged.
 Fig. 2. *Elamena truncata*, Stimpson.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 2a. " " " " Frontal regions enlarged.
 Fig. 2b. " " " " Pleon enlarged.
 Fig. 2c. " " " " Leg enlarged.
 Fig. 2d. " " " " External maxilliped enlarged.

PLATE III.

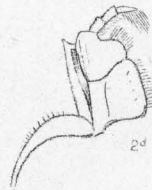
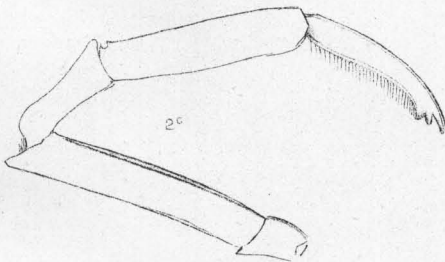
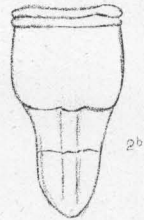
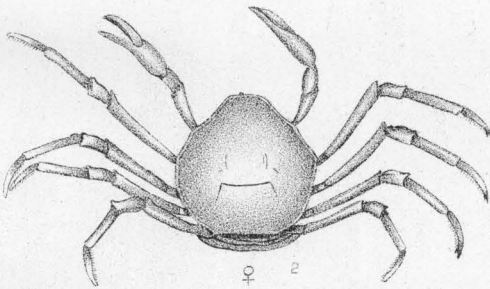
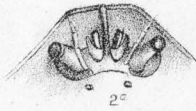
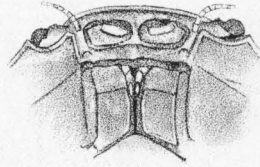
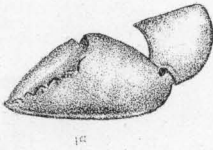
- Fig. 1. *Trichia australis*, n. sp.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 1a. " " " " Frontal regions enlarged.
 Fig. 1b. " " " " Cheliped enlarged.
 Fig. 2. *Hymenosoma rostratum*, Haswell.—Enlarged.
 Fig. 2a. " " " " External maxilliped enlarged.
 Fig. 2b. " " " " Pleon enlarged.
 Fig. 3. *Litocheira glabra*, n. sp.—Enlarged.
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1- STENORHYNCHUS RAMUSCULUS. 2- PARATYMBOLUS LATIPES.
3- EURYNOME GRANULOSA.

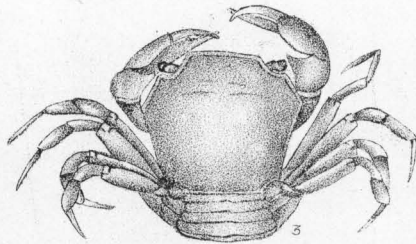
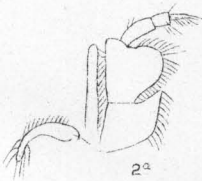
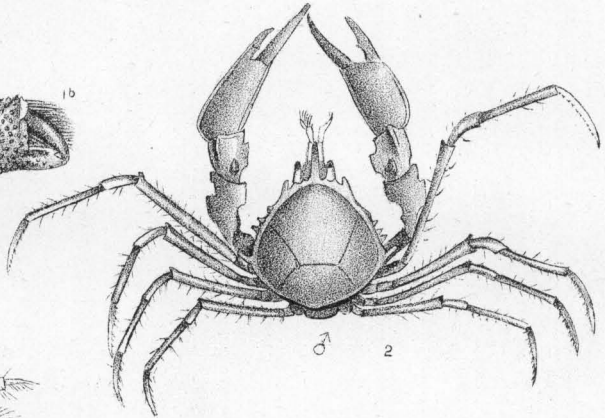
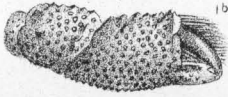
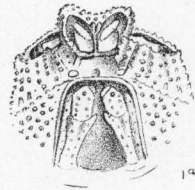
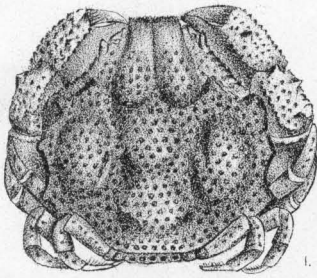


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1- LITOCHEIRA GLABRA.

2- ELAMENA TRUNCATA.



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1:- TRICHIA AUSTRALIS. 2:HYMENOSOMA ROSTRATUM. 3:LITOCHEIRA GLABRA.