

## ACANTHONYX PETIVERII?

Valparaiso, Chili.

Plate 5, fig. 6 *a*, hand of male, enlarged four diameters; *b*, extremity of second pair, enlarged five diameters; *c*, extremity of fifth pair, *ibid.*; *d*, abdomen of male.

The specimens agree with the description of the *Petiverii*. It is very near, also, the *Mac Leayi* of Krauss, but the male has only six segments to the abdomen. The two sides of the carapax are very nearly parallel, and the two posterior teeth of the margin are quite small, although appearing prominent through the setæ. The hand of the male is very stout, the breadth being nearly equal to the length from the base to the fingers. The setigerous crest on the carpus of the anterior legs is distinct and prominent. The two setigerous tubercles on the stomach region are wanting.

The following are measurements of males:—Specimen A. Length of carapax, seven lines; breadth of carapax, four and a half lines; distance between the first and second lateral teeth, one and three-fourths lines; distance between the second and third, one line. Specimen B. Length of carapax, eleven and one-fourth lines; breadth of carapax, seven lines; distance between first and second lateral teeth, three and one-fourth lines; distance between second and third, one and one-half lines.

The tarsus in the eight posterior legs is oblong triangular. In the second pair, the two margins regularly and evenly diverge from the base, and the oblique truncation is very nearly transverse. In the fifth pair, the oblique truncation is more oblique; but the distance from the angle to the base of the joint is much the greater part of the joint, and the margin inside of this angle, that is, between it and the articulation of the tarsus, is far from parallel to the dorsal margin of the joint. The number of teeth in a row on the inner margin of the tarsus is about fourteen.

In the male hand, the fingers are a little open, and close entirely only at tip, and the inner margin has seven or eight broad teeth,