

with the fingers never excavated at the tips. Ambulatory legs sometimes very long. Post-abdomen of male and female four to seven-jointed, two or three of the joints often coalescent.

Subfamily 1. LEPTOPODIINÆ.

Leptopodiina, Miers, *tom. cit.*, p. 642, 1879, *et synonyma*.

Eyes slender, non-retractile, and laterally projecting. Præocular and postocular spines minute or wanting. Basal antennal joint very slender throughout its length.

The genera have been enumerated in my memoir referred to above.

Leptopodia, Leach.

Leptopodia, Leach, Zool. Miscell., vol. ii. p. 15, 1815.

„ Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. i. p. 275, 1834.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 643, 1879.

Carapace triangulate, with the posterior margin straight, and not prolonged over the posterior segment of the thorax; there are no defined orbits, but a distinct, although small, postocular spine. The rostrum is very long, simple, and horizontal, with the lateral margin serrate. The endostome or palate is without longitudinal ridges. The epistome is very large. The post-abdomen is six-jointed, with the penultimate and terminal segments coalescent. The eyes are short and non-retractile. The antennules are longitudinally plicated. The basal joint of the antennæ is elongated and very slender, and the elongated flagellum is in great part concealed beneath the rostrum. The ischium of the exterior maxillipedes is somewhat produced at its antero-internal angle; the merus is obversely triangulate, truncated at the distal extremity, and bears the next joint at its antero-external angle. The chelipedes (in the adult male) are rather slender and greatly elongated, with the merus, carpus, and palm subcylindrical; fingers much shorter than the palm, distally acute, and dentated on the inner margins. The ambulatory legs are very slender and extremely elongated, dactyli styliform; the merus-joints of all the legs are spinuliferous.

The single species (*Leptopodia sagittaria*) occurs, as A. Milne Edwards has shown, in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indian Seas, at the Canary and Cape Verde Islands, and Madeira, and also on the coast of Brazil and on the west coast of Central and South America, southward to Chili.¹

Leptopodia sagittaria has already been recorded by A. Milne Edwards from considerable depths at several localities in the West Indian Seas, *e.g.*, at Barbados (94 fathoms)

¹ There are in the British Museum Collection specimens from Angola (Dr. Welwitsch). I have seen no examples of the Chilian variety designated by A. Milne Edwards, *L. modesta*, in which the cardiac and branchial regions of the carapace are more swollen and the rostrum shorter and raised at the apex.