

Family III. LEUCOSIIDÆ.

Leucosiens, Milne Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 118, 1837.

Leucosiidæ, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust. 1, p. 390, 1852.

Afferent channels to the branchiæ opening at the antero-lateral angles of the palate and not behind the pterygostomian regions. The carpal and following joints of the endognath of the exterior maxillipedes are wholly concealed by the triangulate merus-joint. (The intromittent sexual appendages in the male are exerted from the sternum.)

The genera of this family are numerous, and vary remarkably in the form of the carapace and chelipedes. No satisfactory classification of them has been proposed. I have thought it advisable to establish only two subfamilies, one of which (*Leucosiinæ*) is restricted to the single genus *Leucosia*, Fabricius, but it may be found preferable hereafter to separate this genus more definitely under a primary section, and to regard some or all of the sectional divisions of the subfamily *Iliinæ* as distinct subfamilies.

Subfamily 1. ILIINÆ.

The anterior frontal region of the carapace is not narrowed and produced anteriorly. No thoracic sinus is developed.

Section I. The carapace is laterally produced and expanded, so as to cover in great part the ambulatory legs. The palms of the chelipedes are moderately robust; the fingers compressed, not filiform (*Oreophorinæ*).

Genera:—*Oreophorus*, Rüppell; *Spelæophorus*, A. Milne Edwards; *Tlos*, Adams and White; *Cryptocnemus*, Stimpson; *Uhlias*, Stimpson.

This section is not represented in the Challenger collection.

Section II. The carapace is not produced over the bases of the ambulatory legs. The palms of the chelipedes are short and turgid; the fingers elongated, very slender or filiform, incurved at the apices, and armed on the interior margins with spinuliform teeth (*Myrodinæ*).

Genera:—*Myrodes*, Bell; *Nursilia*, Bell; *Iphiculus*, Adams and White.

Myrodes, Bell.

Myrodes, Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xxi. p. 299, 1855.

This genus only differs from *Myra* (with which it is united by A. Milne Edwards and Haswell) in the form of the chelipedes, whose palms are much shorter than the fingers, and turgid, ovoid or subglobose; the fingers are elongated and very slender; strongly incurved at the tips and armed with spinuliform teeth, some of which are more elongated, so that the fingers are rostelliform. This remarkable peculiarity in the