

the third pair of siagnopoda being uni-jointed in the Astacidæ, and two or more jointed in the Stenopidæ; in the first pair of pereiopoda being the largest in the Astacidæ, and the smallest in the Stenopidæ; in the carpos being longer than the propodos in the Stenopidæ, and shorter in the Astacidæ; in the rhipidura being without a diæresis in the Stenopidæ, thus corresponding with the Synaxidea, whereas in the Astacidæ there is always a diæresis in the outer plates, and more or less indication of one in the telson. In the Stenopidæ the podobranchial plume is wanting in all the pereiopoda and in the second pair of gnathopoda, the first pair alone having a branchial plume attached to the mastigobranchia, and this is diminished in size. In the Astacidæ the podobranchiæ are present, united with the mastigobranchial plate, from the first pair of gnathopoda to the penultimate pereiopoda.

In the Astacidæ the ova are large and numerous, and the brephalos produced in the Megalopa stage. In the Stenopidæ the ova are very numerous and small, and the brephalos produced in the Megalopa stage in *Stenopus* and in the Zoea stage in *Spongicola*.

Stenopus, Latreille.

- Stenopus*, Latreille, Règne anim. de Cuvier, ed. 2, vol. iv. p. 93.
 „ Desmarest, Consid. sur les Crust., p. 226.
 „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 406.
 „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., p. 601, 1852.

Carapace furnished with a rostrum laterally compressed.

First pair of antennæ having two flagella. Second pair having a long, flat, and obtusely pointed scaphocerite, the apex being continuous with the external margin. Flagellum long and slender. Siagnos (or mandible) furnished with a three-jointed synaphipod, of which the terminal joint is the longest. Third pair of siagnopoda terminating in a small sharp dactylos.

The first pair of gnathopoda short, six-jointed; furnished with a long basecephysis, and the coxa supporting a small mastigobranchial plate, carrying a small, but well-formed podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda long, slender, seven-jointed, supporting a small, slender, uniarticulate basecephysis, the coxa supporting a rudimentary mastigobranchial plate without any podobranchial plume.

The anterior three pairs of pereiopoda chelate, the posterior being the longest and largest. The first two pairs have the carpos longer than the propodos; in the third pair it is not quite so long.

The posterior two pairs are slender, having the carpos very much longer than the propodos, both of which are multiarticulate and terminate in a double-pointed dactylos. All the pereiopoda support rudimentary mastigobranchiæ without any podobranchial plume.