

Haliporus,¹ Spence Bate.

Haliporus, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 185, September 1881.

Carapace submembranous, dorsal surface carinated, anteriorly produced to a rostrum. Frontal margin armed with an anteriorly projecting point or flattened tooth, corresponding with the outer side of the first pair of antennæ, and a second in a line behind it, with another tooth projecting outwards and forwards, corresponding with the outer side of the second pair of antennæ, and a fourth tooth on the inner side corresponding to the anterior portion of the hepatic region. The cervical suture is strongly defined upon the dorsal surface.

The pleon is laterally compressed, and the telson is long, slender, and laterally compressed.

The ophthalmopod is single-jointed and supports a small tubercle on the inner margin.

The first pair of antennæ carries only a short prosartema, and the stylocerite is short and stout. The peduncle is long, and so are the flagella, which in all probability are cylindrical as in other species, but are broken off in this the type-specimen.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long and narrow scaphocerite and a long and slender flagellum.

The mandibles carry a long two-jointed synnhipod; the first joint is ovate and reaches as far as the frontal margin, the second is narrow and reaches as far forwards as the extremity of the peduncle of the second pair of antennæ.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and carries a short basecephysis.

The second pair is long and pediform, and carries only the rudiment of a basecephysis.

The pereopoda are long and devoid of a basecephysis.

The branchiæ consist of rather small and delicate plumes, and may be tabulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	r	r	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
					h	i	k	l	m	n
										o

In general appearance the species of this genus are more slender and membranous than in either *Solenocera* or *Philonicus*, and the appendages are longer.

The arrangement of the branchiæ is very nearly the same as in *Philonicus* but the mastigobranchial plates are much larger and more leaf-like, and extend farther between the plumes; one or two of the anterior plates carry a rudimentary podobranchial plume. The flagella of the first pair of antennæ are both cylindrical, there being no groove in

¹ From ἀλιπόρος, going through the sea.