

propodos articulating with the carpos at the inferior angle only, giving the appendage the appearance of partial dislocation. This is a character that was first noticed by Milne-Edwards in the genus *Caridina*, and has been overlooked by Stimpson and de Haan in their descriptions of *Platybema*. The type of *Latreutes* is distinguishable from that of *Platybema* by the form of the rostrum, which is orbicular in one and cultriform in the other, but according to my observations the two genera approach each other even in this character, and the only anatomical features that appear to distinguish one from the other, exist in the first pair of gnathopoda and in the second pair of pereiopoda, and these can be better appreciated by comparing the figures than from a complicated description.

*Latreutes ensiferus* (Milne-Edwards) (Pl. CIV. fig. 1).

*Hippolyte ensiferus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. ii, p. 374.

*Latreutes ensiferus*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., January 1860, p. 96.

Body slender and but slightly sinuous at the third somite of the pleon. Carapace dorsally rounded, armed with a small tooth on the gastric region. Rostrum nearly as long as the carapace, vertically broad, of extreme tenuity, slightly curved upwards on the upper surface towards the apex; extremity serrate, lower margin smooth and curved downwards in the middle. Antero-lateral angle of the carapace serrate with five or six small teeth.

Ophthalmopoda of medium size.

Second pair of gnathopoda (fig. 1*i*) having the penultimate joint short and fringed with spines on the distal margin, the terminal joint long and fringed with spines on the inner margin, and the antepenultimate as long as the two preceding, which circumstance de Haan considers of sufficient importance to be regarded as of generic value. This joint is armed on the distal half of the outer margin with stiff movable spines, the basis carries a short ecpysis, and the coxa a podobranchial plume.

The first pair of pereiopoda (fig. 1*k*) is short and robust, the meros is excavate to receive the carpos, and the carpos is excavate to receive the posterior upper lobe of the propodos; the upper distal angle projects over the propodos and is tipped with a fasciculus of long hairs. The propodos articulates with the carpos at the lower angle and is broader at this extremity than at the dactyloid; the dactylos is broad and spoon-shaped, and corresponds in length with the pollex. The second pair of pereiopoda (fig. 1*l*) is longer than the first, slender, feeble, and minutely chelate; the carpos is triarticulate, the central articulus being the longest, and together the three are longer than the propodos, of which the fingers are nearly half the length. The other pereiopoda are moderately long and robust, the propodos is long and the dactylos short; the former is furnished with long spines on the under surface, and the dactylos