

The pleopoda are of generic value, only the posterior pair having the rami subequal, and about one-third longer than the telson.

Observations.—Dr. Stimpson¹ describes a species under the name of *Latreutes dorsalis*, which is armed with two teeth on the dorsal surface of the carapace, of which the anterior is spiniform and directed anteriorly, and the other obtuse and nearly obsolete. His species was taken in the Gulf of Hakodadi, Japan, where it is common on shelly bottoms at a depth of 8 fathoms. He describes its colour as being a brilliant scarlet (“coccineus”), and having a white dorsal band.

Hippolyte, Leach.

- Hippolyte*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. ix. p. 346; Edin. Ency., vol. viii. p. 432, 1815; Ency. Brit., Supp. 1, p. 421; Mal. Pod. Brit., tab. xxxviii., 1815-17.
 „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. ii. p. 370.
Verbius, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 104, 1860.
 „ Heller, Crust. süd. Europ., p. 284, 1863.
Hippolyte, Kinahan, Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. Dublin, p. 47, figs. 1-6, 1867.
Verbius, Miers, Cat. Stalk-Eyed Crust. of New Zealand, p. 81, 1876.
 „ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 421, 1879.
 „ Sars, Forhandl. Vidensk. Selsk., No. 18, p. 7, 1882.

Carapace anteriorly carinated and produced into a laterally compressed rostrum, the upper margin of which is parallel with the dorsal surface of the carapace and armed with teeth; the under margin is excavated at the base and serrate towards the extremity. The fronto-lateral surface is armed on each side with a supraorbital and an antennal tooth. Pleon smooth, third somite posteriorly produced in the median dorsal line, and somewhat arcuate. Telson dorsally flat, laterally compressed, posteriorly tapering, and furnished with two solitary spines on each side, longitudinally situated on the dorso-lateral surface.

The ophthalmopoda are short, uniarticulate and pyriform.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle excavate, and armed with a sharp stylocerite that is subequal with it in length. The second and third joints are smaller and subcylindrical, the terminal supporting two short flagella, of which the outer is the shorter and more robust.

The second pair of antennæ carries a terminally ovate scaphocerite that is distally armed with a tooth on the outer margin, and a flagellum that is subequal with the length of the animal.

The second pair of gnathopoda carries a short basephysis, and terminates in a joint that is distally truncate and furnished with small spinules.

The first pair of pereopoda is short, stout and chelate; the carpos is triangulate

¹ Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., January 1860, p. 96.