

Spirontocaris,¹ n. gen.

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 ,, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 102, 1860.

Carapace carinated and armed with teeth. Rostrum deep, laterally compressed and armed on the upper and lower margins with numerous strong teeth. Frontal margin having two supraorbital, one antennal and one fronto-lateral teeth. First pair of pereopoda subequal, having the carpos not excavate at the anterior extremity. Second pair having the carpos seven-jointed. Branchiæ twelve.

The carapace is anteriorly carinated and produced to a laterally compressed rostrum, that is furnished with teeth on the upper and lower margins, and elevated to a crest over the gastric and frontal regions. The frontal region is armed with two supraorbital teeth and an antennal tooth, and one is situated at the infra-anterior angle of the carapace. The pleon is dorsally smooth, having the third somite arcuate and posteriorly produced in the median line over the fourth somite.

The ophthalmopoda are uniarticulate, pyriform, short; the ophthalmus being furnished with an ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ is but little longer than the rostrum, having the first joint of the peduncle slightly excavated, broadly expanded, and armed on the outer margin with a stylocerite that is subequal in length with the first joint of the peduncle. The second and third joints are cylindrical, and support two short unequally stout flagella.

The second pair is subequal in length with the animal, and has a scaphocerite that is armed with a tooth on the outer distal extremity.

The mandibles have a broad molar process that is curved at right angles to the apophysis; the psalistoma is rudimentary and not connected with the molar process; the synhipod is small, feeble and two-jointed.

The first pair of gnathopoda is small, feeble, and of great tenuity; the carpos and propodos are compressed, dilated, and reflexed against the inner margin of the meros; the basis carries a long ecpysis and the coxa supports a mastigobranchial plate, to which is attached a small podobranchial plume.

The second pair of gnathopoda is subpediform and five-jointed, the terminal joint is longer than the preceding, and distally compressed, the basis furnished with a short ecpysis, and the coxa carries the rudiment of a mastigobranchia but no branchial plume.

The first pair of pereopoda short, robust and chelate, having a carpos that is anteriorly as broad as the proximal extremity of the propodos. The second pair is more slender than the first, minutely chelate and unequal in length, having the carpos

¹ From *σπιντάρης*, a sower.