

Tropiocaris,¹ n. gen.

Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal; anteriorly produced to a keel-shaped rostrum that reaches a little beyond the frontal margin.

Pleon laterally compressed and slightly carinated, with a tendency to be posteriorly produced on the dorsal surface into sharp teeth.

Telson long, narrow, and tapering.

Ophthalmopoda pyriform.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle short and supporting two flagella.

Second pair of antennæ carrying a tapering scaphocerite, furnished with a small tooth on the external distal angle, and terminating in a long and slender flagellum.

Oral appendages not examined.

Second pair of gnathopoda long and slender.

First and second pairs of pereopoda chelate. Three following pairs terminating in a long, smooth propodos and styliform dactylos, and the fifth has the propodos long, armed with a row of short spines, which culminate towards the distal extremity, and terminate in a short dactylos.

Observations.—This genus in many of its parts approximates so nearly to *Acanthephyra* and *Notostomus* that it can only be considered as a separate genus for the convenience of classification. The three genera agree in the most essential points of their structure, but differ in points that readily attract notice.

In *Notostomus* the carapace is dorsally carinated and elevated, and the rostrum produced to a sharp point that reaches to a greater or less extent beyond the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and the lateral walls of the carapace that cover the branchial chambers are strengthened by several strongly marked carinæ.

In *Acanthephyra* the dorsal surface of the carapace is not elevated, and only carinated anteriorly. The rostrum is longer than the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and is generally coarsely serrate with teeth that are not continued posteriorly to the gastric region, and there are no carinæ over the branchial regions.

In *Tropiocaris* the carapace is not dorsally elevated, but strongly compressed anteriorly to a deep ridge, at the extremity of which the rostrum projects to a point, and from its base the inferior margin on each side diverges to the orbit, and forms a surface that overhangs the metope or facial wall as a sort of pent-house or hood. There is no carina on the branchial regions, and the posterior dorsal or cardiac region is smooth. The pleon, as in the two preceding genera, is dorsally carinated and posteriorly projects into tooth-like prolongations.

The branchiæ are arranged in the same manner as in *Acanthephyra*, but the

¹ τρέκλις, a keel; κάρις, a shrimp.