

Notolopas, Stimpson.

Notolopas, Stimpson, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vol. x. p. 96, 1871.

„ Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), vol. xiv. p. 657, 1879.

Carapace subpyriform, moderately convex, and rounded posteriorly; the posterior margin more or less distinctly carinated, the dorsal surface bearing a few spines; the orbits have a single hiatus, or a hiatus and notch in the superior margin, and a wider hiatus below, and bear a præocular spine or tooth. Rostrum well developed, with the spines coalescent at the base and afterwards divergent. Post-abdomen (in the male) distinctly seven-jointed. Eyes short, retractile. Antennæ with the basal joint considerably enlarged with a spine or tooth at the antero-external angle, and often another on the exterior margin; the following joints are slender and are not concealed by the rostral spines. The merus of the exterior maxillipedes is distally truncated, with the antero-external angle rounded, a little, if at all, produced, and the antero-internal angle very slightly emarginate. The chelipedes in the adult male are slender; palm somewhat elongated and slightly compressed; fingers with but a small intermarginal hiatus. The ambulatory legs are very slender, with the joints subcylindrical, the first pair considerably the longest; the dactyli slightly curved and nearly as long as the penultimate joints.

Species:—*Notolopas lamellatus*, Stimpson, from Panama and Manzanillo (depth not stated), and *Notolopas brasiliensis*, Miers, described below.¹

Notolopas brasiliensis, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1).

The carapace is subpyriform, considerably longer than broad; the carina of its posterior margin is less prominent than in *Notolopas lamellatus* and terminates below the branchial spines. As in that species, there are two tubercles and a spine upon the gastric region; the cardiac region is slightly convex, there is a strong spine upon each of the branchial regions and a median spine upon the crest which defines the posterior margin of the carapace. The rostrum is rather shorter than the carapace, the spines of which it is composed are at first coalescent, but divergent from a point situated a short distance above the base, and they are slender and straight. There is a strong, triangular, supraocular spine, and a blunt postocular lobe or tooth. On the pterygostomial regions near to the buccal cavity, is an oblique ridge, armed with three strong tubercles. The

¹ The genus *Rochinia*, noticed and figured but not described by Milne Edwards in his *Études sur les Crustacés Podophthalmaires* in the *Mission Scientifique du Mexique*, p. 86 (footnote) and pl. xviii. fig. 1, is evidently very nearly allied to *Notolopas*, and may be identical with this genus, if the type species, *Rochinia gracilipes*, A. Milne Edwards, has the posterior margin of the carapace distinctly carinated. This species differs, however, from the two species of *Notolopas* referred to above, in having but a single hiatus in the superior orbital margin, in the more numerous spines of the carapace, and the more robust palms of the chelipedes. It was taken at Cape Corrientes, and also near the mouth of the Rio Negro in 30 fathoms, and near the Patagonian coast in 44 fathoms.