

specific importance. The chelæ are unequal, and although the larger has a resemblance to that of *Alpheus*, yet it approaches to the more normal character of that appendage in other genera, rather than to the oblique and distorted form that is frequently found in *Alpheus*.

Family HIPPOLYTIDÆ.

The genera in this family comprise those in which the carapace is produced to an important rostrum, in which the first pair of pereopoda is chelate and moderately robust; the second pair slender with the carpos multiarticulate, and the posterior three pairs of pereopoda simple.

It contains several genera, of which those represented in the Challenger collection are briefly defined below :—

Platybema, n. gen.

Rostrum laterally compressed, deep.
Mandible without synnhipod or psalistoma.
First pereopod chelate ; carpos excavate.
Second pereopod chelate ; carpos biarticulate.

Latreutes, Stimpson.

Rostrum laterally compressed, deep, serrate.
Mandible without synnhipod or psalistoma.
First pereopod chelate ; carpos excavate.
Second pereopod chelate ; carpos triarticulate.

Hippolyte, Leach.

Carapace with a supraorbital and an antennal tooth. Rostrum slender, toothed.
Mandible without synnhipod, and with psalistoma.
First pereopod chelate ; carpos distally excavate.
Second pereopod chelate ; carpos triarticulate.
Branchiæ five in number ; mastigobranchiæ four, rudimentary.

Spirontocaris, n. gen.

Carapace carinated, with two supraorbital and an antennal tooth. Rostrum deep, serrate.
Mandible with a rudimentary biarticulate synnhipod, and with a rudimentary psalistoma.