

resemble one another so closely in form that their distinction may be most easily determined by the length of the rostrum and the general robust character of those of *Platybema* when compared with those of *Latreutes*.

The branchial arrangement consists of six plumes, of which five are pleurobranchiæ and one podobranchia, attached to the coxa of the second pair of gnathopoda, as shown in the annexed table :—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Geographical Distribution.—*Latreutes ensiferus* is abundant among the common floating Gulf-weed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, in the Atlantic Ocean, and therefore lives at the surface of the sea, whereas *Latreutes dorsalis* is common near Japan on a shelly bottom at the depth of 8 fathoms; *Latreutes unidentatus* and *Latreutes planus* were taken near the surface at the Philippine Islands, but were not apparently very abundant.

Observations.—This genus was established by Stimpson to receive a species which was first described by Milne-Edwards from a specimen taken in the North Atlantic Ocean near the Azores, and which he named *Hippolyte ensiferus*.¹ Dr. Stimpson considered it to belong to the same genus as his *Latreutes dorsalis*, which he found common on a shelly bottom at the depth of 8 fathoms in the Gulf of Hakodadi, Japan, and says that it is in close affinity with *Cyclorhynchus (Platybema)* of de Haan, which was taken in the same locality. Close comparison of the figures of the parts given by de Haan under the name of *Lysmata planirostris*² and of the figure under the name of *Hippolyte planirostris*,³ supports the opinion of the close affinity of de Haan's genus *Cyclorhynchus (Platybema)* with that of *Latreutes*, Stimpson.

De Haan describes his genus as having the "Rostrum orbiculatum," but this cannot be accepted as of generic value, inasmuch as the length of the rostrum is liable to vary in the same genus, consequently its orbicular condition would become oval as it is in *Platybema mucronatus* (Stimpson). In a species brought from Australia, by Mr Angas, and preserved in the British Museum, which I described in 1863⁴ under the name of *Caradina truncifrons*, there is little to define it from *Platybema planirostris* (de Haan), excepting that the rostrum, instead of being orbicular, has the upper distal extremity quadrate, and the carpos of the second pair of pereiopoda is triarticulate.

The two genera possess the peculiar feature in the first pair of pereiopoda of the

¹ Hist. Nat. Crust., tom ii. p. 374.

³ Loc. cit., tab. xlv. fig. 7.

² In v. Siebold's Fauna Japonica, tab. O.

⁴ Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 499, pl. xl. fig. 2, 1863.