

what tooth this author means by "*les épines suborbitaires.*" If it refers to that which we call the antennal tooth, it differs from our species which has that tooth short in relation to the length of the ophthalmopod; but as it is not impossible that it was intended to mean the stylocerite, which in its proper position lies under the orbit and supports the eye, then it corresponds with the description (*dépassant les yeux et atteignant le tiers antérieur du rostre*).

*Amphiplectus.*¹

Resembles *Merhippolyte*, but differs in the proportional size of the second pair of gnathopoda, the first two pairs of pereopoda, and in the form of the mandible.

The second pair of gnathopoda is short, feeble, and furnished with a long and slender basecephysis.

The first pair of pereopoda is also short, feeble and chelate. The second pair is more than twice the length of the first, and has the basal joint robust and the distal joints slender; the carpos is long, divided into numerous small articuli, and the terminal chela is slender and feeble.

The mandible has the molar process and psalistoma confluent, the former being the lower and robust portion, and the latter forming the upper and more thin division of the anterior serrate margin, from the base of which a two-jointed synhipod arises.

The pleopoda are subfoliaceous, biramose, and lanceolate in form.

The rhipidura has the outer plate a little longer than the telson, rounded at the extremity and armed on the outer margin with a sharp tooth and a spinule at the extremity of the diæresis.

The telson is long, slender, tapering to the extremity and distally truncate.

The branchiæ consist of a series of pleurobranchiæ and arthrobranchiæ as shown in the annexed table:—

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

Observations.—This genus bears a strong resemblance to *Merhippolyte*, from which it differs in the feebleness of the limbs, especially the anterior ones.

It also resembles *Nematocarcinus* in the peculiar articulations that exists between the ischium and meros, although the great length of the legs is wanting. The carpos in the first two pairs of pereopoda is also similar, but in the three posterior pairs this

¹ ἀμφίπληκτος, compressed on both sides.