

Length, entire,	7 mm. (0.3 in.).
„ of carapace,	2 „
Depth of carapace,	1.25 „
Length of rostrum,	3.5 „
„ of pleon,	5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	1.25 „
„ of telson,	1.75 „

Habitat.—Cape Verde, April 26, 1876.

Tribe Haplopodea.

This tribe is established to receive all those genera in which the pereopoda are simple and resemble each other, none of them being chelate or having the carpos multi-articulate.

The tribe may be divided into separate families according to the structure and development.

Family HECTARTHROPIDÆ.

This family is established to receive those *Macrura* that have all the pereopoda similar in structure to each other, consist of six joints only, and in which every limb except the last supports a basephysis.

Procletes,¹ n. gen.

Animal rigid. Carapace about one-third the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a long rostrum, which is serrate on the upper and lower margins. The frontal margin is armed with a supraorbital and a small orbital tooth, another tooth corresponding with the second antennæ, and one at the fronto-lateral angle.

The pleon is dorsally carinated and armed with teeth; the sixth somite is subequal with the fifth and the telson, which is tapering.

The first pair of antennæ is biramose.

The second pair of antennæ has a scaphocerite that has the outer margin rigid and distally armed with a tooth.

The gnathopoda and pereopoda are six-jointed, pediform, not chelate, and furnished with a basephysis, except the posterior pair.

The sixth pair of pleopoda has the rami subequal and foliaceous.

Geographical Distribution.—Only two species of the genus have been observed. The first was taken by the late Sir Walter Elliot at Waltair, on the coast of Coromandel,

¹ *προκλήτης*, "Challenger."