

For this group Gerstaecker gives the following definition :—“ Body broad, depressed, head transverse, widened forwards, the eyes projecting laterally beyond the outline of the head, the upper antennæ without accessory flagellum. The two front pairs of limbs [first and second gnathopods] not differing in character (nicht formell abweichend) from those which follow [the peræopods], with the penultimate joint narrow and the terminal small, unguiform.” Upon this it must be remarked that both in *Icilius australis*, Haswell, and in the new species, *Icilius danæ*, there is a small accessory flagellum to the upper antennæ; in *Pereionotus*, Bate and Westwood say that “the hands of the first two pairs [of legs] are subchelate,” and so they are in the new genus *Chosroës*, while in at least one species of *Icilius* the third joint in the gnathopods is as usual distinguished from the third joint in the peræopods by its different position in relation to the fourth joint. The strongly developed third uropods in *Chosroës* distinguish it strikingly from the other genera. In *Icilius* and *Chosroës* the upper antennæ are much shorter than the lower, while in *Iceridium*, *Pereionotus*, and *Phlias* the upper are the longer. In *Icilius* and *Chosroës* the mandibles have a well-developed three-jointed palp, while in *Iceridium*, Grube states that the mandibular palp must be either closely concealed or absent. For *Iceridium* also, Grube, whether rightly or wrongly, denies the existence of a telson. On the mouth-organs of *Phlias* and *Pereionotus* nothing, I think, has yet been published. Under these circumstances I provisionally accept the family Icilidæ for the two genera which have come under my own notice, both of which have the body broad and depressed; the eyes lateral, prominent; the mandibles with dentate cutting edge and secondary plate, strong molar tubercle, and three-jointed palp; the upper antennæ much shorter than the lower; the telson not cleft.

#### Genus *Icilius*, Dana, 1849.

1849. *Icilius*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. viii. No. 22.  
 1852. „ Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sci., vol. ii.  
 1852. „ Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, ser. 2, vol. xiv. No. 41.  
 1852. „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 833, 844, 1441.  
 1862. „ Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Crust. Amph., p. 284.  
 1880. „ Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. pp. 274, 343.  
 1882. „ Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 275.  
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 497.

For the original definitions of the genus, see Notes on Dana, 1849 (p. 229) and 1852 (p. 257). At page 844 of his great work Dana gives a third definition of the genus as follows :—

“ Body much compressed. Antennæ elongate, and having long flagella; the inferior pair longest. Feet not prehensile, all vergiform and unguiculate. Caudal styles six, furcate.” In the specific description he explains that “the branches of the last pair [of