

Genus *Sympronoë*, n. gen.

Near to *Parapronoë*.

First Gnathopods simple, the wrist supplying no approach to a palm.

Second Gnathopods complexly subchelate, the process of the wrist short and more or less obtuse.

Fifth Peræopods with the first joint not much expanded above and distally much narrowed; the two terminal joints minute.

Uropods of the first and second pairs as in *Parapronoë* with the rami acute; the rami of the third pair short, broad, ending obtusely.

Telson very short.

The name is derived from the Greek *σύν*, with, and *Pronoe*, the name of the leading genus in the family Pronoidæ. Claus, in his observations on the genus *Parapronoë*, says that though the first gnathopods are simple, the wrist is so expanded that the limb might be characterised as complexly subchelate. This, which applies well to *Parapronoë crustulum*, is unsuited to the species of *Sympronoë*. Unfortunately Claus has not described the first gnathopods of his *Parapronoë parva*, which must undoubtedly be included in the new genus. He remarks of the first maxillæ of *Parapronoë* that the apex reaches far beyond the four submarginal teeth, which again is true of *Parapronoë crustulum*, but does not apply to *Sympronoë*.

Sympronoë parva (Claus) (Pl. CXCII.).

1879. *Parapronoë parva*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 31.

1887. " " Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 42.

1887. " " Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 55, Taf. xiv. fig. 13-18.

Length and depth of the head about equal; in a lateral view the lower part of the front curve of the head becomes a little concave, where the upper antennæ project; the rostral point is obtusely angled between the upper antennæ; the fifth is the longest of the peræon-segments; the first three segments of the pleon are large, squared at the postero-lateral angles; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments form one that is considerably longer than the fourth, narrowing gradually towards the distal end. The skin of the specimen with the usual hexagonal markings, but also more or less covered with larger and smaller circles as if of a crystalline coating, and spotted with orange in many parts.

The Eyes occupy most of the head, but do not reach the front or lower margin.¹

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint of the peduncle widening distally, as broad as long, the second and third joints incompletely developed; the first joint of the flagellum very

¹ This limitation, however, may not apply to living specimens.