

Family II. HOMOLIDÆ.

Homoliens, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 180, 1837 (*part.*).

Carapace quadrangular or subtriangular. Legs flattened (*Homola*), or remarkably long, slender, and cylindrical (*Latreillia*, *Latreillopsis*); the last pair of small size, prehensile and subdorsal in position. Ocular peduncles usually slender and of great length; orbits scarcely represented. Antennules not capable of retraction into special fossæ. Species extending to moderate depths.

The genus *Latreillopsis* forms an interesting link between *Homola* and *Latreillia*, and emphasises the necessity (previously pointed out by De Haan) of grouping the two together. *Dicranodromia*, A. Milne-Edwards, apparently occupies an intermediate position between the Dromidæ and the Homolidæ; it agrees with the former in the arrangement of the last two pairs of legs, and with the latter in the absence of orbits and antennular fossæ. The features of this genus appear, however, on the whole to warrant its position in the family now under consideration.

Genus *Homola*, Leach.

- Homola*, Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xi. p. 324, 1815; Zool. Miscell., vol. ii. tab. lxxxviii., 1815.
 ,, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 181, 1837.
 ,, De Haan, Crust. Japon., p. 105, 1850.
 ,, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 403, 1852.
 ,, Heller, Crust. südlichen Europa, p. 148, 1863.

Carapace quadrilateral, of greater length than breadth, terminating anteriorly in a bi- or unidentate rostrum, the sides vertical. Orbits incomplete, only affording protection to the basal portion of the eye-stalks. Ocular peduncles composed of a long, slender, basal part, and a shorter but dilated corneal portion. Antennules not placed in special fossæ, the proximal joint of the peduncle swollen, the second and third joints slender. Antennal peduncle slender. Chelipedes of moderate size, with slender dactyli; ambulatory limbs long and compressed, the ultimate pair subdorsal in position, and subcheliform. Abdomen composed of seven segments, of which the first five bear appendages in the female.

The previously known species of *Homola* are three in number, viz., *Homola barbata* (Herbst) and *Homola cuvieri*, Risso, from the Mediterranean and adjacent part of the Atlantic (the former also occurring off the east coast of the United States and in the West Indies), and *Homola vigil*, A. Milne-Edwards, from the West Indies. To these the Challenger collection has added a fourth species from the Eastern seas. All of these live in moderately deep water, and both *Homola barbata* and *Homola vigil* have been obtained from considerable depths.