

## Family RANINIDÆ.

*Raninidæ*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiv., Crust., part ii. p. 1428, 1852.

Genus *Raninoides*, Milne-Edwards.

*Raninoides*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 196, 1837.

„ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii., Crust., part i. p. 403, 1852.

Carapace ovately oblong, smooth, convex from side to side. Fronto-orbital border horizontal, slightly narrower than the carapace at its middle, with a triangular rostrum. Ocular peduncles capable of retraction into well-defined orbits, with the terminal joint basally dilated; the corneæ of small size. Antennal peduncle of large size (especially the second joint), the flagellum minute. Antennules well developed. External maxillipedes elongate, the merus considerably shorter than the ischium; the three terminal joints of small size, inserted near the apex of the merus. Sternal shield broad anteriorly, widely separating the legs of the first two pairs, and becoming narrower between those of the third pair. Last pair of legs short and filiform, situated above and in front of the penultimate pair.

*Raninoides personatus*, White, MS. (Pl. II. fig. 5).

*Characters*.—Carapace with its length nearly twice as great as the breadth, smooth and polished, but minutely punctate, especially towards the frontal margin; the regions not indicated. The fronto-orbital border is straight, the lateral borders curved. The rostrum is prominent and entire, its apex obtusely rounded, and the upper surface smooth. The orbital border is fringed with hairs, and possesses an internal pointed lobe on each side of the rostrum, separated by a deep fissure from a larger and squarer external lobe; a smaller fissure separates this last from the prominent antero-lateral spine. The lateral border may be said to commence at the antero-lateral angle in the aforesaid spine, which is acute and slightly incurved; at a short distance posterior to it is a similar but slightly larger spine; for its posterior half this border exhibits a narrow raised and beaded line.

The eyes are of moderate size, and the orbits fringed with hairs both above and below. The basal joint of the antennular peduncle is moderately dilated and partly concealed by the tips of the external maxillipedes and by the antennal peduncles; the second and third joints are subequal in length; the flagella are moniliform. The antennal peduncle is four-jointed, the second joint of large size with a strong prolongation from its outer and distal border, the fourth of small size, and the flagellum short; the third and fourth joints give rise to numerous long hairs. The pterygostomial areas are strongly granulated as well as slightly pubescent. The external maxillipedes are very long and narrow, their apices completely covering the epistomial region; the ischium is about one-