

and excavated to receive the extremity of the propodos. The second pair of pereopoda is slender, a little longer than the first, chelate, and has the carpos triarticulate. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are short, slightly decrease in length posteriorly, and have the dactylos "spinulose within."

This diagnosis is drawn up after an examination of the type specimen of *Hippolyte varians* in the British Museum, and from Leach's description, to which he adds, "Montagu sent to me *Hippolyte varians*, the type of this genus," the definition of which he gives as "*Hippolyte* rostro acuminato ante medium subtus bi-serrato; pone medium et ad apicem supra uniserrato."

The following additions to the above definition are taken from recent specimens which have been found on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

The mandible has the molar process at less than a right angle with the apophysis; the psalidoma is reduced to a narrow process serrate on the inner margin, and the synnhipod is wanting.

The first pair of pereopoda is stout and short, having the propodos articulating with the carpos at the lower angle, a concave excavation being formed by the advanced condition of the upper angle, in which hollow the extremity of the propodos lies when the appendage is extended; chela having the fingers subequal and hollow. The second pair of pereopoda is slender, and has the carpos triarticulate.

Dr. Leach in his description of the genus says "carpo multi-articulato," but figures the joint as triarticulate. The variance between the figure and the description was probably due to the desire to bring other forms within the generic range. Thus he has figured *Hippolyte spinus*, which he makes the type of a separate division of the genus, with seven articuli to the carpos, so that the term multiarticulate was intended to mean any number of articuli more than one. In 1865, in a report to the British Association on the Marine Fauna of South Devon and Cornwall, the following passage written by myself occurs:—"Among the prawns we are enabled to add a new genus to the British fauna, namely, *Caridina* of Professor Milne-Edwards. In making this interesting addition we must remark that it is one of name only, since it is, we believe, the same that Dr. Leach described under the name of *Hippolyte varians*, which has remained misinterpreted. We have occasionally taken this species when dredging in Plymouth Sound, but never so abundantly as of late. We have previously observed the peculiar robust-looking first pair of pereopoda, but it was not until recently we observed that it had the peculiar structural formation peculiar to the genus *Caridina*, in which the propodos articulates with the carpos, not at the centre, but at the infero-anterior angle, and thus appears as a partially dislocated joint."

The fact, however, that Leach made *Hippolyte varians* the type of the genus *Hippolyte*, compels me to restore it to its original position, especially since *Caridina* has only been recognised as a fresh-water form, and has the dorsal surface of the rostrum