

pereiopoda is not chelate. The second pair is chelate and has the carpos multiarticulate. The succeeding three pairs are simple. The pleopoda are biramose. The rhipidura is well developed and strong.

This family contains several genera and connects the Hippolytidæ with the Palæmonidæ.

Several of the genera in this family much resemble each other in general appearance, but possess special features that offer means of ready distinction, and may conveniently be arranged under the following heads:—

*Heterocarpus*, A. Milne-Edwards.

Carapace laterally and dorsally carinated. Rostrum armed with teeth only, both above and below.

First pair of antennæ having a rudimentary stylocerite.

Second pair of pereiopoda unequal in length.

*Plesionika*, n. gen.

Carapace smooth, carinated anteriorly. Dorsal crest and rostrum armed with teeth only, above and below.

First pair of antennæ having a well-developed and pointed stylocerite.

Second pair of pereiopoda unequal in length.

*Nothocaris*, n. gen.

Carapace smooth. Dorsal crest armed with spines and teeth. Rostrum armed with teeth above and below.

First pair of antennæ having a large and pointed stylocerite.

Second pair of pereiopoda unequal in length.

*Pandalus*, Leach.

Carapace smooth. Frontal crest and rostrum armed on the upper surface with movable spines only, and on the lower with teeth.

First pair of antennæ not longer than the carapace, and furnished with a stylocerite that has the apex rounded.

Second pair of gnathopoda without a basecephysis.

Second pair of pereiopoda unequal in length.