DEFINITIONS OF THE FAMILIES.

The four families of Schizopoda above mentioned may be briefly characterised as follows :---

1. LOPHOGASTRIDÆ.

Carapace rather large, more or less calcareous; its posterior part but loosely covering the trunk, all segments of which are well defined dorsally. Maxillipeds robust, with the exopodite imperfectly developed, the epipodite very large and projecting within the branchial cavity. First pair of legs more or less distinctly modified as gnathopoda, remaining pairs uniform and ambulatory, with well-marked dactylus. Branchiæ (arthrobranchiæ) very complex, arborescent, consisting of three or four principal branches, the innermost largest and freely projecting beneath the trunk, the remaining branches covered by the carapace, posterior pair rudimentary or wanting. Marsupium in female composed of seven pairs of incubatory plates. Caudal limbs well developed in both sexes and of uniform structure, natatory. Development without any free metamorphosis.

Genera.

1.	Lophogaster, M. Sars.	3.	Gnathophausia, Suhm.
2.	Ceratolepis, G. O. Sars.	4.	Chalaraspis, Suhm (ex parte).

2. EUCOPIIDÆ.

Carapace very large, membranous, the lateral wings produced and projecting over the base of the tail. Segments of trunk all well defined. Maxillipeds nearly the same as in the Lophogastridæ. Legs dissimilar in structure, the three anterior pairs modified to serve as gnathopoda, the three succeeding pairs extremely slender, filiform, with the dactylus falciform and very mobile, last pair simple, not prehensile. Branchiæ, marsupium, and caudal limbs nearly the same as in the Lophogastridæ. Development?

Genus.

Eucopia, Dana.

3. EUPHAUSIIDÆ.

Carapace rather small, not calcareous, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Maxillipeds elongate, pediform, with the exopodite well developed, natatory, the epipodite rudimentary or wanting.