

*Hepomadus.*

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

*Benthesicymus.*

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

*Gennadas.*

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	r	r	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	r	r	r	r	r	r	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

*Penæus, Fabricius.*

The body laterally compressed, particularly towards the posterior portion of the animal. Carapace armed with a laterally compressed rostrum that is more or less dorsally serrated.

The ophthalmopod is two-jointed, and the eyes are large and longitudinally ovate.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint deeply excavate on the upper surface, and furnished on the inner side with a prosartema, and on the outer with a sharp-pointed stylocerite. It terminates in two flagella, and is never longer than the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ carries a large scaphocerite, rigid on the outer margin, where it terminates in a sharp tooth, thin, foliaceous and fringed with long ciliated hairs on the inner margin. The first joint carries a small phymacerite on the inner side, and the third is furnished with a small hook (ancecerite) on the upper surface.

The mandibles are strong and powerful, smooth on the psalisiform margin, furnished with a flat, discoid, molar tubercle, and carry a large, foliaceous, two-jointed synaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda is three-branched, the last or outer branch being biarticulate, long, slender, cylindrical, and tapering.