

*Aristeus*, Duvernoy.

*Aristeus*, Duvernoy, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., tom. xv. p. 101, 1841.

*Funchalia*, Johnson, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 895, November 28, 1876.

Body laterally compressed. Surface generally rigid, except the inferior portion of the branchial region, where it is soft and membranous.

Carapace laterally and posteriorly produced. Frontal margin produced to a long rostrum.

Pleon having the first somite transversely divided, the anterior division of the dorsal surface underlies the carapace, the posterior being connected with the coxal plate, which anteriorly overrides the postero-lateral margins of the walls of the carapace.

The ophthalmopoda are uni-articulate and support a small tubercle on the inner side.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle long; the first joint is but slightly excavate to receive the ophthalmus, it has no prosartema, or only a small process tipped with hairs, but carries a well developed stylocerite on the outer side; the second joint is generally long and subcylindrical, and the third joint is short, and carries two flagella; one, attached near the base of the joint on the outer and upper side, is short, longitudinally flattened, concave below and convex above, while the other, attached to the extremity, is long, slender, and cylindrical.

The second pair of antennæ has the several joints of the peduncle freely articulating with each other and with the metope. The first or coxal joint carries a well-formed phymacerite on the inner side; the second or basal joint carries a large and broad scaphocerite, which is double-jointed at the base on the under side so as to permit of a downward movement, and is strengthened on the outer side by a rigid margin that terminates anteriorly in a sharp tooth; on the outer side the lateral movement is checked by a small disk-like plate attached to the second joint, and on the inner and upper distal surface is a short, blunt, tooth-like process that is lodged in a depression formed on the under side of the first pair of antennæ, and prevents a too great upward and inward action; the third, fourth, and fifth joints, which are the homotypes of the ischium, meros, and carpos of the true legs, carries at its extremity a long flagellum.

The epistoma is anteriorly produced to a more or less important rostriform point in the median line, and supports posteriorly the cheiloglossa, the labial portion of which overrides the mandibles and meets the metastoma posterior to them; the glossal process passes into the oral cavity and lies anterior to and fills the space between the mandibles.

The mandibles are powerful organs, and have the molar process larger than the incisive, while the synaphipod consists of two narrow joints which do not reach beyond the base of the second pair of antennæ. When the oral appendages are examined *in situ*, the psalisiform blades of the mandibles are seen to overlap each other and resemble "a pair of long sickle-shaped shears, which cross each other from opposite sides