

The pleopoda are biramose, the second pair (fig. 2q) has the branches foliaceous, the outer tapering, the inner broad, discoidal, and fringed with plumose hairs, and on the inner margin is a single short stylamblys tipped with a few cincinnuli. On the inner side of the basal joint there are numerous long hairs to which the ova are attached.

*Latreutes*, Stimpson.

*Latreutes*, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., January 1860, p. 96.

Resembles *Platybema*. Rostrum elongate, being more than half the length of the carapace, laterally compressed and deep.

First pair of antennæ subequal in length to the rostrum.

Second pair carrying an acutely pointed scaphocerite.

Mandible without synhipod or psalistoma, the molar process alone being present, and curved at nearly a right angle with the apophysis.

The first pair of gnathopoda is seven-jointed and carries a mastigobranchia and an ephysis.

The second pair is five-jointed, robust and rigid, carries a small podobranchial plume and a short ephysis, and terminates in an obtuse extremity.

The first pair of pereopoda is short and robust and terminates in strong and simple chelæ; the propodos articulates with the carpos at the inferior angle, the upper portion falling into an excavation in the distal margin of the carpos; the carpos also articulates with the meros at the infero-distal extremity, and when extended falls into a similar excavation. The second pair of pereopoda is slender and chelate, the carpos being triarticulate. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda are slender and terminate in a simple dactylos.

The pleopoda are biramose, the branches being subequal. The telson tapers to a point.

This diagnosis differs in some points from that given by Stimpson. That author says that the carapace is armed with a dorsal median tooth; this is the case in his typical species, *Latreutes ensiferus*, while in *Latreutes unidentatus* and in *Latreutes dorsalis* there are two; but on the other hand *Latreutes planus* has none, and with this exception the resemblance of this species to *Latreutes unidentatus* is very close.

The chief distinction of this genus from *Platybema* appears to me to exist in the number of articulations in the carpos of the second pair of pereopoda. In the typical species, *Latreutes ensiferus*, of which I have had a great number for examination, the carpos is triarticulate, and in *Platybemas* according to my experience of *Platybema rugosus*, the carpos is only biarticulate. The species of the two genera