

the carpos is long and slender, but of greater diameter at the propodal extremity, where it is armed on the under surface with a sharp, spine-like tooth; the propodos is long and slender, not being broader than the distal extremity of the carpos; the fingers impinge closely and correspondingly. The second pair of pereopoda is twice as long as the first. The ischium and meros are together as long as the first pair of pereopoda, and are much more robust, but have no tooth at the lower distal angle; the carpos and propodos become suddenly more slender, and when at rest lie folded against the more robust basal joints, with which they agree in length; the carpos is long, slender, and cylindrical, and when extended is curved in an inverse direction to the basal joints, with which it corresponds when reflexed; the propodos is about a third of the length of the carpos, of somewhat less diameter, slightly curved, and terminates in a slender, long, fringed chela. The third pair of pereopoda is not so long as the second, but more robust throughout, and is armed with a sharp tooth at the infero-distal extremity of the meros; the carpos is long and cylindrical, and so is the propodos, but not so long as the carpos; the dactylos is stout, bidentate, and embedded in a brush of hairs. The fourth and fifth pairs resemble the third, but are each successively shorter.

The pleopoda are short, stiff, subfoliaceous, and biramose.

The rhipidura is strongly developed, the telson being nearly as long as the lateral plates, the outer of which is armed with a tooth and a spinule corresponding with the extremity of the feebly marked diæresis, and the extremity and inner margin are fringed with long hairs.

The only specimen obtained is a female, laden with numerous eggs of a slightly ovate form and of moderate size.

Our specimen was taken off Barra Grande, on the eastern coast of South America. M. Guérin-Méneville<sup>1</sup> figures a species under the name of *Hippolyte elongatus*, that corresponds much with this species, particularly in the form of the rostrum, which, however, is long and smooth on the lower margin, whereas in *Amphiplectus depressus* there are six small but well defined and widely separated teeth.

The habitats of these two species are in the same geographical region, and it is not improbable that they may belong to the same genus.

#### Family PANDALIDÆ.

Animal laterally compressed. Carapace not more than one-third the length of the animal, and anteriorly produced to a long and slender rostrum, more or less abundantly armed with teeth or spines. The ophthalmopoda are well developed but not remarkable for size. The first antennæ are biflagellate. The second are long and carry a well-developed scaphocerite. The second pair of gnathopoda is pediform. The first pair of

<sup>1</sup> Atlas, Zoologie de l'Île de Cuba, pl. ii.