

Tribe **Monocarpidea.**

The genera in this tribe consist of those forms that differ from the Polycarpidea in having the carpos of the second pair of pereopoda formed of a single joint, and generally the chela of this pair larger than that of the first. As in the preceding tribe the genera may conveniently be divided into those which have the first pair of pereopoda monodactyle and those in which they are didactyle, or chelate, and to this tribe may also be added a third division, comprising those in which all the pereopoda are monodactyle.

Family THALASSOCARIDÆ.

Carapace dorsally smooth, anteriorly produced to a laterally compressed rostrum. Pleon narrow, laterally compressed and tapering to a pointed telson truncated at the tip. First antennæ having a stylocerite and terminating in two flagella. Second antennæ furnished with a scaphocerite that is rigid on the outer margin and armed with a tooth. First pair of pereopoda simple; second chelate. Pleopoda foliaceous and biramose. Rhipidura well developed.

Thalassocaris, Stimpson.

Thalassocaris, Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 42, January 1860.

Regulus, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., vol. xiii. p. 597 (*nom. præocc.*).

Animal slightly compressed; carapace more than one-third its length. Rostrum elongate and dentate. Frontal margin produced to a tooth corresponding with the first pair of antennæ, but without a second antennal or fronto-lateral tooth.

Pleon more compressed than the carapace; somites subequal and laterally produced to a point; sixth somite longer than the preceding. Telson nearly as long as the sixth somite.

First pair of antennæ biflagellate.

Second pair of antennæ long, slender, and furnished with a sharp pointed scaphocerite.

First pair of pereopoda long, slender, and styliform. Second pair more robust than the first pair and chelate. Three following pairs simple.

Pleopoda two-branched, terminal pair well developed, foliaceous, rounded at the extremity and subequal with the length of the telson.

Dana states as one of the characters of the genus that the third somite of the pleon is dorsally produced to a spine. It was so produced in the two species known to him, and such is also the case with those in the Challenger collection, but there is a closely allied specimen that is dorsally nearly smooth, and I hesitate to consider this character as