

Tribe Polycarpidea.

This tribe consists of all those normal Phyllobranchiata in which the second pair of pereopoda is slender, and in which the carpos is divided into a greater or less number of articuli. It includes the families Nikidæ, Alpheidæ, Hippolytidæ and Pandalidæ.

Family NIKIDÆ.

This family consists of those genera which have the carapace produced anteriorly to a rostrum that is horizontal with the dorsal surface, the mandibles without a psalistoma or synhipod, the first pair of pereopoda simple or chelate and stronger than the second pair, which is minutely chelate and has the carpos multiarticulate.

It corresponds nearly with the Lysmatinæ of Dana and Kingsley, but I prefer to consider the genus *Nika*, which Dana places first in his list, as being the type of the family, inasmuch as it exhibits the point of union between the two forms, or those genera which have the first pair of pereopoda on one side simple and on the other chelate. In *Glyphocrangon* we find that both hands of the first pair are simple, with a flexible dactylos, after the manner of the one on the left side in *Nika*, and in *Lysmata* both are chelate as on the right side in *Nika*.

Glyphocrangon, A. Milne-Edwards.

Glyphocrangon, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. xi. p. 3, 1884.

„ Sidney Smith, Rep. "Albatross" Dredgings, 1886.

The external tissue of the species that belong to this genus is hard and rigid, and exhibits a tendency to tuberculose ornamentation; the carapace is subcylindrical, scarcely a third the length of the animal, measured from the frontal margin to the extremity of the telson. Anteriorly it is produced to a strong, rigid, and sharp pointed rostrum, dorsally depressed in the median line. The frontal margin has the orbit broadly but not deeply excavate, and armed on the outer canthus with a large spine-like tooth. There is another of similar character corresponding with the second pair of antennæ, and posteriorly to this, but at a slightly higher level, is another tooth that varies in different species and corresponds with a longitudinal ridge. There are eleven longitudinal ridges, one median and five on each side of it, and these ridges are more or less pronounced in the several species, being most distinct in the less tuberculose forms. The median ridge exists only on the rostrum and frontal region as a minute line of elevation, terminating in a transverse groove that separates the frontal from the gastric regions; one on each side of the median, commencing at this groove, traverses the carapace to the posterior margin; on the outer side is another ridge, more conspicuous behind the