

## SUBFAMILY II. PANDARINÆ.

Pandarus and some other genera are made into a distinct family ("Tribu des Pandariens") by Milne Edwards, on the ground of their having alate dorsal extensions of the shell of the second or second and third segments of the body. This character cannot be of family importance, as is evident from its nature; and besides, it takes place without any striking difference of function or habit. The peculiarity of the maxillæ is more important. Moreover, it is connected with a very slender buccal trunk, in which the mandibles are straight or nearly so, and have exit at the apex. On this striking characteristic, we separate some non-alate species from the Caliginæ, and unite them to the group of the Pandari. The Caligeriæ have the alate peculiarity to some extent, yet the trunk and maxillæ are like those of the Caligi.

## GENUS NOGAGUS.

*Cephalothorax 4-articulatus, fronte arcuatus. Segmento secundo lateribus postice producto, sequentibus vix alatis. Oculi simplices remotiusculi (An quoque oculus minutissimus intermedius?). Pedes prehensiles quatuor duobus posticis crassè cheliformibus, digitis brevibus truncatis (An maris tantum?). Pedes natatorii octo, grandes. Abdomen stylis brevibus sublamellatis setigerisque confectum.*

Cephalothorax four-jointed, arcuate in front; the second segment with the sides prolonged behind, the last two not alate. Eyes simple, a little remote (also, a very minute intermediate eye?). Prehensile feet four, the two posterior stout cheliform, the fingers short and truncate (perhaps in the *male* only). Natatories eight, large. Abdomen terminating in a pair of lamellar setigerous stylets.

The Nogagi have four cephalothoracic segments, instead of *three*, like Trebius. The individuals examined have the posterior antennæ with a simple slender recurved apex, like the female Caligi, and this excited the suspicion that they were females. But the legs of the second pair were very stout and cheliform, having a large hand, and