

## GENUS LEPIDOPUS, Dana.

*Corpus anticè non latius. Cephalothorax 3-articulatus, segmentis 2dis 3tiisque posticè largè bi-alatis. Abdomen 2-articulatum, segmento postico parvulo, celato, antico maximo et posticè bilobato. Antennæ posticæ articulo tenui falciformi confectæ, marginibus bene denticulatæ. Pedes paris secundi superficie latâ terminali prehensili squamatâ instructi. Pedes natatorii quatuor ultimi similes, latè lamellati, 1mi simplicissimi, setis totis perbrevibus.*

Body not broadest anteriorly. Cephalothorax three-jointed, second and third segments posteriorly large bi-alate. Abdomen two-jointed, the last segment quite small and concealed below, the other very large and bilobate behind. Posterior antennæ ending in a slender falciform joint, having the margins neatly denticulate. Prehensile feet of second pair having the last joint broad and flat below, and covered with scales for adhesion. Last four natatory feet similar, broad lamellar, first pair quite simple, setæ all very short.

This genus is near *Læmargus*, but differs in having the second segment two-winged like the third, and the large prehensile legs end in a broad disk, for attachment and locomotion. The posterior antennæ in the only species seen terminates in a long curved joint, which is set with two rows of minute teeth. The first and second pairs of natatories are nearly as in *Pandarus*, except that the first is without a second branch. The third and fourth have the basal joint enlarged and flattened into a nearly circular lamina, with the two branches mere one-jointed appendages to the posterior edge.

The first pair of feet are furcate at apex, as in other *Caligidæ*; this furcation arising, as usual, from the prolongation of the second joint, and the addition, where this prolongation begins, of another slender joint of similar character.

The buccal trunk is long and slender, and the mandibles have a straight extremity, with the inner margin serrulate. The maxillæ are close appressed to it near its base.

The last segment of the body is concealed below, and terminates in two small processes, corresponding to stylets. The frontal segment of the carapax is separated by a suture, and is longer than usual.