

the apex of which the frontal margin continues in advance until it again forms a hollow on the inner side of the antennal tooth, in which depression a fissure in the integument originates and continues in an almost direct line to near the posterior margin, where it abruptly terminates. Another tooth stands on the hepatic region, and another small one projects from the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace.

There is no carina on the dorsal surface of the first and second somites of the pleon, but one commences on the third, increases posteriorly, and terminates in a tooth at the extremity of the sixth somite. The telson is nearly as long as the inner branch of the rhipidura, and is dorsally grooved in front in a longitudinal direction, longitudinal and flattened posteriorly, where the sides project into a strong tooth, and the margins are fringed with long cilia.

The ophthalmopod is biarticulate; the first joint carries on the inner distal extremity a broad, flattened, anteriorly-directed tooth; the second supports the ophthalmus, which is somewhat pear-shaped, being narrow at the peduncle, flattened on the inner side, rounded externally and oblong longitudinally, and reaching nearly to the extremity of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ reaches to about twice the length of the rostrum and supports two slender, unequal flagella, the inner being shorter than the peduncle and the outer half its length. The prosartema is not so long as the ophthalmopod and is fringed with long cilia; the stylocerite is nearly as long.

The second pair of antennæ is nearly twice as long as the animal, its scaphocerite reaches beyond the peduncle of the first pair, and its rigid outer margin is continued to a small tooth that projects near the distal extremity of the scale.

The first pair of pereopoda carries a sharp, strong tooth on the basal and one on the ischial joint, but there is none on the second and third pairs.

The fourth and fifth pairs are more slender than the preceding chelate limbs, and terminate in somewhat long and rather compressed dactyli. The fifth does not possess the excavation in the frontal margin of the ischium which is seen in the near allies *Penæus incisipes* and *Penæus affinis*.

The specimens that were trawled at Station 209 differ from those from Station 204, although in the same immediate region among the Philippine Islands, in having the rostrum longer, being quite half the length of the carapace, and in having the flagella of the antennæ somewhat longer. At first I thought that the two were distinct varieties, but I believe they can only be considered rather as strongly developed specimens of the same species. Among the former are several specimens of the male in which the first pair of pleopoda carries a petasma that is longitudinally folded on itself, and the apex or distal extremity is doubled in complex folds, forming two heads too complicated to describe, and the second pair carries a large button-shaped process; all the others are of only generic value.