

receive the smaller one as in *Solenocera*, Lucas. Both flagella exceed in length that of the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ is furnished with a large scaphocerite that generally equals the length of the peduncle of the first pair, and terminates in a slender flagellum of great length.

The mandibles have a two-jointed, long, broad and foliaceous synhipod; of which the second joint is narrow, but not longer than the first, and reaches as far forwards as the distal extremity of the peduncle of the second antenna.

The oral appendages do not differ much from those of *Penæus*.

The first pair of gnathopoda carries a basecephysis that reaches to the distal extremity of the meros, and the coxal joint supports a mastigobranchia that is pedunculated and supports a branchial plume at its base.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, pediform, and carries a small basecephysis and a mastigobranchia that is slightly forked at its distal extremity, but without a branchial plume.

The anterior three pairs of pereopoda are chelate but neither stout nor very long. The posterior two pairs are long and slender, the ultimate being about two-thirds the length of the entire animal. Each pair carries a small basecephysis diminishing to a rudimentary condition posteriorly. The mastigobranchiæ are all long and pedunculated, but carry no branchial plume.

The entire series of the branchial apparatus may be tabulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	2	2	...	
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
					h	i	k	l	m	n	o

The male carries a large petasma attached to the basal joint of the first pair of pleopoda. The rhipidura is long and narrow, the outer branch showing traces of an obsolete diæresis.

The telson is narrow and slender.

This genus resembles *Penæus* in the character of the ophthalmopoda, which are biarticulate and supported on a free and exposed somite, but *Penæus* may readily be identified from it—

1. By the postantennal teeth on the frontal walls of the carapace.
2. By the length of the antennæ, the flagellum of the second pair being three times the length of the animal, or more.
3. By there being two arthrobranchial plumes attached to the penultimate pair of pereopoda, and by the presence of a podobranchial plume attached to the mastigobranchial plate of the first pair of gnathopoda. The presence of which is an essential