

membranous hair-like appendages, and the basal joint is fringed on the inner side with a thick mat of ciliated hairs.

The eggs are ovate and larger than in *Crangon*, and the brephalos probably quits the ovum in a more advanced condition, inasmuch as in the embryo I have been able to detect the pleopoda in a budding state of development.

*Pontocaris*, n. gen.

Rostrum short, not longer than the ophthalmopoda. Fronto-lateral margin of the carapace much dilated and anteriorly produced. Dorsal surface multicarinated. General appearance as in *Crangon*, except that the scaphocerite is not longer than the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ. The second pair of gnathopoda is long, reaching beyond the distal extremity of the first pair of antennæ, and is furnished with a short basecephysis but no mastigobranchia.

The first pair of pereopoda is robust, subchelate, and furnished with a short unarticulate ecephysis attached to the basis. The second pair is slender, nearly but not quite as long in proportion to the first as in *Crangon*, and chelate. Third pair long, slender and styliform, reaching beyond the extremity of the first pair. The two posterior pairs are simple and robust.

The pleopoda are broad and foliaceous, and the outer plate of the rhipidura has no diæresis.

This genus differs very considerably in its external appearance from *Crangon*, most conspicuously in the development of the antennal region and the frontal margin of the carapace, which is dilated and produced in the form of small wings. But a careful examination of the several parts shows that the two genera approximate to each other in detail. All the appendages of the cephalon and pereion closely agree with those of *Crangon*, and the differences distinguishing the two are of little value. The ophthalmopoda are smaller in *Pontocaris* than in *Crangon*, and the first pair of antennæ has the outer flagellum larger at the base; the scaphocerite of the second pair is short and discoidal, while in *Crangon* it is long and narrow; and the mandibles and oral appendages have no appreciable distinguishing character from those of *Crangon*. The branchial appendages, however, exhibit differences of more importance. In *Crangon* the first pair of gnathopoda carries a small and almost rudimentary mastigobranchial plate, whereas in *Pontocaris* there is a small podobranchial plume attached to the mastigobranchia. On the second pair of gnathopoda I cannot find the rudiment of the mastigobranchial plate, and the arthrobranchiæ are also wanting, but are represented by a pleurobranchial plume.