

which widens out into a broad scale whose anterior margin is crenated in gradually lessening degree as it approaches the antero-lateral angle, where it becomes quite smooth. This angle is prolonged forwards to an acute point, in a line with the outer angle of the anterior margin of the carapace, from which the outer margin recedes acutely backwards without any serration. The distal margin of the anterior joint of the same antenna is armed with six teeth, which are widely separated except the two inner, which are closer together. In the female these teeth are longer and sharper than in the male.

The antibranchial or cervical notch is broader than in *Ibaccus incisus*, and the anterior angle of the carapace is narrower and sharper. Our specimens are all about three inches and a half in length, whereas *Ibaccus incisus* is about five inches and a half.

The teeth on the margin of the carapace, inclusive of the anterior angle, are nine, of which the posterior is small, and in one female specimen two others yet smaller are visible. Another feature is that the lateral margin of the fifth somite of the pleon has a posterior as well as an anterior tooth or angle. Milne-Edwards in his description says that the fourth joint (meros) of the "pates-mâchoires externes" (second pair of gnathopoda) is armed with spines on the external margin. In our specimen I should call it serrate, but this is also the condition of the ischium or the third joint on the inferior margin of the inner side, as well as to a greater degree that of the outer margin of the first joint of the basephysis of the same appendage.

On the dorsal surface in the median line is a slight elevation, scarcely worthy of the designation of a crest, that terminates in a small point or tooth at the posterior margin of the fifth somite. This species appears to be a form nearly allied to the next genus.

Thenus, Leach.

Thenus, Leach, Zool. Miscell.

Scyllarus, Fabr., Suppl., p. 399; Latr., Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. vi. p. 81; Desmarest, Consid. des Crust., p. 182.

Geographical Distribution.—There appears to be only one species of this genus, and that is recorded mostly from the Indian Seas. Sir Walter Elliot found it at Waltair, on the Madras coast, Dr. Percival Wright at the Seychelles, and our small specimen was taken in the Arafura Sea.

There has been no record, so far as I am aware, of any species having been found in a fossil condition nearer than *Thenops scyllariformis*, Bell, from the London clay.