

The first pair of pleopoda in the female is biarticulate, uni-branched and foliaceous; the second biramose and foliaceous, carrying no stylamblys; outer plates of the rhipidura without a diæresis. Telson long and tapering.

This genus is very closely related to *Spongicola* in most of its anatomical details.

The eyes and the first and second pairs of antennæ are of the same generic value. The scaphocerite in *Spongicola* is of moderate length, relatively broad at the base, and somewhat tapering towards the extremity, but not ending in an acute point, while in *Stenopus* it is long, with the margins subparallel. The mandible and first two pairs of siagnopoda are similar in the two genera, but the third has one more joint to the limb proper in *Stenopus* than in *Spongicola*. The two pairs of gnathopoda are also generically of the same value respectively as those of *Spongicola*. The form of the first pair is almost identical in the two genera. The second pair differs in relative length, and the basephysis in *Stenopus* is short, slender, unarticulate, and feeble, while in *Spongicola* it is short, two-jointed, and robust; so rudimentary that it escaped the observation of de Haan and other carcinologists, who state that it is wanting.

The pereopoda are mostly of the same generic value, and support a similar branchial arrangement. In both genera the third pair of pereopoda is the largest, in *Stenopus* it is long and slender, in *Spongicola* it is long, but the propodos is very broad, and the carpos short; the posterior two pairs are not multiarticulate, and terminate in a triunguiculate dactylos, whereas in *Stenopus* they are multiarticulate and terminate in a biunguiculate dactylos.

The pleopoda are also of the same generic value, and the telson is long and tapering almost to a point, whereas in *Spongicola* it terminates in a rounded or obtuse extremity.

In general character *Stenopus* is long, slender, and spinous. In *Spongicola* the animal is shorter, more robust and smooth. But, with the exception of the spinous condition of *Stenopus*, the feature that chiefly influences the general appearance is the shortness of the carpos, and the great thickness of the propodos in the third pair of pereopoda of *Spongicola* when compared with the same in *Stenopus*.

*Geographical Distribution.*—It has been chiefly recorded from the eastern seas and the shores of India by Desmarest, Milne-Edwards, and Sir Walter Elliott; from Japan by de Haan; from the "Coral Reef of Raraka, one of the Paumotu Islands; also Balabac Passage north of Borneo," by Dana, who has determined a second but somewhat less spinous species (*Stenopus ensiferus*) from the Fiji Islands; while the Challenger brought home one specimen from the Fiji Islands, as well as one from Bermuda; and, according to Risso, a species, *Stenopus spinosus*, has been taken in the Mediterranean Sea. Milne-Edwards<sup>1</sup> says, "*Squilla groenlandica* of Seba, which Herbst calls *Cancer astacus longipes*, and placed by Olivier in the genus *Palæmon*, appears to be a mutilated specimen of this species (*Stenopus hispidus*), of which the two large feet

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Nat. des Crust., vol. ii. p. 407.