

is straight and almost in a horizontal line with the dorsal surface of the carapace, rising to the apex. The type specimen is armed with seven teeth, but the extreme tip of the rostrum is broken off. Two others, not quite so large, have nine each, the apical one being very small; the last is above and behind the orbital margin of the carapace, and one posteriorly remote upon the gastric region, whence the dorsal crest is continued with but a minimum of elevation to the posterior margin of the carapace. Two longitudinal ribs traverse the carapace in a slightly oblique direction, just above the branchial region. The orbital tooth is very minute, while the antennal tooth is well formed and prominent, as also is the tooth on the hepatic region.

The pleon is marked with a median longitudinal carina that is visible on the dorsal surface of the second somite, and gradually increases to a small ridge on the sixth somite, where it ends abruptly and is not produced to a tooth. The sixth somite is compressed laterally, and so to a less extent is the fifth. The telson is dorsally longitudinally grooved, and the sides ribbed, smooth, and fringed with fine hairs, and the extremity terminates in a sharp point.

This species differs from the type specimens of *Penæus affinis*, preserved in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, as described by Milne-Edwards, in having the rostrum straight, instead of being curved upwards at the extremity.

The notch on the meros of the fifth pair of pereopoda is equally distinct, but that on the rhipidura is less marked. There is a slight variation also in the folding of the petasma.

The females in the collection correspond with the males, except in the absence of the peculiar excisions on the base of the fifth pair of pereopoda, and on the outer plates of the rhipidura. The female specimens are small and probably immature, being only 31 mm. in length.

In the female the thelycum or ventral plate is shaped like the conventional figure of a heart, with the apex directed anteriorly.

The resemblance of this species to the type, *Penæus affinis*, is so great, that in spite of the various differences, I have some hesitation in considering it anything more than a modified form.

*Penæus anchoralis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. fig. 1).

Surface tomentose. Rostrum dorsally horizontal, slightly elevated at the apex and armed with eight small teeth, subequally distant, and one small one further separated and situated on the gastric region. Lower margin smooth, gradually ascending in a curved line to the apex. Frontal margin armed with a small supraorbital and an antennal tooth, and one on the hepatic region. Third and succeeding somites of the pleon carinated, the sixth terminating in a small tooth. Telson pointed, dorsally flattened and