

tubercle, posterior to which, between the coxæ of the fourth and fifth pairs, lies the thelycum (fig. 1'''), which consists of two divisions, the anterior being an elevated cordiform plate and the posterior a circular prominence surrounding a central depression.

In the male the fifth pair of pereopoda carries the foramen of the vas deferens on a prominence on the inner side of the base of the coxa, and the first pair of pleopoda supports a petasma (fig. 1'') that folds like a double-fluked anchor, the arms of which extend laterally and lie flat against the ventral surface of the pereion and its appendages. The second pair of pleopoda is two-branched; the inner branch supports at the base a button-like process. The succeeding pairs are only generic in character and become smaller in succession posteriorly. The posterior pair, which contributes to form the rhipidura, has no tooth projecting on the outer margin, but the external ridge terminates at the external distal extremity; a second ridge commencing near the centre of the basal joint traverses the plate diagonally, and meets the external margin at the same place as the obsolete diæresis. The inner plate is nearly as long as the outer, and is longitudinally traversed by two central ridges; one, commencing at the articulation, continues in a straight line to the apex; the other commences at the inner margin near the base, whence in a curved line it turns inwards and then continues parallel with the central ridge to the apex. The telson runs to a sharp point, the sides are depressed and fringed with hairs, amongst which is one small spine on each side, visible only on close observation through a hand-lens, whence it somewhat suddenly narrows. The dorsal surface is flattened, and traversed in the median line by a longitudinal groove.

*Observations.*—This species bears a close resemblance to *Penæus velutinus*, Dana. The two forms, moreover, are generally found associated in the same localities, and on casual observation might be mistaken for one another. Both are tomentose, carinated on the posterior somites of the pleon, have a number of teeth on the rostrum, and the ophthalmopoda resemble each other.

But in *Penæus velutinus* the flagella of the first pair of antennæ are very short, not being longer than the last two joints of the peduncle, while in *Penæus anchoralis* they are as long as the peduncle itself. There is no fissure between the supraorbital and the antennal tooth in *Penæus velutinus*, like that in *Penæus anchoralis*. In *Penæus velutinus* there is no fissure on the margin of the first somite of the pleon, but in *Penæus anchoralis* there is one that bisects it subequally. In *Penæus velutinus* the carina on the third somite of the pleon is double, or longitudinally grooved; in *Penæus anchoralis* it is entire. In *Penæus velutinus* the fourth and fifth somites are cleft at the posterior extremity, and the carina elevated in front of the cleft to a small tooth; in *Penæus anchoralis* the cleft is scarcely appreciable, and there is no tooth. The scaphocerite in *Penæus velutinus* is furrowed on the lower surface, and the diagonal ridges are not conspicuous, while in *Penæus anchoralis* the lower surface is polished, and the ridges are larger and conspicuous. In *Penæus velutinus* the first pair of pereopoda has a long