

Pontocaris pennata, n. sp. (Pl. XCI.).

Carapace broader anteriorly than posteriorly; frontal antennal margin obliquely extended outwards and forwards; dorsal and lateral surfaces longitudinally traversed by seven carinæ, of which the three dorsal are multidenticulate and converge anteriorly, the supra-lateral denticulate anteriorly, and the infra-lateral smooth.

The rostrum usually two-pointed, or bifurcate.

There is no tooth on the ventral surface of the pereion between the third pair of pereopoda.

Telson long and slender.

Length, entire (female),	24 mm. (1 in.).
„ of carapace,	7 „
„ of rostrum,	0·7 „
Breadth of carapace between hepatic teeth,	6 „
„ of frontal angles,	6 „
Length of pleon,	17 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	3·5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of telson,	5 „
„ of scaphocerite,	2 „
„ of first pereopod,	10 „
„ of second pereopod,	6 „
„ of third pereopod,	14 „
„ of fifth pereopod,	11 „

Habitat.—Station 190, September 12, 1874; lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E.; Arafura Sea, south of Papua; depth, 49 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Three specimens; two females, one male. Trawled.

The rostrum is short, bidentate at the apex, and supported by a small tooth on each side at its base. The carapace is traversed longitudinally by seven carinæ. The median carina commences on the gastric region, or a short distance behind the rostrum, and is armed with a row of eight bead-like cusps continuing to the posterior margin. The second, or the first on each side of the median carina, is slightly curved outwards; it commences immediately behind the orbit, and extends to the posterior margin of the carapace, and supports nine small teeth, the four anterior being a little longer than the five posterior. The next or third carina forms on each side the dorso-lateral angle of the carapace, and commences in a large, obliquely directed, wing-like process on the outer side of the orbit, behind which are two small pointed teeth which are separated by a notch from other two behind, whence the carina runs as a smooth ridge to the posterior margin of the carapace. Beneath this, on each side on the infra-lateral surface, is the fourth carina, which commences in a tooth just beneath the outer orbital angle, it is