

The pleon is long and gradually narrows posteriorly; a strong tooth stands in the median line on the ventral surface of each of the five anterior somites (see fig. 2), gradually diminishing in size from the first, where it is long and strong, to the fifth, where it is little more than a sharp prominence, while there is no trace of it on the sixth.

The pleopoda are short and articulate with the fixed coxal process of each somite near the lateral extremity. The first pair (*p*) has two unequal rami, one branch being as long as the basal joint, and the other about half its length, the inner being destitute of hairs. The second (*q*) and three following pairs are similar to each other, and consist of two subequal foliaceous branches fringed with long hairs, and bearing a small stylamblys on the inner branch.

The ultimate pair helps to form the rhipidura and is implanted beneath the telson, and when compressed the appendages impinge longitudinally against each other in the median line. The outer plate is the shorter, and terminates subapically on the outer side in a small tooth; the inner plate is more tapering and reaches as far as the extremity of the telson.

*Observations.*—This species may easily be distinguished from *Pontocaris propensalata* by the extension of the fronto-lateral wing-like processes in an obliquely outward direction, instead of directly forwards.

The carapace has the same number of carinæ, similarly situated, but the infero-lateral ridge is more decided in character. The rostrum is bifurcate at the extremity in the described specimen, which is a female. There are two others in the collection that closely resemble the type; one has the rostrum rounded as if the two apical points had been rubbed down, the third, which I take to be a male, is somewhat more slender in form, less corrugated generally, and has the outer ramus of the first pair of antennæ much more robust; in this specimen the rostrum is sharp pointed and the teeth at the base are obsolete. The posterior margin of the carapace is more compressed than the anterior, and the lateral carina has only two rudimentary denticles posterior to the three or four large ones at the anterior extremity. The dorsal carina on the pleon is interrupted, and the corrugations are as prominent as those of the preceding species, but slightly different in form. The ophthalmopoda are larger, but the oral appendages and pereopoda are very similar. The large tooth on the ventral surface of the pereion in *Pontocaris propensalata* is wanting in *Pontocaris pennata*, but in both species laterally compressed teeth are present on the ventral surface of the pleon. The general character of the integumentary structure is strong and rigid, much more so than we find in any of the species of the genus *Crangon*, and corresponds more with that of the genus *Glyphocrangon*, from which, however, it differs in several essential points of structure.