

The mandible carries a three-jointed synphipod, the first joint of which is stouter than the two following; the psalistoma is long and slender, and separated from the short robust molar process.

The second pair of gnathopoda is tolerably robust and long.

The first pair of pereopoda resembles it in form, but is shorter and more feeble and furnished with a few serrate spines at the carpal articulation. The second pair of pereopoda is long and slender; the propodos is short and not broader than the carpos, which is long, slender, and multiarticulate, the articuli being numerous and short; the meros is also multiarticulate, the condition becoming very evident when the joint is treated with a reagent. The third pair of pereopoda has the meros long and fringed with short spines, the carpos robust and anteriorly produced over the propodal articulation, the propodos more slender than the carpos, long and fringed with short spines, and terminally a long, strong, slightly curved dactylos that is armed with two teeth near the base on the inner or posterior margin. The fourth and fifth pairs of pereopoda resemble the third but decrease in size posteriorly.

The pleopoda are strong and powerful appendages; the terminal pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, has the inner plates narrower than the outer, which are furnished with a diæresis that is armed on the outer margin with a free long spine and a short fixed tooth.

The telson is long, narrow, and tapering; it is armed on the dorso-lateral surface with six or seven short spines, and terminally with six, two of which are short and sub-central, two long, situated at the angles, and two very short and planted on the lateral margins outside the angles.¹

Pandalus, Leach.

Pandalus, Leach, Malacos. Pod. Brit., tab. xl.

„ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 383.

Anterior portion of the carapace carinated and produced to a long rostrum that is armed on the dorsal or upper surface with movable spines, intermingled with hairs, and on the lower surface with fixed and rigid teeth. Frontal margin without an orbital tooth, but having a long antennal tooth and a small tooth corresponding with the anterolateral angle of the carapace.

Pleon smooth, compressed or narrow posteriorly. Third somite laterally more

¹ Since the above description was in type I have received from Dr. Bruce a specimen of an immature *Macrura*, captured this summer in the Mediterranean, off Malta, which is apparently nearly allied to this species, but certainly does not belong to it. The teeth on the dorsal crest are armed on their anterior margin with numerous small reversed teeth. The rostrum is smooth, and there are only three teeth on the crest of the carapace, and one on each side behind the orbit is quite as large and more boldly serrate than those on the dorsum.

For the purpose of identification I propose to call this latter form *Odontolophus serratus*, on the assumption that it is the young of some undescribed genus.