

and is armed with numerous spinules near the distal extremity; a prominent one stands at the apex, while at the base there is a series of several transverse rows of short curved hairs, and on the penultimate joint another series of shorter and more distant rows of hairs. Attached to the basal joint is an ephysis that reaches beyond the meral articulation of the carpal joint.

The first pair of pereopoda is short and stout, it has the carpos broad, short, and lunate, in the hollow of which the propodos rests when extended; the propodos has the inferior distal or polliciform angle stout and tipped with a brush of hairs, while the dactylos is short, curved, and thick, but narrower than the pollex, and like it distally furnished with a brush of hairs that are ciliated at their extremity and do not equal the joint in length. The second pair of pereopoda is longer than the first; the carpos and preceding joints are cylindrical and slender, the carpos being long and not distally lunate. The chela is formed as in *Atya*, but the propodos is more robust at the base, and the pollex and dactylos are tipped with a shorter brush of hairs. The third pair of pereopoda is slender, slightly longer than the second, and slightly more robust, particularly at the meral joint, which is armed on the posterior margin with three strong spinules. The carpos is long, with the margins subparallel, the posterior margin being armed with four small spinules and a fifth and larger one on the side; the upper distal angle projects over the propodal articulation; the propodos is nearly twice the length of the carpos, cylindrical, and armed on the posterior surface with a double row of spinules that increase in size as they approach the dactyloid articulation; the dactylos is slightly curved, armed with four or five spinules on the posterior margin, and terminates in a strong unguis.

The length of the living specimen, judging by what is preserved of it, must have been about 20 mm., or about the same length as the specimen recorded by Milne-Edwards.

It is desirable to notice that Milne-Edwards, in his description of *Caridina typus*, says that the rostrum is "aigu, médiocre, . . . et armé en dessous de trois petites dents." The carapace, with the rostrum, has been preserved in our specimen, but separated from the rest of the animal, and it shows the three little teeth corresponding with Milne-Edwards' description as well as with the description of *Atya serrata* from the Cape Verde Islands.

Pontonia, Latreille.

Pontonia, Latreille, Règne Anim. de Cuvier, ed. 2, tom. iv. p. 96.

„ Roux, Mem. class. crust. Salicoques, p. 26.

„ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 358.

„ de Haan, in Siebold's Fauna Japonica, Crust., p. 75, tab. O.

„ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 570.

Conchodytes, Peters, Bericht. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 588, 1852.

The species on which this genus was founded by Latreille, and confirmed by Milne-Edwards, was that which was described by Risso as *Alpheus tyrrhenus*. According to