

situated near the base of the rostrum; in the *female* they are of moderate size and distant; in the *male* large and closely approximated.

*Habitat*.—Off Port Jackson, Australia; off Sibago Island and in other places amongst the Philippine Islands, and in the Arafura Sea, September 13, 1874.

Though Prof. Dana passes without notice the peculiar tail setæ and remarkable trifold beak of this species, many of the other characters figured and described by him as pertaining to *Pontellina acuta* (as, for instance, the fifth foot of the male and the twenty-one- and twenty-two-jointed antennæ) are so peculiar and so exactly similar to those of the specimens now under consideration, that it seems almost certain that the species referred to in both cases are the same. The two lateral spines of the rostrum, though large, may easily be overlooked in certain positions of the animal. Dana's measurement, 1-10th of an inch, is much less than mine, but a similar discrepancy occurs in many other cases. Dana's specimens, like ours, were obtained in the Eastern Seas:—"East Indies, off the south-east end of Mindoro, and in the China Sea." It should be noted that, owing to the position in which the animal is drawn, the eyes in fig. 1 do not appear so far distant as they ought to do.

2. *Pontella detruncata*, Dana (Pl. XXVI. figs. 8-15; Pl. XLV. fig. 20).

*Pontellina detruncata*, Dana, Crustacea, U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1143, pl. lxxx. fig. 7, a.-i.

Length, 1-8th of an inch (3 mm.). Head subtruncated and obscurely angular in front, posterior angles of the cephalothorax rounded off or angular, not produced into long spines; rostrum furcate, of moderate length. Anterior antennæ twenty-two-jointed, densely clothed externally with long setæ towards the base, and on the inner aspect in the same region fringed with numerous delicate hairs (fig. 8); the right anterior antenna of the *male* (figs. 9, 10, 11) is much swollen in the middle, and bears three denticulated plates, the uppermost and lowest having produced, rounded, and thickened extremities; the denticulations of all three plates differ somewhat in character, those of the upper plate being slender and recurved and graduated in length from the middle to each extremity; in the middle plate the teeth are straight and sharp, each set upon a distinct, enlarged base, while those of the last plate are short, stout, and triangular. Inner branches of the swimming feet all two-jointed, spines as in the preceding species, but rather more slender. Fifth pair of feet in the *male* (fig. 13) one-branched; first two joints of the right limb simple, third joint produced at the basal angle into a stout, claw-like prominence, and armed at the apex with a long, slender, curved claw, which bears three slender marginal setæ; the left limb is simple, but is provided at the apex with four slender, curved, claw-like appendages, and has its margin finely setose. Fifth pair of the *female* (fig. 12) almost rudimentary, cylindrical, slightly denticulated at the apices; the penultimate joint bears an internal branch composed of