

shorter and broader, only three times as long as broad, and of a somewhat rhomboidal form, the apex being very obliquely truncate, with the inner corner strongly projecting, and the denticle of the outer farther removed from the apex than is the case in *Siriella thompsoni*.

The legs are somewhat more robust, and have the propodal joint distinctly subdivided into two articulations, the proximal being the shorter. The terminal claw, moreover, is comparatively much more elongate.

The telson (see fig. 27) is somewhat less slender than in the preceding species, and has a decidedly linguiform shape, the apex being evenly rounded, not truncate. The lateral edges are coarsely denticulate along their outer part, and the posterior pair of denticles, issuing from the apex, are considerably longer than the rest. Between the latter projects (see fig. 28) a small tridentate plate bearing two delicate diverging bristles.

The uropoda (see fig. 27) have the inner plate but very slightly longer than the outer, and the auditory apparatus well developed. The outer plate has a smaller number of spines at the exterior edge than in *Siriella thompsoni*, not more than two or three being frequently found.

The arrangement of the pigmentary spots on the body is very similar to that in the preceding species. But in this form occurs in addition a richly arborescent pigmentary deposit on the basal part of the telson, as also on the ocular pedicles.

Habitat.—Of this species, too, all the specimens in the collection were taken at the surface of the sea, but somewhat sparingly, not more than one or two specimens being taken as a rule in each place. The following is a list of the localities, with dates appended:—

Date.	Locality.
September 13, 1874.	Arafura Sea.
February 5, 1875.	Off Samboangan, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
February 1875.	North of New Guinea.
April 3, 1875.	North Pacific.
August 24, 1875.	Tropical Pacific.
August to September 1875.	Tropical Pacific.

The specimens examined by Dana were collected in the Pacific at three different localities.

Distribution.—To judge from the above stated localities, the distribution of the present species would seem to be more restricted than is that of the preceding form, it being exclusively met with in the Pacific Ocean and the seas of the Indian Archipelago.