

in *Spongicola*, demonstrates the close relation of *Stenopus* to the Astacidae. The ova, however, are not sufficiently well preserved, nor in a condition that will enable me to satisfactorily determine the point.

Spongicola, de Haan.

Spongicola, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 189, 1850.

De Haan, in his description of the characters of this genus, states as an important feature that the second pair of gnathopoda has no basephysis—"Max 5^{rum} art. tres apicales, inflexi, breviores quam tres anteriores; art. ultimus penultimo brevior; palpi nulli;" and supports his definition by a figure in table (P) of the same work.

I am, however, able to state, after having examined a number of specimens, that there is a distinct but very short ephysis (or palpus) attached to the second joint or basis, and that it consists of a short basal and a short terminal multiarticulate joint, the latter rapidly tapering to a point and terminating in two or three long ciliated hairs.

I only know of one species of the genus, and this appears to be abundant in its habitat.

Geographical Distribution.—This genus is found in the Chinese and Japanese seas and along the Eastern Pacific as far south as the Philippine Islands. It is stated, on the authority of de Haan, Moor, and Morgan, as well as of the naturalists of the Challenger, that it inhabits *Euplectella* and other allied genera of sponges.

Spongicola venusta, de Haan (Pl. XXIX).

Spongicola venusta, de Haan, *loc. cit.*, p. 194, pl. xlvi. fig. 9, 1850.

" " J. Miers, Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., vol. xiii. p. 507, pl. xxiv. figs. 1, 2.

This species has been described by de Haan in Von Siebold's great work on the Fauna of Japan. The figure that he has given is generally too smooth. The small denticles situated on the frontal and hepatic regions of the carapace, which vary slightly in number in different specimens, are not represented. The rostrum is serrate with from eight to eleven small teeth on the upper surface, and two exist on the inferior margin near the apex.

The eyes are well developed, and placed on a moderately long peduncle.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle longer than the two succeeding, and is armed on the outer surface at the base with a short, stout, flat, anteriorly directed stylocerite; the two other joints are short, the ultimate, which is the shorter, supports two flagella, of which the outer, especially in the male, is the more robust.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum reaching as far back as the posterior