

the median line posterior to the last tooth, and also channelled on each side, commencing at the apex of the rostrum and terminating abruptly within the posterior margin of the carapace. Pleon having the last three somites compressed and dorsally carinated, but not elevated to a tooth posteriorly. Telson acuminate and fringed with hairs at the sides. Dorsal median line longitudinally channelled to the apex.

Length, 76 mm. (3 in.) (male and female).

Habitat.—Fiji Islands.

Observations.—The specimens in the Challenger collection correspond in every detail with that described by Milne-Edwards from the Mauritius, except that the largest specimens of both males and females are only 76 mm. in length, whereas those taken at the Mauritius, and with which we have compared our specimen, were 125 mm.

Professor Milne-Edwards says that it is very like *Penæus caramote*, from which it differs in having the dorsal crest less elevated towards the base of the rostrum, and in having no tooth on the basis of the third pair of pereiopoda, and also in having none on the lateral margins of the telson. It has been frequently described by various authors, but I think that Stimpson¹ is justified in attaching "vix de-Haanii," to a specimen he records from Loo Choo.

This species differs from *Penæus caramote* in having the longitudinal ridges running parallel from near the frontal margin to the posterior extremity of the dorsal carina, whereas in *Penæus caramote* they are decidedly waved. *Penæus caramote* is also described as having twelve teeth on the dorsal crest, whereas *Penæus canaliculatus* has only nine, and the posterior is distant from the others and implanted over the gastric region. In *Penæus caramote* the stylocerite reaches to the extremity of the eye, whereas in *Penæus canaliculatus* it does not extend more than half the length.

The ventral plate or thelycum² in the female also differs to a certain degree: in this species it consists of two plates that meet in the central line at the posterior extremity, and gradually opens anteriorly over a projecting floor, thus forming a cavity or hollow space, whereas in *Penæus caramote* the two plates do not meet in the central line. There is also a tooth on the basal joint of the third pair of pereiopoda in *Penæus caramote*, but none in the same position in *Penæus canaliculatus*. *Penæus caramote* has, moreover, two teeth on each side of the telson, whereas in *Penæus canaliculatus* there is none.

The coxæ of the pereiopoda on each side are not very distinct, and the fifth pair is furnished with a foramen for the passage of the vas deferens. The anterior pair of pleopoda is single-branched; attached to the basal joint is a pair of membranous plates or curtain-like organs, the petasma, which are connected in the median line by a series of small hooks or cincinnuli (Pl. XXXII. fig. 1" ♂). These two foliaceous plates are folded

¹ Prodrômus description. anim. evertéb., *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, 1866, p. 113.

² From *θηλυκόν*, peculiar to the female.