

the dorsal surface longitudinally grooved in the median line, and the lateral margins fringed with cilia.

Length, 127 mm. (5 in.) male.

Habitat.—Station 203, October 31, 1874; lat. $11^{\circ} 6'$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 9'$ E.; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, mud. One specimen; trawled.

The specimen in the Challenger collection appears to correspond more closely with the description that Milne-Edwards has given of the species than does the typical specimen preserved in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, of which I have given a figure in the *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* for September 1881. In the type the rostrum is slightly elevated at the extremity, and the crest at the base is not remarkable, whereas in our specimen the rostrum continues in a horizontal line to the apex, and the crest is strongly marked at the base. Our specimen is a male, while that of Milne-Edwards is a female. The Challenger specimen has eight teeth on the dorsal margin, of which the most anterior is small, and there are four on the lower margin. The rostral carina gradually decreases to the posterior margin of the carapace.

The posterior three somites of the pleon are compressed, and the last two are carinated.

In our specimen the sixth somite terminates in a small tooth, but in Milne-Edwards' specimen the tooth is somewhat larger.

The ophthalmus is moderately large and stands on a long ophthalmopod, of which the first joint projects laterally. The first pair of antennæ has slender flagella, the longer of which is slightly longer than the peduncle, which is subequal with the rostrum. The prosartema reaches beyond the ophthalmopod, and the stylocerite does not extend so far as the extremity of the eye. The second pair of antennæ has a flagellum that is long, slender, and twice the length of the animal, and the scaphocerite reaches a little beyond the extremity of the rostrum. Milne-Edwards remarks that the chelæ of the three anterior pairs of pereopoda are long and slender, but they do not appear to be remarkably so beyond those of other species. In our specimen the petasma corresponds with the same organ in *Penæus monodon*. And in all other respects I can find no definite separating feature beyond the existence of one little tooth at the anterior extremity of the rostrum, and another on the inferior margin. In the larger specimen, that is, in *Penæus monodon*, the first pair of antennæ has the outer flagellum much thicker at the base, but this is only a feature characteristic of a matured male. The longitudinal grooves on the inner and outer plates of the rhipidura are similar; and the telson and the details of the structure throughout appear to be identical.

Our only specimen that corresponds with Milne-Edwards' description of *Penæus indicus* is a male, and was taken, associated with two large females of *Penæus monodon*, among the Philippine Islands.

The ventral plate or thelycum in the female, from which Milne-Edwards drew his