

description, is very similar to the same organ in *Penæus monodon*, and taking all things into consideration, I am induced to believe that *Penæus indicus* is but an overtoothed variety of *Penæus monodon*; it is interesting as showing from what small variations forms of importance may gradually proceed.

*Penæus monodon*, Fabricius (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 1).

*Penæus monodon*, Fabricius, Suppl. Ent. Syst., p. 408.

*Penæus monodon*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 416.

*Penæus semisulcatus*, de Haan, Crust. in v. Siebold, Fauna Japonica, p. 191, pl. lvi. fig. 1.

*Penæus carinatus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 602, pl. xl. fig. 2.

*Penæus monodon*, Sp. Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 178, pl. xi., 1881.

Rostrum straight, dorsally elevated into a laterally compressed crest that is armed with six or seven teeth, and on the lower margin with three. Rostral crest gradually lessens behind the last tooth, and is lost before reaching the posterior margin of the carapace; in the male it exists in the form of a simple carina, and in the female it is longitudinally grooved. On each side of the rostral crest is a sulcus, formed by a longitudinal ridge that commences at the apex of the rostrum and terminates in a line corresponding with the posterior tooth of the dorsal crest. There is one tooth on the basal joint of the anterior two pairs of pereopoda and none upon that of the third. The telson is grooved in the median line and fringed with fine hairs on the margins.

Length, 190 mm. (7.5 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 188, September 10, 1874; lat. 9° 59' S., long. 139° 42' E.; south of New Guinea; depth, 28 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two specimens; a male and a female; associated with *Penæus incisipes*.

Station 203, October 31, 1874; lat. 11° 6' N., long. 123° 9' E.; off Panay, Philippine Islands; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, mud. Two specimens; females, associated with a male of *Penæus indicus*; trawled.

The typical specimen of Fabricius of this species is not now in existence, and those from which Milne-Edwards drew up the short description in his *Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés*, are all small and immature animals, but he says that although he had not seen specimens that were more than 76 mm. (3 in.) in length, yet according to Fabricius they reach to a very large size.

The examination of the specimens preserved in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, and their comparison with others of a larger size, have convinced me that *Penæus monodon* is identical with *Penæus semisulcatus* of de Haan, as figured and described by him in Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*. De Haan rests the distinguishing feature, that separates the two species, on there being a median longitudinal groove between the base of the rostrum and the posterior margin of the carapace in *Penæus semisulcatus*, and none in *Penæus*