

terminating in a small tooth. Telson long and pointed, dorsally channelled, and laterally armed with a strong tooth and with some hairs on each side.

The ophthalmus is large, oblong, and reaches to nearly the extremity of the rostrum.

First pair of antennæ having the peduncle extending considerably beyond the rostrum. The flagella unequal; the longest being half the length of the peduncle, the shortest half its length.

Second pair of antennæ about once and a half as long as the animal, and the scaphocerite reaching beyond the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair.

The first pair of pereopoda has a tooth on the infero-anterior angle of the basis, and another on the same position on the ischium; the second and third pairs are unarmed.

A linear fissure longitudinally traverses the carapace on each side, from the orbit to just within the posterior margin of the carapace, and a similar but shorter fissure vertically divides the branchial margin opposite the third pair of pereopoda.

Length of female, 105 mm. (4.2 in.). Male, 85 mm. (3.4 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 190, September 12, 1874; lat. 8° 56' S., long. 136° 5' E.; depth, 49 fathoms; bottom, green mud. One male; two females. Trawled.

Station 204A, November 2, 1874; lat. 12° 43' N., long. 122° 9' E.; off Tablas Island; depth, 100 fathoms; bottom, green mud.

Station 204B, November 2, 1874; lat. 12° 46' N., long. 122° 10' E.; off Tablas Island; depth, 115 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two females. Trawled.

Station 209, January 22, 1875; lat. 10° 14' N., long. 123° 54' E.; off Zebu; depth, 95 to 100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 71°. Ten specimens. Five males, five females. Trawled and dredged.

This form approximates closely to *Penæus monoceros*, Fabricius, the most apparent distinctions being that *Penæus monoceros* has nine teeth on the dorsal surface of the rostrum, whereas *Penæus fissurus* has six, and the telson has a strong tooth on each side, while *Penæus monoceros* has none.

I have utilised this peculiar fissure as a name to the species so that it may receive the attention of naturalists. I have also seen it in a species, allied in form to *Penæus affinis*, in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes. I do not know its value, but am inclined to think that it is not of much specific importance, and may be caused by an approaching moult; of this, however, I have no experience to guide me, as in all forms that have been observed, excepting in the Brachyura, the carapace is thrown off entire.

The rostrum is about one-third the length of the carapace and horizontal; it is armed with six teeth, and one on the gastric region, from which the dorsal carina extends to the posterior margin of the carapace. The frontal margin is hollowed close to the base of the rostrum, on the outer side it projects and is produced to a small tooth, from near