

The first pair of pleopoda in the female has the inner branch reduced to a rudimentary condition. There was no male taken at Station 204.

The sixth pair, which forms the movable plates of the rhipidura, has the inner plate a little, and the outer plate much longer than the telson; the outer is obliquely and longitudinally traversed by a groove which continues to just within the outer extremity of the diæresis, on each side of which groove is a longitudinal ridge that, becoming confluent beyond it, traverses the outer margin of the plate and terminates in a well-developed but not large tooth that falls considerably short of the distal extremity, which is thickly fringed with ciliated hairs. The diæresis is rigid and situated near the middle of the plate. The inner branch is longitudinally traversed in the median line by a straight groove, its margins being elevated to a ridge, the inner of which, not shown in the figure, bifurcates not far from the base and abruptly turns away and joins the inner margin.

Penæus rectacutus, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI. fig. 2).

Rostrum horizontal, straight, pointed, armed on the upper surface with twelve teeth which diminish in size anteriorly to a rudimentary condition, and one solitary distinct tooth standing over the gastric region. The lower margin of the rostrum is straight and slightly elevated anteriorly, the outer orbital tooth is prominent but not large, and so is the one on the hepatic region. The dorsal surface of the carapace behind the gastric region exhibits a tendency to become carinated, which disappears entirely on the pleon until the posterior division of the third somite is reached, where it increases to a distal carina which culminates in a sharp tooth at the posterior extremity of the sixth somite.

The eyes are large, and the first pair of antennæ has the peduncle of about the same length as the rostrum, and the flagella are equal to one another in length.

The telson in the typical specimen has two small articulating spines on each side, beyond which it has been broken off.

Length (female), 114 mm. (4.5 in.).

Habitat.—Station 173, July 24, 1874; lat. $19^{\circ} 9' 35''$ S., long. $179^{\circ} 41' 50''$ E.; off Matuku, Fiji Islands; depth, 315 fathoms; coral mud. Five females. Dredged.

Station 209, January 22, 1875; lat. $10^{\circ} 14'$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 54'$ E.; between Bohol and Zebu; depth, 95 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $71^{\circ} 0$. One female. Trawl and dredge both used.

This species comes near to *Penæus monoceros*, Fabricius, as described by Milne-Edwards, but differs in having the rostrum a little longer and the denticles on the upper margin rather more numerous, in having the flagella of the first pair of antennæ longer, and in the sides of the telson being armed with two or more spines.