

on the dorsal surface, the margins of which are produced on each side into a long, sharp tooth, and at some distance there are two minute spines standing in a fringe of small hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are tolerably large, and in the males reach nearly to the extremity of the rostrum. They stand on a short stalk.

The first pair of antennæ, in the male, has the peduncle longer than the rostrum, in some small specimens very much longer, a circumstance showing that the relative length of these parts is not so important as is generally supposed. The prosartema is sharp at the extremity, and the stylocerite is short and stunted, while the outer and anterior angle of the first joint is produced to a sharp-pointed tooth. The third joint is larger than the second, and cylindrical in form. The flagella of this pair are broken off in all the specimens excepting one; in this the outer branch is longer than the inner and also than the peduncle, and the antennæ are longer than the carapace.

The scaphocerite is about the same length as the rostrum, except in a small specimen where it is longer, but this appears to be due to the shortness of the rostrum rather than to the length of the appendage.

The pereopoda are subequally robust, the third pair reaches as far as the extremity of the rostrum.

The pleopoda are of only generic value, except the posterior pair, which form the lateral plates of the rhipidura; the outer plate is channelled by a longitudinal groove that strikes the outer margin at the line of the diæresis and considerably within the distal extremity of the plate. The inner plate is longitudinally grooved, much as in other species.

On the ventral surface of the pereion in the female the thelycum is very small, and will be better understood by reference to the figure in the Plate (fig. 1''' ♀) than from any verbal description.

The first pair of pleopoda carries a small and rudimentary appendage, which in the male is developed into a large and longitudinally folded petasma (fig. 1'' ♂), the lateral margins of which are turned backwards and the median portion forwards, while the extremity is furnished on each distal angle with an anteriorly-directed, sharp, slender process or tooth.

The second pair carries a double button-shaped tubercle at the base of the inner branch.

The branchiæ (fig. 1, *br*) in their ultimate structure resemble those of the type of the genus, and consist of a series of digital processes that divide into two branches and generally terminate in four processes.

The specimens referred to under *Penæus rectacutus* as having been taken off the Fiji Islands, were taken associated with this species. They were placed under *Penæus rectacutus* because the thelycum corresponds with that species rather than with the type of this.