

Dana says, "Penult. abdominal segment as long as two preceding, and having a few minute spines on the back of it."

There are no small spines on the dorsal surface of the sixth somite of the pleon in our specimen; but they might have been rubbed off. Undoubtedly Dana's specimen, although twice the size of those in the Challenger collection, is immature.

There is no evidence of sexual character such as is visible externally in mature forms; all the pleopoda are single-branched, a circumstance that is not conformable with the condition of a mature specimen of the genus *Penæus*, but is consistent with that of *Sicyonia*. In *Haliporus* the two branches are present but in a very unequal condition.

It must therefore be left for future research to determine the relation of *Penæus gracilis* to the adult stage.

### *Penæopsis*, A. Milne-Edwards.

*Penæopsis*, A. Milne-Edwards, MS.

„ Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 182, 1881.

Like *Penæus*, but with the flagella of the first pair of antennæ longer than the carapace.

There is no species of this genus in the Challenger collection.

This genus is very closely allied to Milne-Edwards' second division of *Penæus*, or those Peneids in which the flagella of the first pair of antennæ are longer than the carapace.

*Penæus tenellus* approaches nearer to it than any other in the Challenger collection, but the flagella are not longer, if even quite as long, as their peduncle, although together they are longer than the carapace.

### *Philonicus*,<sup>1</sup> n. gen.

Carapace armed with four teeth on each side, namely, the first antennal tooth on the frontal margin, one behind it, one behind the second antenna, and one on the hepatic region, and produced anteriorly to a sharp-pointed rostrum that is laterally compressed and armed on the upper surface with small teeth.

The ophthalmopoda are biarticulate, shorter than the rostrum, and support an ophthalmus of moderate proportions.

The first pair of antennæ has a prosartema and stylocerite attached to the first joint, and terminating in two extremely long and subequally sized flagella, the upper of which is very slender, the lower very broad, but not grooved on the upper surface to

<sup>1</sup> φιλονεικος, a rival.