

There is only one specimen of this species and that is imperfect, but in its general aspect it appears to belong to this genus, and carries a post-antennal as well as a hepatic tooth, but the broken condition of the first pair of antennæ precludes me from determining the exact relationship.

The form of the petasma is very distinct from that of any other species known to me, either of this genus or *Penæus*, and one that will readily be recognised from its series of curved, comb-like teeth.

The smaller rami of the branchiæ (*br''*) are short, laterally compressed, dichotomous and obliquely attached to the larger branch.

The mastigobranchial plates (*mb*) are broad, forked, and supported on a cylindrical stalk that has a lateral lobular prominence near the coxal articulation. The stalk is supported by a series of globular deposits of lime crystals.

The ultimate structure of the branchial plumes approximates to that in *Philonicus mülleri*, and consists of a series of compressed branches that terminate in flattened lobes, and of others broader and more foliaceous that terminate in papilliform processes.

The flagella of both pairs of antennæ, the second pair of gnathopoda, and all the pereopoda are broken off close to their origin. The first pair of pleopoda, with its comb-like, fringed petasma, as well as the four succeeding pairs and the rhipidura, are preserved. The rostrum is broken but not detached.

Artemesia, n. gen.

Rostrum long, slender, and pointed, armed with a few teeth on the dorsal crest; body compressed, with a tendency to form a carina, more especially on the dorsal surface of the pleon.

Ophthalmopoda biarticulate and ophthalmi ovate.

First pair of antennæ having a stylocerite and prosartema attached to the first joint of the peduncle, and two subequal flagella that are as long as the carapace.

Second pair having a scaphocerite and a long and slender flagellum.

Mandibles furnished with a two-jointed, broad, foliaceous synnhipod.

First pair of gnathopoda short, six-jointed and subpediform, the two distal joints being reflexed against the inner margin of the ischium and meros. The basis carries no ecpysis and the coxa supports a mastigobranchia with a podobranchial plume.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform, seven-jointed and straight. The basis carries a long and slender ecpysis, but there is no mastigobranchia nor podobranchia, but two arthrobranchial plumes are attached to the membranous articulation.

First three pairs of pereopoda chelate, slender, and each carries a small basecpysis and a pedunculated and forked mastigobranchia, but no podobranchia; the last two pairs are slender and simple, the posterior being longer and more slender than the pre-