

but having the fourth somite of the pleon, and sometimes also the third, carinated in the adult; and the telson is laterally armed with six spinules. This corresponds with the normal condition of *Crangon affinis*, as well as with the European type. The slight variations between the two forms, though constant, do not appear of sufficient importance to lead me to consider them as specifically distinct, and it is doubtful if the Japanese specimens can be considered to possess features that are sufficiently important to warrant specific distinction.

The late Professor Kinahan,<sup>1</sup> however, considered the channelling of the dorsal surface of the posterior somites of the pleon so important that he founded the genus *Steiracrangon* on this feature alone. That it may be sufficiently marked in some forms as to be of specific value is probable, but it is so slight in the Japanese specimens that it is only appreciable when carefully examined, and I do not think we are justified in considering it as more than a variation in form from the normal European species. De Haan states that *Crangon affinis* possesses the fluted telson, and that the lateral spines of the carapace are larger than the median. But this is scarcely the case in our specimens, since in well-formed animals the spines are equally well developed.

The only distinction that is at all appreciable exists in the different lengths of the telson, but this difference is too slight to warrant its recognition as a specific character; it rather demonstrates the line of departure under certain conditions in which variation may proceed. Two of the specimens from Yokoska that I attribute to *Crangon vulgaris* were taken in somewhat shallower water, and approximate nearer to the European form. But since de Haan, Stimpson, and Kinahan have thought the channelling of the dorsal surface of the telson to be sufficiently important to be of specific value, and as the Japanese form has been distinguished by a specific name, I have thought it preferable to retain de Haan's name "*Crangon affinis*," which I have no doubt is also synonymous with *Crangon propinquus*, Stimpson.

### *Pontophilus*, Leach.

*Pontophilus*, Leach, Malacos. Decap. Brit., Tab. ix.

Like *Crangon*, but has the second pair of pereopoda short and chelate, the third long and styliform. There are seven pairs of branchiæ, including a small podobranchial plume attached to the first gnathopod. The branchial arrangement may be tabulated as follows:—

Pleurobranchiæ, . . . . .	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Arthrobranchiæ, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Podobranchiæ, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mastigobranchiæ, . . . . .	1	r	...	...	...	...	...	
		h	i	k	l	m	n	o

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 58.