

The species of this genus are generally more slender than in *Crangon*, a circumstance partially due to the increased length of the sixth somite of the pleon. The rostrum is longer and generally extends beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopoda, it is somewhat compressed laterally, and never dorsally flattened as in *Crangon*, and the body of the animal is slightly compressed laterally.

The ophthalmopoda are short and the ophthalmus orbicular.

The first pair of antennæ has the flagella longer than the peduncle, and the stylocerite is more styliform than in *Crangon*.

The second pair of antennæ and the oral appendages offer no very decided character for generic distinction.

The first pair of gnathopoda carries a small podobranchial plume attached to the mastigobranchial lash. The second pair is longer and more slender, but, like that of *Crangon*, is only five-jointed, and supports a small basecphysis and the rudiment of a mastigobranchial organ.

The first pair of pereiopoda closely resembles that of *Crangon*, being subchelate and robust; the second also resembles that of *Crangon* in being chelate, yet it differs in being short, slender and feeble; it only reaches to the mouth, to which it most probably carries food. The third pair is long, slender and styliform, the length being chiefly due to the terminal three joints, the carpos, propodos and dactylos. The posterior two pairs are long and robust.

The pleon is ventrally smooth, and the pleopoda are foliaceous, and furnished with two stylamblydes both in the male and female, attached to the inner branch of every pair except the first.

The posterior pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is long, narrow, and furnished with a diæresis. The telson is long and narrow, but shorter than the lateral plates.

*Geographical Distribution.*—The range of this genus is probably cosmopolitan, and in tolerably deep water. Specimens of four species have been taken in the British seas, and in the Challenger collection there are species from the Celebes Sea, mid-south Atlantic, New Zealand, and the Philippine Islands.

*Pontophilus gracilis*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXVII.).

Carapace armed with three teeth on the median ridge, two close together on the gastric region and one above the cardiac, one on each side near the middle of the lateral carina, and a hepatic tooth just anterior to the branchial region.

Pleon smooth, third somite longer than the fourth.