

smaller ones near the apex. Frontal surfaces of the carapace furnished with two supra-orbital teeth, a well-developed antennal tooth, and another at the fronto-lateral angle. Pleon having the third somite dorsally arcuate and posteriorly produced over the fourth, but not elevated into a tooth.

The first account of this species was given under the name of *Cancer spinus*, in a figure and description by Mr. Sowerby in the British Miscellany 1806; this was followed by a short notice by Leach under the name of *Alpheus spinus*, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society for 1815 (?), and in 1817 by a figure with the details enlarged but with meagre description in his Malacostraca Podophthalma Britannica.

A fuller description was given by Milne-Edwards, but even this leaves out some very important points, so important that it appears to me to be impossible naturally to retain this species in the same genus with *Hippolyte varians*, which Leach states to be the type of *Hippolyte*.

As the species appears to have a very large area of distribution, it is highly desirable that we should have a clear idea of its form and anatomical details, inasmuch as it appears to bear largely upon the specific value of other forms, more particularly since it has erroneously been accepted as the type of the genus *Hippolyte* by Stimpson, Kingsley, and other authors.

Leach's figure¹ was from another and more perfect specimen, but was accompanied by only a meagre description. The rostrum is drawn enlarged (Pl. CVI. fig. 1), and stands at the anterior extremity of a conspicuous carina that extends to the posterior margin of the carapace; on the dorsal crest, posterior to the orbit, are five large teeth, anterior to which, commencing just above the orbital margin, and continuous on the rostrum, is a series of twelve small teeth, of which those near the centre of the series are the largest, and the most anterior terminates at a little distance behind the apex. The apex forms a cylindrical sharp pointed tooth, that is produced posteriorly as a lateral ridge on each side through the middle of the rostrum to the base, where it is strengthened and supported by two teeth, one above the other, on the inner angle of the orbit. The lower margin of the rostrum descends from the apex perpendicularly, and forms a broad, compressed plate, the anterior edge of which is furnished with several minute teeth and a larger one, and still more distantly with another separated from the rest, behind which the margin ascends, apparently to afford space for the freer movement of the ophthalmopoda.

The ophthalmopoda are uniarticulate, short, and pyriform (Pl. CVII. fig. *a*).

The first pair of antennæ is furnished with a broad and sharp pointed stylocerite, and supports two short, unequal flagella, that reach but little beyond the rostrum.

The second pair is furnished with a broad scaphocerite, armed on the outer distal extremity with a strong tooth.

¹ *Loc. cit.*