Milne-Edwards it has the carapace short and rounded (renflée), anteriorly armed with a short, robust, and depressed rostrum.

The ophthalmopoda are cylindrical, prominent and very mobile.

The first pair of antennæ is very short and nearly similar to that of *Palæmon*. The first joint of the peduncle is broad and lamellose on the outer side; the two succeeding joints are small, cylindrical, and terminate in two flagella, one of which is bifid at the extremity.

The second pair of antennæ is inserted below and outside the first pair and carries a broad and short scaphocerite.

The second pair of gnathopoda (pates-mâchoires externes), according to Milne-Edwards, is small and narrow in its entire length.

The first two pairs of pereiopoda [1] are didactyle. The first pair is subequal, slender, and terminates in a well-formed but very small chela. Those of the second pair on the contrary are very unequal, one being extremely large and the other small, especially among the females. Sometimes the right and sometimes the left is the larger in different specimens of the same species. The three succeeding pairs of pereiopoda are of medium size, monodactyle, and terminate in a nearly rudimentary dactylos.

The pleon is broad, especially in the females, and presents a conformation analogous to that which exists in the genus *Palæmon*.

It only remains to be noted that the telson carries no spine on the dorsal surface.

The branchiæ are well developed; there are only five on each side, those belonging to the oral appendages being rudimentary, and the somites of the pereion carry only single pairs.

Dana's description corresponds with that of Milne-Edwards, excepting that he says the outer maxillipedes (second pair of gnathopoda) are suboperculiform.

There is but one specimen of this genus in the collection and that is much damaged, all the pereiopoda excepting the greater chela being lost, and the posterior somites, pleon, and rhipidura are wanting.

Observations.—This genus corresponds closely with *Typton*, Costa, but there are several points of difference. The dorsal surface is depressed and flattened, instead of being elevated and arcuate. The rostrum is dorsally flat, instead of being laterally compressed. There is no ocellus on the posterior margin of the ophthalmus as there is in *Typton*. The first pair of antennæ has the inner flagellum bifurcate at the extremity, whereas it is single in *Typton;* in both the stylocerite is reduced to a rudimentary condition. The second pair of antennæ in both genera is small and feeble; in *Pontonia* the scaphocerite is well developed but short and strong, whereas in *Typton* it is reduced to a rudimentary condition, forming a small membranous scale. The mandibles in

[1] In Milne-Edwards' description the paragraph runs "Les pates des quatre premières paires sont didactyles," which from the context is evidently a misprint for "deux paires."