

of pereiopoda being broken off, we can only be certain whether it belongs to the Polycarpidea or the Monocarpidea by consideration of the value of certain structural details. Thus the mandibles agree with those of *Campylonotus* and differ from those of *Chorismus* and *Merhippolyte*. The ventral surface of the pereion corresponds generically with *Campylonotus*, although it differs specifically from *Campylonotus semistriatus* in having a pair of teeth between the second pereiopods only, whereas in *Campylonotus semistriatus* there is a pair between the first as well as the second pair of limbs, but in *Chorismus* and *Merhippolyte* there are none. On these grounds it seems more likely to belong to the Monocarpidea than to the Polycarpidea.

Our specimen was a solitary one among a large number of *Campylonotus semistriatus*.

Palæmon, Fabricius.

Palæmon, Fabricius, Suppl. Entom. Syst., p. 402.

„ Leach, Malacos. Pod. Brit., pl. xiv.

Palemon, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 387.

Leander, Desmarest, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, tom. vii. sér. 2, p. 87, 1849.

„ Stimpson, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 109, 1860.

Carapace less than a third the length of the animal, posteriorly smooth, rounded, slightly compressed anteriorly, elevated into a crest over the frontal region, and produced to a long, laterally compressed rostrum that is armed above and below with teeth varying in number according to the species. The orbital notch is well defined, but has no tooth. At the outer canthus a strong first antennal tooth projects; below it and still further down a second tooth stands within the margin on a level with the second pair of antennæ, and above the line of the fronto-lateral angle (“*spina branchiostegiana*” of Stimpson). There is no tooth on the hepatic region, but a depression or fissure thence to the upper side of the inferior marginal tooth is conspicuous.

The pleon is smooth, and like the carapace dorsally rounded and laterally compressed.

The telson is similarly characterised, tapers gradually to a central tooth, and is furnished with dorso-lateral spines.

The ophthalmopoda are short, broad, uniarticulate, and supported on a slender pedicle; the ophthalmus is hemispherical, and has an ocellus that is sometimes distinct, but in the typical species is involved within its margin.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint compressed above and beneath, and armed on the outer margin with a sharp, short stylocerite, and at the anterior distal angle with a strong flattened tooth; the second joint is thicker than the first, shorter on the upper surface than on the lower, and articulates obliquely with the third