

Palæmon longirostris comes from the mouth of the Ganges, *Palæmon vulgaris*, Say, belongs to North America, and *Palæmon tenuirostris*, Say, to the coast of Newfoundland.

Under the name of *Leander* Stimpson records several species from the coasts of China and Japan, and one from Australia.

Palæmon affinis, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CXXVIII. fig. 5).

Palemon affinis, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 391.

Palæmon affinis, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 584, pl. xxxviii. figs. 5a-g.

Closely resembles *Palæmon squilla* of Fabricius (the *Cancer squilla* of Linnæus and most European authors), and only appears to be recognisable from that species in having the apex of the rostrum bifid and four teeth instead of three on the under margin. The specimen from which Milne-Edwards defined the species was not sufficiently preserved to enable him to give a complete description. But Dana has been more fortunate and says that "Although very near to the *P. squilla*, the coalesced flagella of the inner antennæ are united to a longer distance from the base of these organs."

	Male.	Female.
Length, entire,	24 mm. (0·9 in.).	33 mm. (1·3 in.).
„ of carapace,	6·5 „	10 „
„ of rostrum,	6·5 „	9 „
„ of pleon,	17·5 „	23 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	5 „	5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	4 „	4 „
„ of telson,	5 „	6·5 „

Habitat.—Port Jackson, Sydney, June 1874. Sixteen specimens; eight males and eight females, the latter bearing ova.

The carapace is less than one-third the length of the animal, it is crested over the frontal region and anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is equal to the length of the dorsal surface of the carapace, bifid at the apex, and armed on the upper margin with seven teeth, the posterior being on the gastric region and the anterior a little distance from the apex, and on the lower margin with four teeth, the distal being the smallest and nearer the apex than the corresponding tooth on the upper margin. The orbit is defined by an angle on the inner side of the first antennal tooth, below which on the receding frontal margin stands the second antennal tooth; the surface of the carapace is otherwise smooth.

The pleon is dorsally rounded and laterally compressed, the third somite, being slightly arcuate, projects posteriorly above the fourth, which with the two succeeding is considerably narrower in the female. The sixth somite is but little longer than the