female, and six on the lower; but, as Milne-Edwards' specimens were obtained from floating weed in the Indian Ocean, the two sexes in that region may more closely resemble each other in their ornamentation, and thus the rostrum may have eleven teeth on the upper margin of the rostrum and be scarcely dentate at all on the lower. The serrature in our typical specimens is not very strong, and in many it is feeble enough to fulfil the description of Milne-Edwards.

Desmarest describes and figures his species, *Leander erraticus*, as being strongly dentate above and "au contraire sans dents en dessous." In all other features both the figure and the description correspond with *Palæmon natator*, Milne-Edwards, and it is probably a variety in which the armature on the lower margin of the rostrum is more than usually undefinable.

Palæmonella, Dana.

Palæmonella, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 582.
„ Kingsley, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., p. 425, 1879.

Resembles *Palæmon*, but has the rostrum long, thin, and slender, the first two pairs of pereiopoda chelate, the second one longer than the first. Mandibles furnished with a two-jointed synaphipod. Two of the flagella of the first pair of antennæ united nearly to their tips.

The carapace is furnished with two teeth below the orbit, in nearly the same horizontal line.

The second pair of gnathopoda is slender, as in *Palæmon*.

The first pair of pereiopoda is very slender. The second pair is moderately robust, with the hand nearly cylindrical, and hardly stouter than the preceding part of the leg.

The foregoing is a close transcription of Dana's diagnosis of the genus. Kingsley[1] appears to determine the genus as distinct from *Palæmon* by the synaphipod being biarticulate, and the first pair of antennæ biflagellate, one flagellum having the apex bifid; he says that in *Palæmon* it is triflagellate, which is not the case, as may be seen in the typical species as well as in *Palæmon affinis* (p. 783).

Observations.—There is but a single specimen, and that a young one, in the Challenger collection, and I therefore have not had an opportunity of examining the oral appendages in detail; but I accept the genus on the character of the mandibles, the form of the rostrum, and the presence of a hepatic tooth on the carapace, as given by Dana and Kingsley.

Geographical Distribution.—There are but two species known, and these were both taken in the Oriental seas.

[1] *Loc. cit.*, p. 425.