

have been broken off, an accident which might very easily happen. Latreille has represented, under the name of *Palemon* (?) *asper*, one of the figures of *Squilla groenlandica*, Seba, reproduced in the Atlas of the Encyclopedia Methodique (pl. ccxciii. fig. 3, explanation, p. 3), and finally, the same figure has again been reproduced by Latreille, in his Histoire naturelle des Crustacés et des Insectes, under the name of *Crangon boreal*, in pl. liii. fig. 3, and under the name of *Penée boréal* in the text (vol. vi. p. 250)."

The genus thus appears to inhabit regions so widely apart as Greenland in the north, the Bermudas and Mediterranean in the west, and the southern coasts of India and the Fiji Islands in the east. It has been found in the cold water of the Arctic regions as well as in the warm shallow waters of the Tropics, but despite this cosmopolitan range it has not been recorded as having existed in any geological formation.

The species *Stenopus spinosus*, Risso, from the Mediterranean, according to Milne-Edwards, differs from *Stenopus hispidus* only in the absence of a median row of spines upon the external surface of the propodos of the large chelate pereopod.

Stenopus hispidus (Pl. XXX.).

- Stenopus hispidus*, Olivier, Encyclop., vol. viii. p. 666.
 „ „ Latreille, Règne anim. de Cuvier, ed. 2, vol. iv. p. 93.
 „ „ Desmarest, Consid. sur les Crust., p. 227.
 „ „ Milne-Edwards, Règne anim. de Cuvier, Crust., ed. 3, pl. 1. fig. 2; Hist. Nat. Crust., vol. ii. p. 407, pl. xxv. fig. 1.
 „ „ Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., p. 607, pl. xl. fig. 8.

Entire animal covered with small, sharp, strong spines, vertical on the carapace and dorsal surface of the first three somites of the pleon, almost horizontal and directed posteriorly on the three posterior somites and telson. The peduncle of the second pair of antennæ is furnished with spines, so are the third pair of pereiopoda, and the basal joints of the pleopoda; all the other appendages are smooth.

The posterior two pairs of pereiopoda are multiarticulate from the commencement of the carpos to the extremity of the propodos. The third or largest pair of pereiopoda is very long and freely covered with teeth, which run in several longitudinal rows, those of the upper and lower margins being laterally compressed and closely implanted, longitudinally touching each other at their base, the apex of each tooth being directed toward the dactylos. The pollex is furnished with two cusps with a cleft between them, into which fits a broad sharp cusp attached to the dactylos.

Habitat.—Kandavu, Fiji Islands, Bermuda, shallow water.

This species has long been known, but though attracting attention from its peculiar formation, was described only according to its external characters until Professor Huxley examined the nature of its branchial apparatus.