table. I have arranged these several species in a talbular form so that the points of resemblance and separation may be the more readily appreciated, merely premising that the petasma in the male and the thelycum in the female are constant in the same and dissimilar in separate species.

| Species. | Rostral Teeth. | Gastric <br> Tooth. | Telson. |  | Ventral Teeth. | Hepatic Tooth. | 1st <br> Perciopod Teeth. | 2nd Pereiopod Teeth. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Teeth. | Spines |  |  |  |  |
| Penaus velutinus, | 8 | 1 |  | 4 | 29 | 1 | 2 | I |
| Penaus incisipes, | 7 to 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Penaus affinis, | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (3) | 1 | (3) | (?) |
| Penxus anchoralis, | 6 to 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Penaus philippinensis, | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Penaus fissurus, . | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Penaus rectacutus, | 12 | 1 | (?) | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 0 |
| Penæus monoceros, | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (?) | 1 | (?) | (1) |
| Penaus serratus, | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

Penæus incisipes, n. sp. (Pl. XXXIV. fig. 2).
Rostrum straight, slightly elevated, armed with seven to nine teeth on the upper surface, and one on the gastric region. Eye large, about half the length of the rostrum.

First pair of antenua having flagellia as long or nearly as long as the peduncle. Second pair of antennæ three times as long as the entire animal. First pair of pereiopoda armed with one tooth. Second pair armed with one; third with none. Chelæ long and slender. Posterior pair of pereiopoda long and slender, dactylos flattened, meros notched on the under or posterior margin. First pair of pleopoda in the male having the petasma long, narrow, and double-headed at the extremity; second pair furnished with a large tubercle on the anterior surface of the inner ramus; telson unarmed and shorter than the outer plates of the rhipidura.

Length of male, $88 \mathrm{~mm} .(3.5 \mathrm{in}$.). Female, $31 \mathrm{~mm} .(1 \cdot 25 \mathrm{in}$.).
Halitat.-Station 190, September 12, 1874; lat. $8^{\circ} 56^{\prime}$ S., long. $136^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ E.; Arafura Sea, south of Papua; depth, 49 fathoms; bottom, green mud. One female.

Station 203, October 31, 1874 ; lat. $11^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$ N., long. $123^{\circ} 9^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$; off Panay, Philippine Islands; depth, 20 fathoms; bottom, mud. Three males and one small female.

The specimens of this species in the collection are three males, and two small females; they are smooth and almost polished, and tomentose in patches corresponding with various regularly situated elevations and depressions that mark the animal all over. The rostrum

