

tooth on the basis and another on the ischium, and there is one on the basis of the second pair, but in *Penæus anchoralis* there is one only on the basis of each pair of legs. The telson in *Penæus velutinus* is as long as the outer plates of the rhipidura, and is laterally armed with four movable spines and one rigid tooth, while in *Penæus anchoralis* it is one-fourth shorter, and is armed with three small spines of so little importance that they are only appreciable by a lens under certain aspects. In addition, the form of the petasma in the male, and of the thelycum in the female, together with the unusual presence of two long ventral teeth between the coxæ of the second pair of pereopoda, go to make up the characters of two very distinct species of which the general external appearance is almost similar.

They appear not to be inhabitants of deep water, inasmuch as they have not been taken at a greater depth than 50 fathoms, and their range appears to be from Japan in the north to the northern shores of Australia in the south.

*Penæus philippinensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXV. figs. 2, 3).

Tomentose; no carina on the posterior half of the carapace. Rostrum horizontal, straight in the male, a little elevated in the female, armed with seven teeth that become smaller and further apart as they approach the extremity, and one very small tooth posterior to the rest and more remote, situated on the gastric region. Pleon laterally compressed and produced to a faint carina from the second to the sixth somite, where it culminates in a small point at the posterior extremity.

Ophthalmopod short, ophthalmus large, not quite half the length of the rostrum. Peduncle of the first pair of antennæ scarcely reaching to the extremity of the rostrum. Flagella short, slender, and rather longer than the last two joints of the peduncle. Stylocerite slender, sharp-pointed and curved upwards at the extremity, prosartema reaching a little beyond the extremity of the eye.

Second pair of antennæ long, slender, having the scaphocerite equal in length to the rostrum and subequal to the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, and having the antero-external tooth parallel with the distal margin of its foliaceous plate. The pereopoda are not very long, none reaching, when extended forwards, as far as the extremity of the rostrum, and the dactyli of the last two pairs are short. The first pair carries a tooth on the basal and one on the ischial joint, but there is none on the second; a deep depression exists in the male between the coxæ of the two or three posterior pairs, in which the petasma, attached to the first pair of pleopoda, lies. The petasma (fig. 3'') is folded longitudinally in a columnar form, somewhat resembling the same organ in *Penæus velutinus*, but the shaft on the left side, being the longer, is folded over in a coil in front of that of the right. The second pair of pleopoda has the complementary button-shaped appendage consisting of a long, curved, tubular process