

which the smaller branch lodges. Externally this genus closely resembles *Philonicus*, from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by having a small tooth on the margin of the carapace corresponding to the outer side of the second pair of antennæ, and a small tubercle on the inner side of the ophthalmopod; by the ophthalmopod being single-jointed; by the length of the second pair of gnathopoda and of the last two pairs of pereopoda; by the absence of a basecephysis, however rudimentary, on any of the appendages of the pereion posterior to the gnathopoda, and by the presence of rudimentary podobranchial plumes on the mastigobranchial plate of the second pair of gnathopoda and the first pair of pereopoda.

*Geographical Distribution.*—The range of this genus is known only from the habitats of a few species; one from the Mid-Atlantic, and the others from the Mid-Pacific and the Polynesian Seas, and all from extremely deep water.

*Haliporus equalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XLI. fig. 1).

Rostrum in the male slightly elevated from the base, horizontal in the female, smooth below, fringed with long hairs, armed on the upper surface with nine teeth, six sharp, equally distant, and two on the gastric region. Both hepatic and antennal regions are furnished with four teeth; the second tooth, corresponding to the antenna, is situate behind the margin. Pleon smooth, laterally compressed. Last two somites dorsally carinated, the posterior terminating in a small but distinct tooth. Telson shorter than the inner branch of the rhipidura.

Ophthalmopod short, the ophthalmus orbicular and much larger than the diameter of the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ has a prosartema that is shorter than the ophthalmopod, and a stylocerite that extends beyond the outer angle of the first joint. The flagella are long and slender, equal in length to the entire animal.

The second carries a scaphocerite that extends beyond the extremity of the distal joint of the peduncle of the first pair, and terminates in a flagellum that is about twice the length of the animal.

The anterior three pairs of pereopoda are rather short; the posterior two are very long and slender.

Length, of both male and female, about 63 mm. (2.5 in.).

*Habitat.*—Station 200, October 23, 1874; lat. 6° 47' N., long. 122° 28' E.; between the Philippine Islands and Borneo; depth, 250 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Seven specimens; females.

*Observation.*—This species very closely resembles *Penæus crassicornis*, Milne-Edwards, but it may readily be distinguished by the eye being larger and the peduncle