

The ventral surface of the pereion is armed with three pairs of styliform teeth situated between the coxa of the two or three anterior pairs of pereiopoda.

Observations.—This genus corresponds much with *Gonatonotus*, A. Milne-Edwards, described from specimens taken in the West Indies by M. A. Agassiz during the expedition of the “Blake,” and which he says approximates to *Oplophorus*.

Campylonotus differs, however, in general appearance from *Gonatonotus* in having no carinated tubercle on the third somite of the pleon, and in not having a finely serrate carina on the dorsal median line of the carapace, but three or four large teeth in place of it. It also differs structurally in having no basephysis (“petit palpiform appendice”) attached to the pereiopoda, while small basephyses exist on all the pereiopoda of *Gonatonotus*, and in having the propodos of the second pair articulated near the middle and not inserted into an excavation in the anterior margin of the carpos.

It corresponds with Goës’ genus *Caridion*, except in not having the carpos biarticulate. In *Caridion* also, judging by the European type, the second pair of pereiopoda is longer than, but not so stout as, the first, and the carpos is as short, and articulates with the propodos as in *Campylonotus*.

The branchiæ correspond more nearly with those of several genera of the Polycarpidea, such as *Pandalus*, *Heterocarpus*, and *Merhippolyte*, in which the mastigobranchiæ are short and rudimentary, rather than with those in its nearer congeners, *Palæmon* and *Oplophorus*, among the Monocarpidea. The arrangement of the branchiæ is given in the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	r	l	l	l	l	l
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	l	l	l	l	l	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	l	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	l	r	r	r	r	r	...
					h	i	k	l	m	n
										o

The mastigobranchial plate of the second pair of siagnopoda extends posteriorly as far as the penultimate pleurobranchiæ, and has the extremity tipped with long hairs that reach to the posterior limit of the branchial chamber.

Geographical Distribution.—The specimens of this genus were taken most abundantly in the channels among the rocky islands off the western coast of Patagonia, some specimens having been taken at every station at which the Challenger dredged in that locality.

The sexes are nearly equally abundant, but the males are smaller than the females, and the ova are moderately large and numerous.

Campylonotus semistriatus, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVIII. figs. 1, 2).

Carapace one-fourth the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a rostrum subequal to it in length, dorsally carinated from the posterior margin, and armed with