

The pleopoda are biramose, narrow, subfoliaceous and tapering; the inner branch supports a long club-shaped stylamblys, the extremity of which is furnished with cincinnuli. The first pair has the rami short and unequal, and attached to a peduncle that has the extremity produced as a flat, squamous plate.

The females of this genus are extremely prolific, if I may judge from the number of ova that are borne by the few specimens obtained. The ova generally are small, smaller than those of *Heterocarpus*, and in *Nothocaris ocellus* the specimen obtained cannot carry less than ten thousand eggs, if the number on each of the pleopoda be equal to those on the first pair.

The branchial arrangement of the genus corresponds with that of *Heterocarpus* and *Pandalus*, as shown in the following table, and differs from that of *Plesionika* in the absence of a pleurobranchia from the second pair of gnathopoda.

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	r	r	r	r	r	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Observations.—In this genus all the mastigobranchiæ are of a rudimentary character, excepting those of the first pair of gnathopoda, and terminate in small hooks as in *Plesionika*; they vary in number and form in the different species, but never terminate in a straight process as in *Pandalus* and *Pandalopsis*.

Geographical Distribution.—There are three or four species of this genus in the Challenger collection, and these were all found in the Eastern Archipelago, between New Guinea and the Philippine Islands, in depths of less than 150 fathoms. I am inclined to think, from an examination of Professor A. Milne-Edwards' figures, that several species that he has classified as belonging to *Pandalus* belong to this genus, more particularly *Pandalus sagitarius*, *Pandalus geniculatus*, *Pandalus longicarpus* and *Pandalus brevirostris*, taken during the expedition of the "Travailleur."

Nothocaris rostricrescentis, n. sp. (Pl. CXIV. fig. 1).

Carapace dorsally smooth over the cardiac and lateral regions, anteriorly carinated over the gastric region and produced to a long, upwardly curved, crescent-shaped rostrum, which is smooth on the upper surface from near the apex to the orbits, armed with two teeth at the apex and five spines and two teeth on the frontal crest. A small antennal tooth stands near the outer canthus of the orbit, and a very small one at the fronto-lateral angle.

Pleon smooth, and but slightly compressed; third somite arcuate and posteriorly