

Dorodotes,¹ n. gen.

Carapace smooth, laterally compressed and dorsally carinated, anteriorly produced to a rostrum armed with a series of teeth above and below.

Pleon smooth but slightly compressed laterally; third somite posteriorly produced on the dorsal surface; fourth and fifth somites laterally cleft at the posterior margin between the somite and coxal plates.

Telson long and narrow.

Ophthalmopod small and uniarticulate.

First pair of antennæ twice the length of the carapace, and furnished with a sharp-pointed stylocerite.

Second pair of gnathopoda pediform, and furnished with a long basephysis.

First pair of pereiopoda simple. Second pair chelate; having a long, slender and flexible, multiarticulate carpos. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda tolerably robust, having the meros and ischium armed with small spines; carpos not so long as the propodos; dactylos styliform.

Pleopoda biramose and subfoliaceous; the anterior branch carrying a single stylamblys. Outer branch of the rhipidura furnished with a distinct diæresis.

All the pereiopoda except the posterior pair carry a rudimentary mastigobranchia tipped with a little hook. The branchial arrangement differs from that of *Pandalus*, in having two arthrobranchial plumes attached to the second pair of gnathopoda, as shown in the annexed table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	r	r	r	r	r	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Observation.—This genus very closely resembles *Chlorotocus*, A. Milne-Edwards, but differs chiefly in the character of the second pair of pereiopoda, which has the carpos multiarticulate in *Dorodotes* and biarticulate in *Chlorotocus*.

Geographical Distribution.—I only know of one species of this genus, and this has been taken twice, in the Sea of Banda and near Manila, on the northern shores of the Philippine Islands, where the largest specimen was trawled.

¹ δωροδότης, a bestower.