

generic, seeing how variably the dorsal teeth on the pleon are distributed among the species of the same genus.

Geographical Distribution.—One of Dana's species was taken at the Ladrone Islands and the other in the Sulu Sea. Of those in the Challenger collection, one was taken off the Fiji Islands and the other off Japan and the Philippine Islands. Stimpson records *Thalassocaris fucida*, Dana, from the Pacific Ocean.

Observation.—The species of this genus appear to connect those of the family Pandalidæ with those of the family Palæmonidæ.

Thalassocaris danæ, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII. fig. 1).

Carapace dorsally smooth, anteriorly slightly compressed, and produced to a rostrum which is rather longer than the carapace and serrate superiorly from the frontal crest to the apex with a series of small teeth. Frontal margin furnished with an antennal tooth.

Pleon having the somites subequal; third somite posteriorly produced to a large dorsal tooth; lateral margins of the coxal plates produced to a sharp point which is longest in the first and second and gradually lessens posteriorly; sixth somite more slender and narrower than the preceding. Telson rather longer than the sixth somite and gradually tapering to a point.

Ophthalmopoda robust and large rather than long.

First pair of antennæ not reaching beyond the apex of the rostrum.

Second pair of antennæ about as long as the animal. Scaphocerite sharply pointed and armed with teeth on the outer margin.

First pair of pereopoda slender and styliform. Second pair short and robust. Three following pairs longer than the second and terminating in a simple dactylos.

Pleopoda biramose, terminal pair not longer than the telson.

Length, entire,	9 mm. (0.3 in.).
„ of carapace,	3 „
„ of rostrum,	4 „
„ of pleon,	6 „
„ of dorsal tooth on third somite,	1 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	1 „
„ of telson,	1.5 „

Habitat.—Fiji Islands; at the surface. One specimen.

The carapace is rounded posteriorly and a little compressed anteriorly, slightly crested and produced to a rostrum that is slightly longer than the carapace, and armed on the upper surface with a regular series of small teeth commencing on the frontal crest and continued to the distal extremity, which is slightly curved upwards. The under margin