

face supérieure est fortement *arquée* et comme *bossue*," which the following table represents :—

Palémoniens : Ayant les ant. int. terminées par	{ Trois filets multiarticulés.	Pattes de la deuxième paire filiformes et à carpe multiarticulé, <i>Lysmata.</i>
		Pattes de la deuxième paire plus fortes que les antérieures, et n'ayant pas le carpe divisé	{ Abdomen bossu en dessus, <i>Leander.</i> Abdomen non bossu en dessus, <i>Palæmon.</i>

Stimpson accepted the genus *Leander* of Desmarest, but established it upon totally different characters from those of the author.¹ His words are :—"Genus *Leander*, E. Desmarest. Carapax spina antennali et spina branchiostegiana armatus; spina hepatica nulla, species plerumque maricolæ. Typus *Palæmon natator* M. Edwards."

This will be seen to correspond with the description of *Palæmon*, which has the "spina branchiostegiana" and has no "spina hepatica," according to Leach's type still preserved in the British Museum.

Synopsis of the Genera included in the original Genus Palæmon of Fabricius.

<i>Palæmon</i> ,	Rostrum deep, serrate above and below.	{	Having the frontal margin of the carapace armed with two antennal teeth, one above the other. Second pair of pereopoda with carpos long. Type, <i>Palæmon serratus</i> (Pennant) and <i>Palæmon squilla</i> (Linné).
<i>Palæmonella</i> , 1852,	Rostrum slender, serrate above and below.	{	Having one tooth on the frontal margin, and a second on the hepatic region in nearly the same horizontal line. Second pair of pereopoda with carpos not long. <i>Palæmonella tenuipes</i> , Dana.
<i>Bithynis</i> , 1836,	Rostrum deep, serrate above and below.	{	Having one tooth on the frontal margin, and a second on the hepatic region nearly in the same horizontal line. Second pereopod with the carpos long. Type, <i>Bithynis lar</i> (Fabricius).
<i>Brachycarpus</i> , n. gen.,	Rostrum deep, serrate above and below.	{	One tooth on the frontal margin, and a second on the hepatic region, below the horizontal line. Second pereopod with the carpos short. Type, <i>Brachycarpus savignyi</i> (Pl. CXXIX.).

Palæmonella, *Bithynis*, and *Brachycarpus* can only be considered as varieties of *Palæmon*, yet they are such decided forms that they may be easily distinguished.

Geographical Distribution.—The species of this genus as defined in this Report are among the best known of the European species, and form one of the most favourite delicacies of the table.

Most of the species recorded by Milne-Edwards are from the coasts of Europe, but *Palæmon quoianus* is from New Zealand, *Palæmon natator* is found in the Indian Ocean, and has since been found in the middle of the Atlantic upon floating weed.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 109.