

Dr. Leach's *Pod. Mal. Brit.* in the size of its first pair of legs, the formation of the finger and thumb, and in having its eyes concealed (though on peduncles) under the shell, and in the shape of the anterior part of its shell. I have found three individuals.

The line denoting the natural size represents the length from the end of the tail to the front margin of the thorax.

Both these *Palæmónidæ* were found in a mass of *Filípóra filogranà*, which was brought up by the trawl net off Hastings, in February, 1835.

Ancèus forficulàrius *Risso.*

[Mr. Hailstone, in his sketch of this animal, had in view, not the exhibiting of a complete picture of it, but of those features characteristic of it by which a proficient naturalist could identify it: we have not, consequently, had the drawing engraved. Mr. Hailstone had written beneath it as follows]: — Is this *Ancèus forficulàrius* of *Risso*, or *Cáncer maxillàris* of *Montagu*, described in the *Linn. Trans.*? Ten legs, each terminated in a simple claw; two antennæ on each side. [Mr. Westwood's reply is the following]: — This is the *Gnàthia Leach* (*Edin. Encyc.*), *Ancèus* *Risso* (*Crust. Nice.*); species *maxillàris* *Montagu*, *forficulàrius* *Risso*, *termitöides* *Leach*, in the British Museum. *Dumeril* has made some observations indicating differences, even generic, between *Ancèus* and *Gnàthia*; but Mr. Hailstone's drawing, with one which I have made from Leach's specimens, clearly shows that the two groups are identical, the eyes being lateral, as in *Montagu's* figure, and the tail lamellose, as in *Risso's*. It has been said that this is the male of the genus *Pranìza*, of which I have published an account in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. Is this so? — *J. O. Westwood.*

[Of the genus *Pranìza*, Dr. Johnston has communicated, in V. 520—522., a description of a species which he has named *fuscàta*, not previously published, as a native of Britain; and has made collateral notice of the *P. cæruleàta*, previously known to inhabit Britain.]

[*Notes on Pontóphilus, species bispinòsus* Westwood, by Mr. Westwood.] — I can find no description of any species either of *Crángon* or *Pontóphilus** (for the size of the terminal joint of the external foot-jaws and of the second pair of legs seems, in this animal, to be quite intermediate between the

* The *Crángon 7-carinàtus* of *Sabine* (*Voyage to the North Pole*, pl. 2. f. 11.) belongs to the subgenus or section *Pontóphilus*, thus making a fourth species referable thereto, namely, *spinòsus* *Leach*, *trispinòsus* *Hailstone*, *bispinòsus* *Westwood*, *7-carinatus* *Sabine*.

two), agreeing with Mr. Hailstone's description above (p. 271.). Is it in an adult state? the length being very short for one of the *Palæmonidæ*. It is to be borne in mind that the above figure is taken from a mutilated individual, in which the two anterior pairs of legs are broken off: these are represented as detached. Mr. Hailstone having omitted to complete his account by prefixing a name to the description, I have supplied the want by employing that given above, suggested by the two spines on the shell.

[Notes upon *Hippolyte* ? *rubra*, by Mr. Westwood.]— This animal differs so completely from *Hippolyte*, not only in the characters mentioned by Mr. Hailstone, but also in the general slender form of the body, the abdomen not being gibbose in the middle, and in the length of the superior antennæ, that I should not hesitate to form it into a separate genus; that is, on the supposition that the latter organs are correctly described as only furnished with two filaments. This is, indeed, an important character; as the distribution of the genera of this family adopted by the best crustaceologists depends on the presence of two or three filaments. If the description be correct, this new genus must be arranged in a small group of genera consisting of *Pèlias*, *Pontonia*, *Hippolyte*, *Alphèus*, and *Gnathophýllum*, all of which have the two anterior pairs of legs didactyle. In *Pèlias*, however, these legs are nearly of equal size; the second pair being the thickest, with the wrists not annulose. In *Pontonia*, also, the wrists are similarly formed; but the second pair of legs is excessively large. *Alphèus** comes nearest to this new genus; but its types are large Indian species having the first pair of legs large, but very unequal in size, and much longer than the second pair. In *Gnathophýllum* the wrists are not annulose, and the external foot-jaws are dilated.

If, on the other hand, the superior antennæ have three filaments, the genus comes very close to *A'thanas*, in which, however, the eyes are exposed, the fore legs not so large, and the rostrum long; but there is a genus, omitted by Latreille, which appears to agree in every respect with that under consideration: it is the *Cryptophthalmus* of Rafinesque (*Précis de Découvertes*, 1814), which has, as the name implies, the eyes concealed by the fore part of the shell. The specific name, *C. ruber*, also points out the apparent identity; but the upper antennæ are stated to have three filaments. Conceiving it not improbable that these descriptions may relate to the same animal, I have employed the same specific name for the

* The *Alphèus aculeatus* O. Fabr., and *A. polàris*, both figured by Sabine in the *Voyage to the North Pole*, belong to the genus *Hippolyte*.