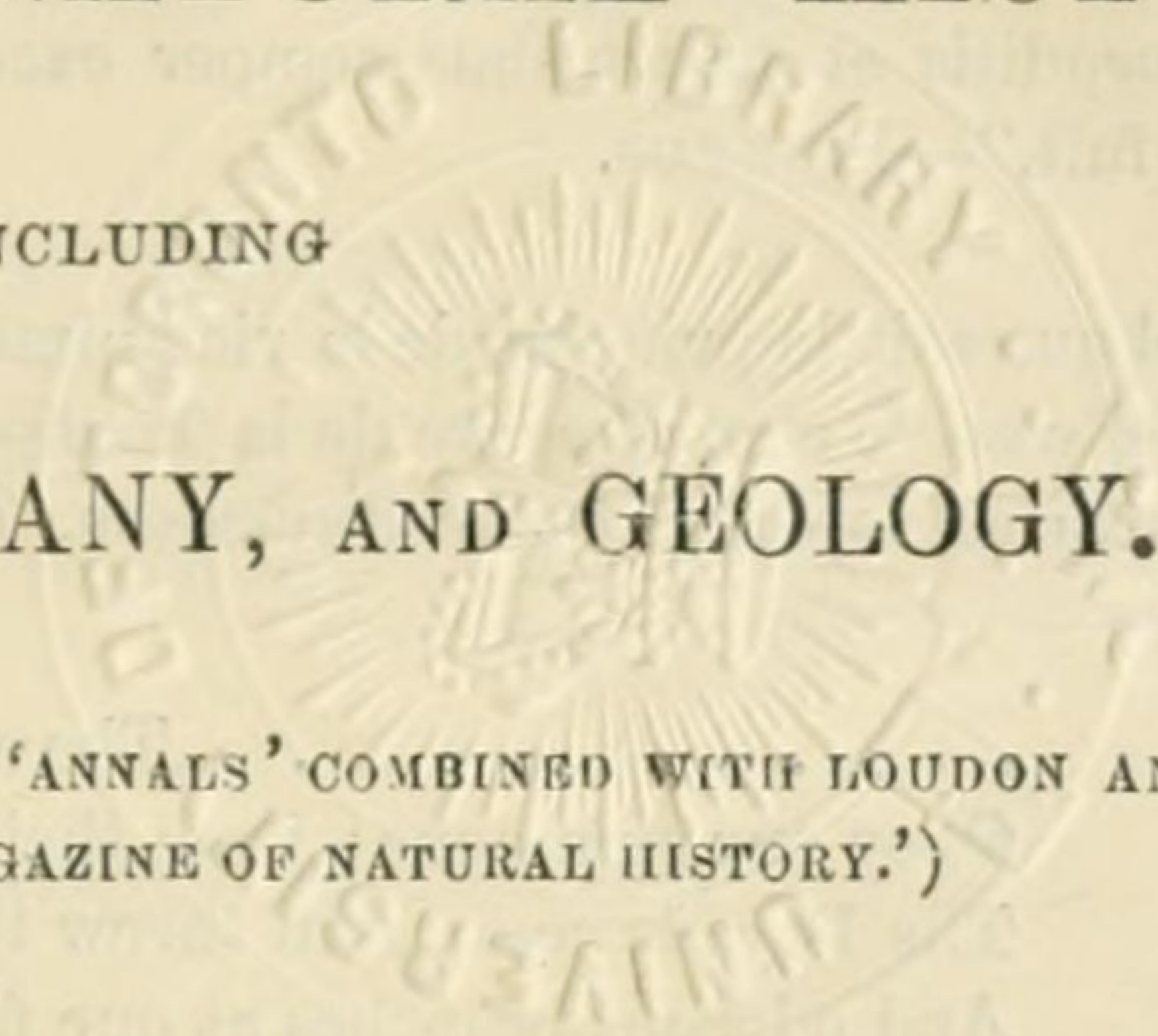


Science
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THE ANNALS
AND
MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

INCLUDING
ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND GEOLOGY.

(BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE 'ANNALS' COMBINED WITH LOUDON AND CHARLESWORTH'S 'MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.')


CONDUCTED BY
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Body flexible, covered with a stout cuticle, divided into from 200 to 300 equal segments, which are often (? always) papillate, but bear no appendages or visible setæ. Gut simple, straight, apparently slightly segmented (traced from within 2.5 mm. of one end to within 20 mm. of the other end in an individual 69 mm. long).

The species herein discussed are :—

- P. magnus*, Miller & Faber. Upper Ordovician, Fulton Formation, Cincinnati.
P. covingtonensis, Ulrich (genotype). Upper Ordovician, Eden Formation, Kentucky.
P. ornatus, Ulrich. Upper Ordovician, Eden Formation, Kentucky.
P. tenuis, Ulrich. " " " " "
P. simplex, Ulrich. " " " " "
P. latus, sp. n. Upper Silurian, Lower Ludlow, Herefordshire.
P. carbonarius (Kůsta, sub *Pronaidites*). Upper Carboniferous, *Noeggerathia* beds, Bohemia.

XIII.—On a new Commensal Prawn.

By L. A. BORRADAILE, M.A.

A SHORT time ago I received, by the kindness of Mr. W. L. Schmitt, of the United States National Museum, four specimens, one an ovigerous female, of a new member of the ubiquitous subfamily Pontoniinæ. They were collected at Beaufort, N.C., where they are said to be abundant on the "sea-feathers" close to the Island. The following diagnosis sets forth the distinguishing features of the species to which they belong :—

Periclimenes beaufortensis, sp. n.

Diagnosis.—Body rather stout, not compressed; rostrum about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of carapace, almost or quite reaching end of first joint of antennular stalk, straight, slender, very sharp-pointed, without teeth, but with a low crest above in its hinder part; antennal, but not hepatic or supraorbital, spines present; cornea subhemispherical, of moderate size; antennule with well-developed spines at base and at end of first joint, third joint about one-third length of first, second about two-thirds length of third, inner flagellum about half as long

again as stalk, outer flagellum very slightly longer than inner, its thickened part rather more than a third of its whole length, cleft less than halfway; antennal scale broad, considerably outreaching antennular stalk, rather acutely pointed, with the spine of the outer edge set back about a quarter of the length from the end, antennal stalk reaching end of first joint of antennular; second and third maxillipeds without exopodites; third maxillipeds moderately slender, reaching a little beyond origin of antennal scale; legs of first pair a little outreaching antennal scale, with wrist very slightly shorter than hand, and fingers straight, simple, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed, bearing a few bristles at the end; legs of second pair unequal, the larger reaching nearly as far as the antennular flagella, with long, almost rectangular palm, a little swollen towards the base, simple fingers, not quite half length of palm, bearing a few hairs at the tips, wrist simple, unarmed, about half length of fingers, arm simple, unarmed, about three-quarters length of palm; walking-legs stout, subequal, the first pair reaching nearly to the end of the first chelipeds, unarmed save for a movable spine near end of each propodite and some stout bristles, with a swelling on the underside of the meropodite near its distal end, and a slight projection of the base of the dactylopodite, which is short, stout, and rather strongly hooked; sixth abdominal segment longer than fourth and fifth together, about as long as telson; endopodites of uropods a little longer than telson, shorter than exopodites; telson tapering, truncate, with the intermediate pair of terminal spines very strong.

Colour in life "almost transparent except the ovigerous females, which are pigmented according to the gorgonian on which they live, orange, lemon-yellow, or almost red."

Length .5-.7 mm.

Type-specimens in the U.S. National Museum.

The affinities of the species are not very clear. Its simplicity of form and the almost complete absence of spines from its rostrum, trunk, and limbs seem to point to a relationship with *P. aurantiacus* (Dana), 1852, and, if this suspicion be confirmed, we have in *P. beaufortensis* a second member of the subgenus *Ensiger*; but until more is known about *P. aurantiacus* nothing can be said with confidence upon the subject.