

more like that of *P. intensalis*, Swinhoe, from the Khasia Hills, but of a much brighter red.

Cybolomia pentadalis.

Cybolomia pentadalis, Led. Verh. z.-b. Ver. Wien, 1855, p. 217, pl. iii. fig. 13; Hmpsn. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 229.

Karachi, November 1885; one example.

The type came from Syria; I have it from Bushire: not previously recorded from India.

Pionea albifimbrialis.

Botys albifimbrialis, Walker, xxxiv. 1446 (1865).

Pionea albifimbrialis, Hmpsn. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 246.

Khasia Hills; one example.

Type from Java in B. M., also from Sumatra and Formosa; not previously recorded from India.

Tegostoma disparalis.

Æschremon disparalis, Herr.-Schäff. Schmett. vi. p. 140, figs. 134-135 (1864).

Tegostoma disparalis, Hmpsn. P. Z. S. 1899, p. 277.

Karachi, May 1886; one example.

The type came from Armenia. I took one at Kandahar in November 1880, recorded in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1885, p. 353, but it has not previously been recorded from India.

XXXVII.—*Preliminary Descriptions of Two new Species of Carida from the West Coast of Ireland.* By STANLEY W. KEMP, B.A., Department of Agriculture, Fisheries Branch, Dublin.

THE two species here described were caught in deep water by the S.S. 'Helga,' Fishery Patrol Cruiser of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Leontocaris is a genus only founded last year for the reception of a species taken in South African waters. The occurrence of two species of such a highly specialized genus in such widely distant localities is of considerable interest.

Ægeon Brendani, of which several specimens were trawled in 320-370 fathoms, is closely allied to *A. cataphractus*,

Olivi, a species which is comparatively abundant in the Mediterranean at depths of 20 or 30 fathoms.

The genera of the Crangonidæ are, as all who have studied them will admit, in a deplorable state of confusion. Ortmann and, more recently, Stebbing have done much to evolve order out of chaos, but the classification, even of the species occurring off our own coasts, is still far from satisfactory.

Stebbing has pointed out* that *Pontocaris*, Sp. Bate, is a synonym of *Ægeon* (type sp. *cataphractus*), which is distinct from most if not all other genera of Crangonidæ by the fact that the *inferior* extremities of the gills are turned forwards, the whole gill being C-shaped.

This feature, however, is not present in the two British species, *sculptus*, Bell, and *fasciatus*, Risso, which have hitherto been placed in this genus. It may also be mentioned that the first trunk-legs of these two species do not bear at their base the small exopod which is present in *cataphractus*.

I would suggest that, at any rate until the genera have been fully revised, *sculptus* and *fasciatus* should be referred to *Philocheras*, Stebbing (nom. nov. vice *Cheraphilus*), for the distinction as to the number of branchiæ, which has been put forward as separating *Ægeon* and *Philocheras*, seems to be based on a misunderstanding.

The presence or absence of an exopod at the base of the first pair of trunk-legs is a characteristic which has rarely been taken into account by those who have treated of this family; it should be noted that although Alcock has stated † that no such exopod exists in the genus *Pontophilus*, it is nevertheless present in *P. spinosus* (type sp. of genus) and also in *P. norvegicus*.

The British genera of Crangonidæ may be thus defined in tabular form:—

1.	{	Second pair of trunk-legs simple	1. <i>Sabinea</i> .
		Second pair of trunk-legs chelate, 2.	
2.	{	Second pair of trunk-legs about equal in length to first	2. <i>Crangon</i> .
		Second pair of trunk-legs shorter than first, 3.	
3.	{	Second pair of trunk-legs scarcely one third the length of first	3. <i>Pontophilus</i> .
		Second pair of trunk-legs about three quarters the length of first, 4.	
4.	{	Inferior apices of gills turned forwards, small exopod at base of first pair of trunk-legs	4. <i>Ægeon</i> .
		Inferior apices of gills turned backwards, no exopod at base of first pair of trunk-legs	5. <i>Philocheras</i> .

* Stebbing, 'South African Crustacea,' pt. i. p. 48 (1900).

† 'Descrip. Cat. Macrura in Indian Museum,' p. 114 (1901).

*Ægeon Brendani**, sp. n.

This species closely resembles *A. cataphractus*, from which it may be distinguished by the spinulation of the carapace and telson and the shape of the antennal scale. The whole animal is, moreover, much more slender and the sculpture is not so coarse.

There are seven longitudinal carinæ, represented by rows of teeth, on the carapace; the middle carina is straight, the others more or less curved. There are four sharp teeth, which point forwards, on the middle carina, the penultimate being the longest. The first lateral row bears six (rarely seven) sharp teeth; the posterior four are not semiobsolete, as is the case in *cataphractus*. The second lateral carina has eight teeth, the five posterior being small and obscure; and the third lateral carina consists of twelve blunt spinules, anterior to which is a sharp spine.

The outer edge of the antennal scale is concave in *Brendani*, whereas in *cataphractus* it is convex, the whole scale being more or less ovate.

The telson is longer than the inner uropods and is dorsally grooved; it terminates in a very sharp point, on each side of which in perfect specimens are three long setæ. Two pairs of dorsal spinules are also present on the telson.

As in *cataphractus*, the inferior extremities of the gills turn forwards, and a small setose exopod is present at the base of the first pair of trunk-legs.

The type specimen measures 32 mm. from the tip of the eyes to the tip of the telson; the other six specimens are between 23 and 30 mm. in length. All were caught by trawling about 50 miles W. by N. of Inishtearaght Lighthouse, Co. Kerry, in 320 to 370 fathoms.

Leontocaris † *lar*, sp. n.

Carapace furnished with a dorsal carina on its anterior half, which is produced into three teeth, the anterior being the largest and the posterior the smallest.

The rostrum is longer than the carapace and reaches slightly beyond the tips of the antennal scales; it is armed above with ten long sharp teeth, which decrease regularly in size from behind forwards.

* St. Brendan, the navigator, who travelled about the west coast of Ireland in the sixth century.

† For generic description, see Stebbing, 'South African Crustacea,' pt. iii. p. 98 (1905).

Below, the rostrum bears thirteen teeth similar to those on the upper margin; the two posterior teeth are not so closely approximated to each other as are the rest.

The character of the rostral dentition alone easily distinguishes this form from *L. Paulsoni*, the only known species of the genus.

The branchiostegal spine is flanked by a short carina, which is not half the length of the carapace.

The abdominal somites are all dorsally rounded; the third is not posteriorly toothed.

The telson is hardly so long as the uropods and bears four pairs of lateral spines; the apex is broadly rounded and furnished with four spines, the central pair being the longer.

The eyes appear to be somewhat larger than in *L. Paulsoni*. The peduncle of the first antennæ does not quite reach the tip of the antennal scale, and the outer flagellum is about the same length as the peduncle. The antennal scale is three times as long as broad, with the distal part of its outer edge armed with about seventeen sharp teeth.

The epipod of the first maxillipede is smaller than is the case in *L. Paulsoni*, and the outer lobe of the second maxilla has a slightly different outline to that which Stebbing has figured for the type species of the genus; the other oral appendages are practically the same.

The first pair of pereiopods bear small chelæ, while the second are asymmetrical and have the carpus divided into four articulations. Of this second pair, the chela on one side is small, although larger than that of the first pair, while on the other it is remarkably long and furnished with a peculiar flattened dactylus. Both chelæ are of almost precisely the same shape as in *L. Paulsoni*. In the type specimen the large chela is on the left side, while in the second specimen it is on the right.

The two specimens each measure about 21 mm.; they were caught in a tow-net fastened to a beam-trawl, in 500 fathoms, outside the "Porcupine Bank," lat. $53^{\circ} 07' N.$, long. $14^{\circ} 50' W.$ The bottom was stony, and large numbers of Alcyonarians and *Lophohelia* were brought up in the trawl.

I hope to publish shortly, in the 'Report of the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland,' a full account of these two species, with figures.