

A single dry female specimen from Vancouver Island appears unquestionably of this species. It is about 33^{mm} long; the carapax, including the rostrum, 13·8^{mm}; the rostrum, 7·3. The dorsal carina is armed with six teeth, of which three are on the rostrum, and there are three teeth in the lower edge of the rostrum.

Hippolyte spinus White.

Cancer spinus Sowerby, British Miscellany, p. 47, pl. 23, 1805.

Alpheus spinus Leach, "Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vii., p. 431, 1813-14," (Miers). American edit., vii., p. 271; Transactions Linnean Soc. London, xi., p. 347, 1815.

Hippolyte Sowerbei Leach, Malacostraca Podophthalmata Britanniae, pl. 39, 1817.

Hippolyte spinus White, List Crust. British Museum, p. 76, 1847.—Bell, History of British Crustacea, p. 284 [1847?].

Hippolyte spina Stimpson, Proceedings Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, xii., p. 34 (103), 1860; Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York, x., p. 126, 1871.

There are seven dry specimens from Vancouver Island, and two in alcohol from shallow dredging, Queen Charlotte Islands, which agree well with Atlantic specimens of this species.

Hippolyte Phippsii Kröyer.

Hippolyte Phippsii Kröyer, Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift, iii., p. 575, 1841 (♂).

Hippolyte turgida Kröyer, ibid., p. 575, 1841 (♀).

Hippolyte vibrans Stimpson, Annals Lyceum Nat. Hist. New York, x., p. 125, 1871 (♂, var.).

Hippolyte Ochotensis Brandt, Middendorff's Sibirische Reise, ii., p. 120, pl. 5, fig. 17, 1849 (♀).

A female from 15 to 8 fath., Virago Sound, Q.C.I. Length, 32^{mm}; length of carapax, including rostrum, 11·6; rostrum, 5·2. The dorsal carina of the carapax and rostrum is armed with eleven teeth, of which the three posterior are the larger, situated near the middle of the carapax and separated considerably from the one next in front, which is just over the base of the rostrum; the remaining teeth are successively nearer to each other toward the tip, which is itself tridentate. There are in addition four teeth on the oblique anterior part of the inferior edge of the rostrum. The dentition of the carapax and rostrum is thus seen to approach pretty closely to Brandt's *H. Ochotensis*, and yet the specimen appears to be unquestionably specifically identical with the well-known Atlantic species, so that I have little doubt that Brandt's species is only a variety of the female of *H. Phippsii*.