Through the kindness of Dr R. B. Manning, I have been able to examine the type specimens of the pontoniid shrimp *Periclimenes pusillus* Rathbun, 1906, which have been held in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The species, which was obtained off the south coast of Oahu, Hawaii, by the "Albatross" in 1902, has not been reported since. As pointed out earlier (Holt-huis, 1952), the specimens cannot be referred to the genus *Periclimenes* Costa, 1844, as the hepatic spine is lacking and the identity of these species has therefore been considered uncertain.

The general body form is distinctly depressed and the posterior thoracic sternites are broad. The rostral lamina is deep, with the midrib dorsally concave and running close to the lower border. The rostrum slightly exceeds the length of the antennular peduncle and the tip is slightly upturned. The dorsal margin is convex and bears six or seven evenly distributed acute teeth, all anterior to the orbital margin. The most anterior tooth is slightly smaller than the rest. The posterior two thirds of the ventral border is straight and the distal third is convex and bears two or three small acute teeth. The whole border bears a fringe of long setae, which are especially well marked distally. The carapace is smooth, with a distinct orbital hollow with a well defined upper border continuous with the rostral midrib. The inferior orbital angle is feebly developed and a small slender acute antennal spine is present. The hepatic spine is absent and the anterolateral angle of the carapace is obtusely rounded. The abdomen shows no special features. The sixth segment is 3.3 times longer than the fifth and 2.3 longer than deep. The pleura are all rounded. The telson is slender, and slightly shorter than the length of the sixth abdominal segment. There are two pairs of small lateral telson spines present at approximately three and four fifths of the telson length. Three pairs of terminal spines are present. The lateral spines are small and similar to the dorsal spines. The intermediate spines are long and slender, equal to about one sixth of the telson length. The submedian spines are three quarters of the length of the intermediate spines and much more slender.

The antennular peduncle shows no special features. The stylocerite is acute and

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slender, reaching to the middle of the basal segment. The fused part of the upper flagellum is short and stout. The distolateral angle of the basal segment bears a small acute tooth. The scaphocerite is large and narrow, far exceeding the tip of the rostrum. The lateral border is slightly concave and bears a small acute tooth distally, which is distinctly exceeded by the bluntly angled anterior margin of the lamina. The basicerite bears a minute anterolateral tooth. The eyes are large, with a large hemispherical cornea and a stout stalk.

The mouthparts have been partly dissected from a damaged specimen. The mandible is without a palp. The scaphognathite is broad and the palp of the