The present study is based upon a specimen in the collection of penaeid shrimps gathered in Sagami Bay, central Japan, under the auspices of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Because of the peculiar longitudinal keels on the carapace and the scythe-like incisor process of the mandible, this specimen is placed in the genus Funchalia Johnson of the subfamily Penaeinae. This genus at present consists of the following five species: F. woodwardi Johnson, 1867, F. villosa (Bouvier, 1905), F. danae Burkenroad, 1940, F. taaningi Burkenroad, 1940, and F. balboae (Faxon, 1893). These species are all pelagic and mainly distributed in the temperate Atlantic Ocean. Among them none have ever been reported in the North-West Pacific region. The present discovery of F. sagamiensis sp. nov. from central Japan, therefore, is a considerable extension of the known distribution of this genus.

The new species resembles the other members of this genus, but is distinguished by some significant morphological differences, namely, lack of exopods on the pereiopods, spines on the telson, and the absence of ischial and basial spines on the first two pereiopods. The significance of these differences is discussed in the present paper. For the inclusion of this species the genus as heretofore defined will need to be emended.

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Funchalia sagamiensis sp. nov. (figs. 1-3)

Description. — The rostrum is nearly horizontal, with the tip acute and feebly upturned, reaching as far forward as the distal end of the basal antennular segment. It is rather deep proximally and becomes considerably shallower in the distal half. On the dorsal carina of the rostrum there are six small teeth, the
proximal two of which are on the carapace behind the orbit. The hindmost tooth is the epigastric, separated from the posterior orbital margin by a distance equal to one-third the length of the rostrum. The foremost tooth is minute and located on the anterior third of the rostrum. The interval between the dorsal teeth becomes gradually shorter distally. The lower border of the rostrum is unarmed, but provided proximally with a conspicuous fringe of long plumose hairs. The lateral ridge is poorly marked. The postrostral carina is distinct, extending almost to the posterior margin of the carapace. The carapace is shallow in height, about twice as long as the rostrum, and is densely hirsute. The antennal angle terminates in a minute spine which is followed by a well-defined short carina reaching as far backward as the shallow vertically running groove in front of the hepatic spine. The anterior margin ventral to the antennal angle slopes sinuously downwards and backwards to a small branchiostegal spine where a short well-marked carina commences. The hepatic spine is small but distinct, followed by a rather conspicuous longitudinal keel which is divided at about the middle of the carapace into an upper longer and a lower shorter part; the former curves upwards and then becomes nearly horizontal, continuing backward to the anterior lateral carina on the first abdominal pleuron; the lower runs at an oblique angle for a short distance. A very shallow oblique sulcus runs a little below and is parallel to the frontal carina posterior to the hepatic spine.

![Fig. 1. Funchalia sagamiensis sp. nov., holotype.](image)

The abdomen is slim and compressed. The first three somites are almost smooth dorsally, and the pleura of the first four are broadly rounded. In the fifth somite the pleuron is expanded posteriorly to a round lobe. The sixth somite is strongly compressed and elongate, equal to twice the length of the fifth; both the dorsal