

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 4c) has the peduncle a little longer than that of the first, the basal tooth is very small and unimportant, and the scaphocerite has the squamous plate continuous with the outer margin to near the distal extremity, where it terminates in a sharp tooth; the flagellum of this pair of antennæ is delicately slender and longer than the entire animal. The second pair of gnathopoda extends to a little beyond the peduncle of the second antennæ, and carries a branch that reaches to the distal extremity of the antepenultimate joint.

The first pair of pereopoda (figs 4k, 4k') is long and unequal on the two sides; the larger being sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other. The meros of the larger hand is produced to a point on the upper distal angle and is fringed with hairs. The carpos is triangular and produced anteriorly above and below. The propodos is long and flattened on each side, the upper and lower margins being nearly parallel; a short distance behind the articulation of the dactylos there is a deep and receding notch, which brings about the formation of a sharp pointed tooth-like process behind it; in a corresponding position on the lower margin there is a similar tooth-like process. The pollex is directed horizontally forward and has the margin on each side elevated into a ridge, between which the edge of the dactylos, which is furnished with a blunt tuberclose tooth, impinges. The left hand (fig. 4k') is long, narrow, and nearly cylindrical, being slightly compressed laterally; the fingers are about as long as the palm. In the specimen which, from being the most perfect, I have selected as the type, and from which I have taken the figures, the fingers are not so long as they are in some of the other specimens.

The second pair of pereopoda has the carpos six-articulate, the first articulus being a little longer than the second, and the two equal to half the carpos.

In the Bay of Bengal, off Waltair, on the coast of Madras, a species was taken by the late Sir Walter Elliot that resembles this in all respects, except in the presence of the deep notch on the upper and lower margins.

*Alpheus rapax*, Fabricius (Pl. XCIX. fig. 1).

*Alpheus rapax*, Fabricius, Suppl. Entom. Syst., p. 404.

„ „ Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. ii. p. 353.

„ „ de Haan, in Siebold's Fauna Japonica, Crust., p. 177, tab. xlv. fig. 2.

Rostrum reaching nearly to the extremity of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, laterally compressed, producing a small carina that extends backwards and fades away on the gastric region. Orbital lobes separated from the dorsal carina by a deep groove.

The first pair of antennæ has the stylocerite short, flat, and broad, with a small tooth at the anterior extremity, which reaches nearly to the end of the first joint; the second