

and dactylos united, is long, tapering, tipped with long hairs, and fringed, particularly on the lower side, with numerous short ones, as also is the carpos and meros.

The first pair of pereiopoda (*k*) is unequal on the two sides, and has sometimes one sometimes the other hand the larger. In the typical specimen, that upon the right side is the smaller and more normal in form; it is moderately large and well developed; the propodos is long, and has the pollex as long as the dactylos and a little more slender, and both are inwardly curved at the apex, and have the inner margin fringed with hairs. The carpos is short, narrow and triangular; the meros is cupped at the carpal extremity, and articulates with the carpos at the inferior angle only, the upper angle being produced to a point and tipped with a bunch of hairs; the meros is long and the ischium short, as are also the basal joints. The coxa carries a short rudimentary mastigobranchial process. The hand upon the left side differs from that on the right in having the meros larger, and the antero-superior process more distinctly developed and hollowed to receive the posterior lobe of the carpos; the carpos is short and triangular; the propodos is unusually large, ovate, broader at the carpal extremity than at the dactyloid infero-anterior angle, which is produced in an obtuse pollex; the dactylos is broad, arcuate, and diagonally articulated with the propodos on the outer side. The second pair of pereiopoda is long and slender, with the hand minute and oval, the carpos five-articulate, the meros slender and the ischium robust. The third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda are stout and well developed, with the posterior margin serrate; the ischium is short, the meros and carpos long, the dactylos short and single-pointed. The fifth or posterior pair of pereiopoda resembles the preceding, but is generally more slender, and has the ischium proportionately longer, and the posterior margin smooth.

The pleopoda are long and flexible. The first pair (*p*) in both sexes carries one normally developed, and one rudimentary branch. The second (*q*) and following pairs are furnished with a long stylamblys, and the terminal pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura (*vzv*), is armed at the outer distal angle with two strong divergent teeth, and between them two long movable spines, the plate having a well-marked diæresis. The distal margin of the outer as well as of the inner plate is fringed with a series of small teeth and fine hairs, of which those on the outer margin of the inner plate are the larger.

The telson is shorter than the lateral plates, and elongo-quadrate in general form; the posterior margin is slightly convex, fringed with long hairs, and armed at each angle with a sharp tooth and a small spine. The lateral margins are smooth but on each side of the median line is a strong ridge armed with two short spines, one distantly behind the other.

Our specimens appear to correspond more nearly with *Alpheus diversimanus* than with *Alpheus villosus*, as they are described by Milne-Edwards, and as they are