

Sir Walter Elliot's collection, from a specimen obtained at Waltair on the coast of Madras, which corresponds with this form, shows the animal to be of an orange colour with a broad dark crimson stripe on each side of the median line from head to tail, and one across the rhipidura.

*Alpheus cristidigitus*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVII. fig. 3).

Carapace having a slender rostrum. Orbital lobes dorsally elevated above the median crest and armed anteriorly with a small tooth that does not reach so far as the apex of the rostrum.

The first pair of antennæ has the upper branch but little longer than the peduncle, robust, truncate, without any slender terminal flagellum. The lower branch is slender and much longer than the upper, being two-thirds the length of the animal. The stylocerite is broad, flat, and tipped with a minute, slender, sharp tooth.

The second pair of antennæ is as long as the animal, and supports a scaphocerite that reaches to the extremity of the peduncle.

The first pair of pereopoda is very unequal, the right being the greater in most of our specimens, and is very large and irregular in form. The propodos is rather more than half the length of the animal, it has a deep notch on the upper surface and a corresponding one on the lower, at the base of the dactylos; on the upper margin there is a sharp tooth, and a second and stronger one is placed a little posterior to it. The dactylos is broad, obtuse, obliquely articulated, and only one-fourth the length of the palm. The left (fig. 3*k*) has the propodos about two-thirds the length of the right, and has a notch on the upper and lower margins opposite to each other; on the upper side anterior to the notch, close behind the dactyloid articulation, is a strongly projecting tooth or sharp angle; the pollex is straight and smooth, the dactylos is straight on the inner or proximal margin and arched on the outer side, on which a thin marginal crest is continuous from the base to the apex. This crest is so peculiar, that I have derived the specific name of the animal from it. The second pair of pereopoda is slender; the third and fourth pairs have the meros armed with a strong tooth on the lower distal angle.

The fifth pair is more slender and shorter than the preceding, has no tooth on the meros, and terminates in a simple, pointed dactylos, resembling those of the two preceding pairs.

The pleopoda are slender and the telson is broad, slightly tapering, distally rounded, fringed with hairs, and armed on the dorsal surface with two small equidistant spines on each side of the median line.