

First pair of pereopoda having the right hand very long, thick, smooth, and pear-shaped, tapering towards the dactylos. The pollex is shorter than the dactylos which is curved and obtusely pointed, the entire hand being about two-thirds the length of the animal.

	Female.	Male.
Length, entire,	18 mm. (0·7 in.).	11 mm. (0·4 in.).
„ of carapace,	6 „	4 „
„ of pleon,	12 „	7 „
„ of telson,	2·5 „	1·5 „
„ of large chela,	6 „	6·5 „

Habitat.—Samboangan, Philippine Islands ; reefs. One specimen, male.

Station 208.—January 17, 1875 ; lat. 11° 37' N., long. 123° 31' E. ; off Manila ; depth, 18 fathoms ; bottom, blue mud. One specimen, female. Trawled.

Observations.—The specimen taken at Station 208 was a female, in which the large hand was relatively small ; it was laden with ova of a pale yellow or lemon colour, and was associated with a specimen of *Alpheus spiniger* (Stimpson).

It corresponds very closely in general appearance with *Alpheus minus*, Say, but it has no tooth on the orbital lobes. However, if Kingsley be correct (and I think we require more extensive experience in our knowledge of these animals before deciding) in determining that these orbital teeth are of no specific value, the separation of this form from *Alpheus minus* becomes more difficult. It has, however, a more robust carpos and propodos on the third and fourth pairs of pereopoda, carries a tooth on the under or posterior angle of the meros, has the propodos fringed with long spines, and the dactylos tipped with a small secondary unguis.

Alpheus leviusculus, var., Dana (Pl. XCVIII. fig. 1).

Alpheus edwardsii, var. *leviusculus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 543, pl. xxxiv. fig. 3.

Carapace about one-third the length of the animal ; anterior dorsal surface elevated over the gastric region, and produced anteriorly to a rostrum that is separated from the orbital lobes by a slight longitudinal groove. Orbital lobes without a tooth, but the angle on the inner side projects slightly, so that when held in some positions there appears to be a small tooth.

First pair of antennæ pubescent and having the second joint twice the length of the first, the stylocerite broad, flat, pointed, and as long as the first joint. Flagella subequal ; the inner, which is the more slender, is about as long as the carapace.

The second pair has a scaphocerite that is rather longer than the peduncle, and terminates in a sharp point which is separated for a short distance from the foliaceous portion.