

*Alpheus longimanus*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVIII. fig. 4).

Rostrum narrow and sharp pointed. Orbital lobes prominent but not pointed.

First pair of antennæ with the stylocerite broad, flat and disc-like, anteriorly produced to a small, sharp pointed tooth; the second joint of the peduncle is longer than the first, and the third is shorter and terminates in two flagella, the longest of which is about two-thirds the length of the body of the animal.

The second pair of antennæ carries a very minute tooth at the base, and a scaphocerite that reaches as far as the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, but scarcely as far as that of the second pair.

The first pair of pereopoda is unequal on the two sides; the larger, which is generally on the right side, has the margins nearly parallel until near the base of the dactylos, where a constriction takes place so as to form a tooth above and below.

The pollex is produced anteriorly and curved at the point, the lateral margins being elevated in the form of cusps that form a hollow or spoon-like space between them, into which a blunt tooth or protuberance on the inner surface of the dactylos projects. The smaller hand is long, slender, and subcylindrical, the fingers being nearly, and in some instances quite, as long as the propodos.

Length, entire, . . . . .	44 mm. (1.7 in.).
„ of carapace, . . . . .	14 „
Depth of carapace, . . . . .	10 „
Length of pleon, . . . . .	30 „
„ of large chela, . . . . .	20 „
„ of dactylos of large chela, . . . . .	7 „
„ of small chela, . . . . .	18 „
„ of dactylos of small chela, . . . . .	9 „

*Habitat.*—Off Yokoska, Japan, in from 5 to 20 fathoms. Four females, bearing ova.

Stations 233, 233A, May 17, 19, 1875; off Kobé, Japan; depth, 8 to 50 fathoms; bottom, sand and mud. Four specimens; two males, one female, and one young. Dredged.

The body of the animal is generally robust, smooth, and even, having no groove or carina on the dorsal surface of the carapace, except a small depression between the orbital lobes and the rostrum, and another at the frontal margin external to the orbital lobes (fig. 4c).

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint about the length of the rostrum and supports an oval scaphocerite, tipped with a small tooth; the second rather longer than the first, and the third about half the length of the second; the flagella are very unequal, the shorter and more robust is a little longer than the peduncle, the stouter portion being produced to a rudimentary second branch, while the more slender flagellum is nearly as long as the body of the animal.