

joint is three times as long as the first, and the third is about one-fourth the length of the second. The flagella are very unequal, the upper being stout and about the length of the peduncle, the lower slender and about two-thirds the length of the animal.

The second pair of antennæ has the inferior tooth at the base very short, and the scaphocerite pointed and a little longer than the peduncle of the upper pair, and terminates in a flagellum which is half as long again as the entire animal.

The first pair of pereopoda is asymmetrical. In our specimen that on the right is the smaller. It has the palm of the propodos short, and the pollex and dactylos long, slender, and gaping, thickly fringed with long hairs on the inner and outer margins, on which they extend back nearly to the carpal articulation; the meros is furnished at the upper anterior angle with a small tooth; the left hand is not much longer than the right, but has the propodos long and the dactylos short; the extremities of pollex and dactylos are abruptly curved to meet each other; the carpos is short and the meros is armed with a small tooth at the antero-superior angle. The second pair of pereopoda has the carpos five-articulate; the first two articuli are subequally long, the three following are subequally short, as also is the terminal minute chela. The third and fourth pairs of pereopoda have the meros long and broad, whereas that of the fifth pair is slender and not quite so long.

The rhipidura is well developed, having the lateral plates longer than the telson, which has the distal angles furnished with a small spine, and two others placed longitudinally on the dorsal surface on each side of the median line, subequally distant from the anterior and posterior extremities, the latter of which is fringed with long hairs.

Length, entire,	39 mm. (1.5 in.).
„ of carapace,	14 „
Depth of carapace,	8 „
Length of pleon,	25 „
„ of large chela,	19 „
„ dactylos of large chela,	7 „
„ small chela,	17 „
„ dactylos of small chela,	12 „
„ telson,	5 „

Habitat.—Hong Kong, at a depth of about 10 fathoms. One specimen, male.

Judging by the description of Milne-Edwards I have little doubt that this species is *Alpheus rapax* of Fabricius, but the figure given by de Haan exhibits markings on the outer side of the great chela that are scarcely consistent with the following, which he quotes from Fabricius—“Manu majore compressa lævi digitis brevibus;” and de Haan also says of his own specimen—“Manus majoris subparallelæ latere externo bicostato,” and figures it with longitudinal ribs; it differs, apparently, only in degree from that of *Alpheus malabaricus*, Fabr. (*brevicristatus*) in his pl. xlv. fig. 1.