

*Habitat*.—Off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; depth, 18 fathoms. One specimen; female.

*Observations*.—This species is one of those that approach *Alpheus neptunus*, Dana (Pl. CI. fig. 2), and *Alpheus biunguiculatus*, Stimpson. It differs from the former in having the carpos of the third and fourth pairs of legs anteriorly produced at the upper distal extremity, and in having the dactylos biunguiculate, and from the latter (Pl. CI. fig. 4) in being generally more robust, in having the rostrum and supraorbital teeth less prominent, the carpos of the third pair of pereopoda produced on the upper margin, and the dactylos short and thick, the second unguis being rudimentary and situated behind the larger on the outer margin.

Our specimen is a female and carries a very large mass of ova, which are oval; hence the specific name.

*Alpheus intrinsecus*, n. sp. (Pl. C. fig. 1).

Dorsal surface arched from the frontal margin of the carapace to the telson. Carapace and pleon smooth. Rostrum reaching to the extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ. A sulcus separates the rostrum from the orbital lobes, which are armed with a sharp tooth on the inner dorsal surface.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint armed with a stylocerite that is broad, sharp pointed, and reaching to the extremity of the first joint, which is hollowed on the upper surface and furnished with a small bunch of hair. The terminal flagella are unequal in length and size, the inner one being nearly as long as the animal.

The second pair of antennæ has a scaphocerite that reaches to the distal extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, terminates in a sharp rigid point united to the inner squamous part nearly as far as the extremity, towards which it gradually narrows from the base; at the extremity of the previous joint is a sharp but not long tooth. The terminal joint of the peduncle reaches as far as that of the first pair, and carries a flagellum twice the length of the animal.

The first pair of pereopoda is unequal, that on the left side (fig. 1*k*) being the smaller and more normal. It has the meros long and not excavated to receive the posterior lobe of the carpos, and is crenated along the lower margin; carpos long, triangular; propodos long and narrow, scarcely broader than the anterior diameter of the preceding joint; dactylos resembling the pollex, being long, straight, and slightly curved at the distal extremity. That on the right side has the meros slightly excavated to receive the posterior lobe of the carpos; carpos short, broader than long, propodos large and wide, armed with a tooth on the upper surface, with a sulcus anterior to it, and two small sharp teeth, one on each side of the dactyloid articulation; on the lower margin, corresponding in position, are two