

very broad, very long, thick, ovate, and terminates in a short pollex and a curved short dactylos. The second pair of pereopoda is slender and multiarticulate; the third and fourth pairs are more robust than the second, and the fifth pair more slender than the preceding.

The pleopoda are long and biramose, and the rhipidura is broad, and fringed with hairs and strong teeth.

This genus probably belongs to the same group as that which Milne-Edwards calls the second, or those species which carry a pointed rostrum, viz.:—

B. A large spine fixed upon the external border of the basal joint of the second antennæ and directed forwards.

In this group Milne-Edwards places *Alpheus spinifrons*, Milne-Edwards, *Alpheus heterocheles*, Say, *Alpheus minus*, Say, *Alpheus villosus* (Olivier), and *Alpheus diversimanus* (Olivier).

*Paralpheus diversimanus* (Olivier) (Pl. CII.).

*Palemon diversimanus*, Olivier, Encycl., t. vii. p. 663.

„ *villosus*, Olivier, *loc. cit.*, t. viii. p. 664.

*Alpheus villosus*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. ii. p. 354.

„ *diversimanus*, Milne-Edwards, *loc. cit.*, p. 355.

Body of the animal generally granulated and papillose, sparsely covered with rigid hairs.

The carapace is produced anteriorly into a rostrum that reaches as far forwards as the extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ, and in the median dorsal line a second point projects above the orbits. The frontal margin projects over the ophthalmopoda, and is elevated into a prominent tubercle which is anteriorly armed with a sharp pointed tooth directed forwards. The branchial region is deeply produced on each side.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint armed with a stylocerite that reaches nearly to the extremity of the joint; the second joint is cylindrical and a little longer than the first; the third joint is short and supports two slender flagella, of which the upper is the more robust for the greater part of its length, and then it suddenly becomes more slender.

The second pair of antennæ has the penultimate joint of the peduncle armed with a long and slender tooth that reaches nearly to the extremity of the scaphocerite, which also terminates in a sharp point and carries on the inner side a narrow plate that is separated for some distance from the rigid outer styliform extremity. The ultimate joint is cylindrical and reaches a little beyond the extremity of the scaphocerite, and carries a slender tapering flagellum that is as long as the animal.

The mandible has the psalistoma distinct from the molar process, broad, convex, and evenly serrate, and the synnhipod is broad, flat, spatuliform, and fringed with hairs.