

undoubtedly the same species, it is better to retain the specific name proposed by the author of the older though less recognised synonym.

Several specimens of this species were taken at the two localities given above. In the case of those from Albany Island the depth is not recorded, but I presume they were also taken in shallow water, and we may conclude that the species generally are the inhabitants of shallow seas, or swim near the surface of deeper waters. The ova are large and not numerous.

The branchial arrangement corresponds with that of *Alpheus* excepting by the absence of the mastigobranchial appendage to the second pair of gnathopoda and all the pereopoda, in which it closely corresponds with *Synalpheus*, as may be seen by the following table:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
				h	i	k	l	m	n	o

Synalpheus, n. gen.

Carapace arcuate, dorsally elevated in the median line into a carina, and anteriorly produced to a slender rostrum that is subequal with the length of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ. Orbital margin projected over the ophthalmopoda and produced to an anteriorly directed, prominent, sharp tooth; fronto-lateral angle produced to a point.

Ophthalmopoda concealed beneath the frontal margin of the carapace.

First pair of antennæ furnished with a strong sharply pointed stylocerite; upper flagellum the shorter and divided into two branches, of which one is truncated.

The second pair of antennæ furnished with a strong tooth on the outer side of the first and second joints of the peduncle; scaphocerite sharply pointed, the styloform process separated from the foliaceous plate for nearly half its length; flagellum long and slender.

The mandibles possess a stout molar process, a curved, sharply pointed, and almost rudimentary psalidoma, and a small two-jointed synhipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joints enlarged and reflexed, the basis furnished with a strong multiarticulate ephysis, and the coxa bearing a short and broad mastigobranchia.

The second pair of gnathopoda is five-jointed and pediform, the basis carries a long uniarticulate ephysis, and the coxa has a small podobranchial plume.

The first pair of pereopoda is slightly asymmetrical, having the carpos short, with the upper and lower distal angles projecting, and the chelæ large. The second pair is long and slender, having the carpos multiarticulate, and the chela minute. The posterior three pairs of pereopoda terminate in a single pointed dactylos.