

jamaicensis was first described and figured by Sir Hans Sloane¹ in 1725, and again by Parra in 1787, as "*Camaron de agua dulce*." Dr. Leach refers to it under the name of *Palæmon carcinus*,² and states that it lives in fresh water, and Mr. Osbert Salvin³ has obtained it from Lake Amatitlan, where it reaches a large size and forms an important article of commerce in the market at Guatemala. Dr. Semper⁴ says that in the British Museum there are numerous specimens of different sizes from Brazil, West Indies, Surinam, British Guiana, Bahia, and the Cape Verde Islands, and that those from Surinam and British Guiana came from fresh water.

Bithynis (Palæmon) ornatus, which Milne-Edwards says has been found in different places in the Indian Ocean, inhabits the East Indies, the Mollucca and Philippine Islands, Australia, and the Fiji Islands, and has been taken in fresh-water rivers in these regions; whereas *Bithynis grandimanus*, a small but not very dissimilar species, exists in fresh water in the Society Islands, and supplies the markets of Honolulu. Hilgendorf⁵ records three specimens of *Bithynis (Palæmon) idæ*, Heller, from Zanzibar, and remarks "that until now this species was only known as a fresh-water species from the Indian Archipelago. The large extent of geographical distribution is very remarkable."

Bithynis (Palæmon) hirtimanus, Oliver, has also been obtained in the Mauritius, and Heller⁶ records several species from the Australasian group which appear to be young forms, since they possess all the characters of the genus except the great length of the second pair of pereopoda—e.g., *Bithynis (Palæmon) spectabilis*, *Bithynis (Palæmon) scabriculus*, *Bithynis (Palæmon) superbus*, and *Bithynis (Palæmon) sinensis*.

Bithynis lar (Fabricius) (Pl. CXXIX. fig. 1).

Palæmon lar, Fabricius, Suppl. Entom. Syst., p. 402.

" " Olivier, Encyclop., tom. viii. p. 659.

" " Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 397.

Carapace more than one-third the length of the animal, dorsally rounded, anteriorly crested and produced to a rostrum that is about half the length of the carapace, laterally compressed, and traversed by a ridge on either side from the orbital margin to the apex; it is armed on the upper margin with eight teeth, of which the posterior is on the gastric region, and the anterior near the apex, and in the space between each two teeth is a

¹ Voyage to the Island of Madeira, vol. ii. p. 271, pl. ccxlv. fig. 2.

² Zool. Misc., vol. ii. p. 92, pl. xcii.

³ On a new genus, with four new species, of Fresh-water Prawns, by C. Spence Bate; under the name of *Macrobrachium americanum*, loc. cit., p. 364.

⁴ Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 585, 1869.

⁵ Crustaceen in V. d. Decken's Reisen in Ost-Afrika, Bd. iii., p. 102, Tab. vi. fig. 5, 1869.

⁶ Reise der Novara, Zoolog. Theil., Bd. ii., Crust., pp. 113, 117, 118, 119, 1868.