

The largest male specimen from Pasananca, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, is rather larger, being 128 mm. in length, and corresponds very nearly with the specimen from Ovalau, the most important distinction being in the size of the teeth on the rostral crest, which are somewhat larger and bolder. This is more apparent in some specimens than in others, and when the teeth are larger their number is reduced to six or seven, and when not so large, increased to seven or eight. In the specimens from this locality the chelate processes are more distinctly mottled.

The specimens from Banda are only three, and these are all small, the largest being only 52 mm. long; they are probably only young animals. I consider them to be of the same species as the preceding, but they differ in having the second pair of pereiopoda shorter in comparison, not being so long as the animal; the dactylos impinges in its entire length against the pollex, and there is no dental protuberance between them, a condition that pertains chiefly to full-grown animals.

*Bithynis grandimanus* (Dana) (Pl. CXXIX. figs. 2, 3).

*Palæmon grandimanus*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., p. 588, pl. xxxviii. fig. 12.

*Male*.—Carapace four-fifths the length of the animal, dorsally rounded posteriorly, anteriorly carinated over the frontal region and produced to a rostrum that is rather more than half the length of the carapace, and armed on the upper margin with fifteen or sixteen teeth, and on the under with four or five. The outer canthus of the orbit is rounded, the antennal tooth is well defined, and behind it, almost in a horizontal line, stands the hepatic tooth.

The pleon is smooth; the third somite is scarcely longer than the fourth, and the sixth is not longer than the fifth and shorter than the fourth.

The telson is laterally compressed and tapering; the dorso-lateral angle is furnished on either side with two solitary minute spines and a fasciculus of hairs on the medio-dorsal surface near the base, the apex is centrally pointed and armed on either side with a long and a short spine, and on the under surface of the margin with a fringe of hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are pyriform, and carry an ocellus within a curve in the margin of the ophthalmus.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle one-third shorter than the rostrum; the first joint is equal in length to the second and third together, is excavate on the upper surface, and armed on the outer margin with a short stylocerite and a strong tooth at the distal angle; the two following joints are cylindrical, subequal, and support two flagella, the inner of which is slender and half the length of the animal, the outer is stouter at the base and divides into two branches, of which the inner is half the length of the outer, which equals the entire animal in length.