

chelæ of the first pair of legs are strangely developed, particularly the right chela, which is double the length of the left, and, with its formidable ranges of long spines along the inner border of each claw, reproduces on a small scale the jaws of the Gangetic gavial. The last segment of the pereion is not covered by the carapace, but is in movable connection with it. The first segment of the abdomen is very small, and the segments gradually increase up to the fourth, which the fifth and sixth equal in size. The abdominal segments are flattened from above downward. The telson is quadrate, and combines with the two pairs of caudal appendages, which are widely expanded laterally, to form the caudal fin. The dorsal surfaces of the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments, and the margins of the tail, are thickly covered with woolly hair. The individual being a male, the first pair of swimmerets consist of long, slender appendages, and the four succeeding pairs have one strong, round, basal joint, to which are attached two palpi fringed with hair. As has been already mentioned, there is some resemblance between this form and *Calianassa*; but in that genus the lamellar appendage to the outer antenna is absent: there are four pairs of limbs with chelæ instead of three, and the carapace is soft. To the genus *Astacus*, therefore, with which it has all characters in common except the great development of the right chela and the total absence of eyes—neither a character of generic value—the present species must be referred.

*A. zaleucus*, v. W.-S.

Rostrum spiny, elongated. Lamellar appendage of the outer antenna reaching to the middle of the second joint of the funiculus. Chelæ on three pairs of ambulatory feet, those on the first pair strongly but unequally developed. Cephalo-thorax very much compressed laterally. Eye-stalks and eyes entirely wanting.

On Sunday, the 16th of March, we anchored in the Gregaria channel at the entrance of the harbor of Charlotte Amalia.