

chela, which breaks up into a brush of numerous, peculiar, thick, scaly hairs. The three succeeding pairs of pereopoda are moderately robust and terminate in a single unguis.

The pleopoda are biramose, and the rhipidura well developed.

This genus, if it be separate from *Alpheus*, rests its characters chiefly on the form of the second pair of pereopoda, which, instead of having the carpos long, multiarticulate, and terminating in a small chela, has it short and only five-articulate, the propodos being long, narrow, and gradually tapering to a point that is tipped with a brush of radiating hairs. The dactylos with the polliciform extremity forms an extremely small chela, which is scarcely determinable under a magnifying power of sixty diameters, and the fingers of which are broken up into and support numerous hairs.

*Cheirothrix parvimanus*, n. sp. (Pl. XCVI. fig. 2).

Dorsal surface of the carapace continuous in the same horizontal line with the pleon. Rostrum slightly elevated at the apex; frontal margin of the orbital lobes produced to a sharp point reaching nearly as far as the rostrum.

Pleon having the somites anteriorly as deep as the carapace and gradually lessening posteriorly.

The ophthalmopoda are short and entirely hidden beneath the carapace.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint of the peduncle subequal with the length of the rostrum, and carries a strong stylocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the first joint; the second and third joints are short, and together subequal with the first, the third supports two flagella, of which the principal one is the shorter and is furnished with a thick mat of membranous cilia, and the other is equal in length to the carapace.

The second pair of antennæ is nearly as long as the animal and supports a scaphocerite that is broad, ovate, and armed with a tooth on the outer margin.

The first pair of gnathopoda has the distal joints reflexed, and the basal carries a long cecyphsis.

The second pair is long and slender, carries a long basecephysis, and is tipped with several small spinules.

The first pereopod on the left side has the propodos long and subcylindrical, the pollex straight, slightly oblique, and tapering, and the dactylos longer than the pollex, and at the extremity strongly curved and pointed. The second pair of pereopoda is short, having the carpos five-articulate, the propodos long and tapering, and at the extremity tipped with a radiating bunch of hairs.

The rest of the animal is like *Alpheus*, but since the first pereopod has been lost from the right side, there is no means of determining whether the pair be symmetrical, as in *Athanas*, or asymmetrical, as in *Alpheus*. I am, therefore, induced to consider it as a link between these two genera.