But since appendages which are more or less peculiar in feature in the adult stage pass through forms of less normal character, I was strongly inclined to believe that Caridina was only a young stage of Atya. The locality of Milne-Edwards' Caridina typus is unknown, and it is not said whether it was found in fresh or salt water. Its association with the genus Atya from the Cape Verde Islands is significant, and its juvenile condition is suggestive of a relationship that can only be determined by a demonstration of the adult form of Caridina, or by more complete knowledge of the development of Atya.

Geographical Distribution.—Our specimen of Caridina typus was taken at San Iago, Cape Verde Islands, associated with Atya sulcatipes and Atya (Atyoida) serrata. It was probably here that Milne-Edwards' typical specimen was obtained. Caridina longirostris is stated by Milne-Edwards to have been found by Roux in the rivière de la Macta, near Oran. Stimpson records Caridina grandirostris, Caridina brevirostris, and Caridina exilirostris from the Island of Loo-Choo; Caridina leucostica from a river near the town of Simoda in Japan; Caridina multidentata and Caridina acuminata from the mountain streams in the island of Bonin, and Caridina serrata from rivulets in the Island of Hong Kong. Caridina nilotica, Roux, is recorded from Mozambique by Hilgendorf.¹

Caridina typus, Milne-Edwards (Pl. CXIX. fig. 3).

Caridina typus, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 363, pl. xxv. bis, figs. 4, 5.

"Rostrum sharp pointed, straight, of moderate proportion, not reaching the extremity of the second joint of the first pair of antennæ, and armed on the under surface with three little teeth. First pair of pereiopoda not so long as the second pair of gnathopoda. Extremity of the chela fringed with numerous hairs.

- "Length about 10 lines.
- " Habitat ?"

Such is the account Milne-Edwards gives of a small animal similar to that obtained by the Challenger from a rivulet in the valley of San Antonio, San Iago, Cape Verde Islands, and which corresponds closely with his description and illustration in every detail, excepting that in our damaged specimen the first pair of pereiopoda is longer than the second pair of gnathopoda. In our specimen the pereion is preserved, including all the appendages, from the mandibles to the posterior pair of pereiopoda, but separated from the carapace and pleon, which were also found in the same bottle.

The mandibles and the other oral appendages, so far as they have been observed, correspond in form with those of Atya, which is found in the same locality.

The second pair of gnathopoda has the terminal joint shorter than the penultimate,

I Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, p. 838, 1878.