

dorsally smooth except the posterior, which is furnished at the posterior margin with a small tooth. The infero-lateral margin of these somites is produced to a sharp tooth, which gradually increases in length posteriorly, the anterior three being directed forwards and the others obliquely backwards; in the median ventral line is a deep, longitudinally compressed, rounded cusp. The sixth somite is about equal in length to the two preceding, and posteriorly terminates on the dorsal surface in a small tooth.

The telson is about as long as the sixth somite, and terminally forked with two small teeth.

The ophthalmopoda are fungiform and subequal in length to the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle three-jointed and about as long as the carapace; the first joint is longer than the second, and is enlarged at the base, which is furnished with a sharp anteriorly directed tooth and encloses the otocyst, and the second a little shorter than the third, which supports a multiarticulate flagellum that is as long as the peduncle, and a small uniarticulate secondary ramus.

The second pair of antennæ is broken off at the extremity of the peduncle; it supports a scaphocerite with parallel margins, and nearly as long as the peduncle of the first pair, and is armed with a long and slender tooth near the distal extremity. The basal joint of the peduncle is also armed with a strong tooth at the outer distal angle.

The first pair of gnathopoda is formed after the type of the adult organ, as is also the second pair.

The pereopoda that are developed have lost their lateral ephyse, and have not attained the form of the minute chelæ, at the extremity of the second and third pairs, which are present in the mature form, while the fourth still exists as a small saccular appendage, and the fifth is very minute and rudimentary.

The pleopoda have attained much of their adult character, but their inner branch has not yet reached its normal proportions.

The posterior pair is long, slender, and slightly curved, and is armed with a strong tooth near the middle of the outer margin of the outer branch, while the inner is narrow, pointed, one-fourth shorter, and fringed with hairs.

Length, 6 mm.

*Habitat*.—The Western Pacific Ocean. (Labelled "Y." (? young) "*Sergestes* V." in Suhl's series.)

This specimen corresponds in general characters with that given on Pl. LXXVI. fig. 2, and it differs only in those temporary features which disappear with age.

It has the rostrum shorter and free from serrature along the margins. It is smooth and does not reach as far as the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ. The tooth or spine that stands above the first pair of antennæ is reduced in