

has acquired specific features, but is not yet maturely developed, since the dactyli of the second and third pairs of pereopoda are shorter than the pollex, as if these minute chelæ were not yet fully developed; a condition that is also apparent in the incipient stage of the two posterior pairs of pereopoda, and in the immature condition of the inner ramus of the pleopoda.

It is highly probable that this species is a more advanced form in the development of that of which *Mastigopus spiniventralis* is but a younger stage.

*Sergestes prehensilis*, Spence Bate (Pl. LXXI.).

*Sergestes prehensilis*, Sp. B., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. viii. p. 193, 1881.

Carapace about one-fourth the length of the animal, slender and smooth, armed in front with a short, sharply-pointed rostrum, directed obliquely upwards. Pleon smooth. Telson half the length of the outer ramus of the rhipidura.

Ophthalmopod (*a*) about twice the length of the rostrum, without a tooth or tubercle on the side. Ophthalmus large, in breadth equal to half the length of the ophthalmopod.

The first pair of antennæ (*b*) has the peduncle three times as long as the ophthalmopod; the first joint is flattened and centrally hollowed, without a prosartema, which is represented by a tuft of hairs, and the stylocerite is short, stout, and terminates in a sharp tooth; the two succeeding joints are nearly as long as the first, cylindrical, and terminate in two flagella, one of which is extremely long, and has a small multiarticulate enlargement at its base supporting slender, flexible cilia; the second is short, slender, and feeble, being a little longer than the terminal joint of the peduncle.

The second pair of antennæ has the scaphocerite nearly as long as the peduncle of the first pair, and has the external tooth in a line with the distal extremity. The phymacerite exists as a small tubercle, directed forwards and upwards, and the ancecerite on the upper surface is curved and pear-shaped.

The mandibles (*d*) have sharp and even psalisiform margins, and carry a long, slender, two-jointed synnhipod; behind them are two long bat-shaped metastomata, which overlie the mandibles, and the margins meet the cheiloglossa in front.

The first pair of siagnopoda (*e*) is three-branched, and resembles that of *Benthesicymus* and *Gennadas*.

The second pair (*f*) is three-branched, and carries a broad mastigobranial plate that projects anteriorly as far forwards as the extremity of the second foliaceous branch.

The third pair (*g*) is three-branched; the first or coxa is short, and carries a long mastigobranial plate; the second is foliaceous, and armed on the inner side with long serrate spines; the third consists of three joints articulating in succession, the basal being armed with two large and several small spines, and carrying on the outer side a long narrow, membranous plate.