

*Observations.*—The specimen from the New Hebrides, which I have selected as belonging to this species, differs from Kröyer's description in having a small tooth or tubercle on the dorsal surface of the third somite of the pleon; in all other respects it corresponds very closely, and is probably a young one, or one not yet fully developed.

*Sergestes longirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXV. fig. 3).

Rostrum long, slender, directed horizontally forwards in a line with the dorsal surface of the carapace, of which it is rather more than one-half the length. Carapace, not including the rostrum, about one-third of the length of the animal.

Pleon having the five anterior somites subequal, the three anterior dorsally smooth, and with the postero-lateral margins round; the succeeding two somites are dorsally armed with a tooth at the posterior margin, and the postero-lateral margin is also produced to a point, of which that of the posterior is the more prominent; the sixth somite is about equal in length to the three preceding somites united, and is dorsally furnished with a tooth at the posterior margin.

The telson is about half the length of the rhipidura, terminates in a forked extremity, and has on each side a small hair or spine.

The ophthalmopoda are long, reaching to the extremity of the second joint of the first pair of antennæ and passing beyond the extremity of the rostrum by the breadth of the ophthalmus, which is broader than the stalk, and gives the organ a clavate appearance.

The first pair of antennæ has the first joint the longest, the second a little shorter than the first, and the third a little shorter than the second. The long flagellum is wanting in our typical specimen, and the secondary branch is very rudimentary.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum also wanting, but the scaphocerite is long and narrow, as long as the ophthalmopod, has the margins parallel, and terminates in a rounded extremity, the outer margin being armed with a long tooth that is situated at some little distance from the extremity, and the inner margin fringed with long ciliated hairs.

The oral appendages have not been examined.

The first pair of gnathopoda is the only appendage belonging to the pereion that is preserved, and it exhibits no character of any specific value.

The pleopoda are moderately long and slender; the first pair being the most so, and the fifth pair the stoutest and most robust. The first pair is simple, the second and three following carry a small secondary ramus that becomes smaller in each succeeding pair, and is almost a rudimentary bud on the fifth pair. The sixth pair, forming the outer plates of the rhipidura, has the outer margin armed with a strong tooth near the middle, beyond which it is fringed with ciliated hairs, which are also present on the inner margin and on both margins of the inner plate.