The second pair of antennæ, which is broken at the extremity of the peduncle, has the basal joint armed on the outer and lower angle with a strong tooth, and carries a scaphocerite that is as long as the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ; it is narrow and has the margins parallel, the outer being armed with a long tooth near the distal extremity, and the inner fringed with long, slender, and distantly planted hairs.

The metastoma has no tooth at the anterior margin, but is produced to a blunt point.

The mandibles carry a strong two-jointed synaphipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda terminates in a long, ovate, spatuliform joint.

The second pair of gnathopoda is not remarkable for its length, and the terminal joint is only in an incipient stage of development.

The first pair of pereiopoda is wanting, being apparently broken off at the coxal joint. The second and third pairs are moderately long and terminate in incipient chelæ. The last two pairs are wanting and appear to be in an early stage of gemmation, and the two somites which support them are not appreciably distinct, and support on each side two small branchial plumes in an incipient stage of development.

The first pair of pleopoda is long, slender, and single-branched; the four succeeding pairs resemble the first, but carry a small secondary branch attached to the anterior angle of the distal extremity of the basal joint, which is more robust in the anterior and foliaceous in the following pairs, each successively increasing in length posteriorly.

The posterior or terminal pair is very long, being twice the length of the telson or quite equal to two-thirds of the length of the pleon. The plates are narrow and slightly curved; the outer is armed with a strong tooth near the middle of the margin, and is fringed with cilia on the inner and distal margins.

Length, 3·5 mm. (0·14 in.).

Habitat.—North Pacific Ocean.

Observations.—This species bears so close a resemblance to *Sergestes brachyorrhos*, Kröyer, that I was at first induced to believe it might be a younger form of that species, an opinion that received support from the form of the rhipidura and scaphocerite. It differs, however, from that species in the length of the telson, the shortness of which in Kröyer's species having probably suggested the specific name. The outer plates of the rhipidura are furnished with a strong tooth on the outer margin, and the narrow form of this appendage and of the scaphocerite is strong evidence of incomplete development. The absence of the fourth and fifth pairs of pereiopoda, or at least their presence only in a stage of incipient budding, is suggestive of this animal being the young of the genus *Acetes*—a genus that I have not had the opportunity of studying with care, as there does not appear to be a specimen of it in the extensive collection of the Challenger. But since Professor Brooks is inclined to believe that up to a certain