

apophysis of the mandible; the rest of the carapace is smooth both at the margin and on the dorsal surface.

Pleon having the anterior five somites subequal; the first and second are dorsally armed with a small tooth, anteriorly to the posterior margin, so also are the third, fourth and fifth somites, but on these each tooth is twice as long, and nearer to the posterior margin. Fifth somite with a small tooth above the infero-posterior angle. Sixth somite as long as the four preceding combined, and armed at the posterior dorsal margin with a slender tooth.

The ophthalmopoda are long and clavigerous.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle rather longer than the ophthalmopoda, and has the first joint long and the two following short, of which the third is shorter than the second, and terminates in one long and robust flagellum (broken), and one short and uniarticulate; the base of the first joint is enlarged, armed with a tooth on the outer margin, and contains an otolith.

The second pair of antennæ has the flagellum broken off at the extremity of the peduncle, which carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, armed on the outer margin with a long tooth (*2c*) that commences at some distance from the extremity and passes beyond it.

The appendages are all in an immature condition, but the second and third pairs of pereopoda exhibit signs of an incipient chelate character. The fourth and fifth pairs are present in a budding condition; the fourth is larger than the fifth.

The pleopoda are long, slender and single-branched, having the bud of the second branch present on the last two pairs only.

Terminal or lateral branch of the rhipidura long and narrow; the outer longer than the telson, and furnished with a tooth near the middle of the outer margin, beyond which it is fringed with long hairs as is also the inner plate.

Length, 4 mm. (0.17 in.).

*Habitat.*—North of New Guinea.

*Observations.*—This specimen was taken associated with the preceding, to which it bears considerable resemblance, but differs from it in several details which I believe to be dependent upon development.

The dorsal teeth on the pleon and that on the lateral margin of the fifth somite probably disappear with growth; the form of the scaphocerite becomes broader and the subapical tooth smaller, the rostrum shorter, and the terminal appendages of the telson probably disappear in the adult animal. But the two last pairs of pereopoda, which are now in a budding condition, probably become developed into rudimentary or imperfect appendages, as seen in *Sergestes*; and the lateral dorsal teeth on the hepatic region of the carapace probably continue as a more or less important feature, and therefore suggest that this specimen when mature is specifically distinct from the preceding.