

The next, which is the youngest known stage (Pl. LXXVIII. fig. 3), is in the Acanthosoma condition, and as such approaches others in its generic value.

The carapace is short, or about half the length of the pleon, exclusive of the telson.

The rostrum is long, slender, and fringed with teeth; the lateral margin of the carapace corresponding with the antero-lateral angle is armed with a tooth of extreme tenuity and fringed with small spines.

Pleon armed with ornate spines or teeth on the lateral margins, and dorsally on the posterior four somites.

Telson (fig. 3z) bifurcate and terminating in two uniarticulate appendages, tipped with one or two small hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are large, broad, and fungiform.

The first pair of antennæ has a three-jointed peduncle, of which the first joint is long and the two succeeding short, supporting two flagella, one short and uniarticulate, the other scarcely half the length of the peduncle and biarticulate. The basal extremity of the first joint is not enlarged to receive an otolith.

Second pair of antennæ carries a flagellum that reaches but little beyond the ophthalmopod, and a scaphocerite that nearly equals it in length, and which is furnished on the outer margin, near the extremity, with a long tooth fringed with marginal teeth (not properly represented in the figure).

There are seven pairs of appendages that represent the gnathopoda and five pairs of pereopoda, of which the last two are feeble and the others tolerably robust.

The pleopoda are all single-branched, and exhibit no signs of an inner ramus, except the posterior pair, which goes to form the rhipidura. The plates of this pair are long, narrow, and reach beyond the extremity of the telson; the outer is armed with a strong tooth one-third distant from the extremity.

Length, 3 mm. (0.12 in.).

Habitat.—North Pacific Ocean.

Observations.—This is a younger form and may develop into either *Sergestes* or *Acetes*, as it possesses no feature that might not become modified in the course of its progressive growth.

Acetes, Milne-Edwards.

Acetes, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xix. p. 350, 1830.

„ „ Hist. Nat. des Crust., t. ii. p. 429.

There is no specimen in the extensive collection of species of this family that I can recognise as belonging to this genus.

Professor Brooks¹ figures a specimen as a young *Acetes*, $\frac{80}{1000}$ th of an inch long

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, pl. x. fig. 85, 1882.