

(2 mm.), and also figures¹ an older specimen, $\frac{1.5}{100}$ th of an inch (4 mm.) long, in which, besides the characteristic absence of the posterior two pairs of pereiopoda, the anterior three pairs, unlike *Sergestes*, resemble those of *Penæus* in all three being chelate.

On Pl. LXVII. of this Report, fig. 4 represents an animal 7 mm. long (described as *Mastigopus spiniventralis*, at page 379), that is almost identical in form with that given by Brooks in his fig. 85 above referred to, excepting that neither pair of pereiopoda possesses any trace of a chelate character. Believing this to be a young *Sergestes* in the *Mastigopus* stage, I have named it so accordingly, assuming, that as in every specimen analytically examined I found the posterior pair of pereiopoda in a budding condition, but more or less developed, that they were present in this also, although it corresponded closely with Milne-Edwards' description of the genus *Acetes* in having the pereiopoda filiform and terminated by a single point (sont filiformes et terminées par un article pointu).² To see it figured with three pairs of chelate appendages similar to *Penæus*, as shown by Professor Brooks in his plates, and confirmed by his description, suggests that the specimens examined were not the young of *Acetes*.

I am aware that Professor Milne-Edwards originally described *Sergestes* as having the pereiopoda filiform and monodactyle, and that we are indebted to Professor Krøyer for first pointing out that two pairs of these appendages terminated in minute chelæ, but Krøyer did not make this character a feature of the genus as has been done in this Report, inasmuch as several of the species that he has described in his Monograph on this genus have the pereiopoda terminating in a monodactyle extremity, a condition which, throughout this Report, I have attributed to the immature stage of *Mastigopus*.

So far as my knowledge goes the genus *Acetes* has never been fully described or noticed at all from independent observation, since it was first published by Professor Milne-Edwards nearly sixty years ago, nor am I aware of any specimens having been observed, excepting those from which Milne-Edwards drew his description, and which are still preserved in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. These type specimens are recorded as inhabiting the Ganges, in which river, or in the sea near its mouth, they must be very abundant, for among the specimens of Crustacea collected by Sir Walter Elliot, S. I., there were several specimens of *Acetes indicus* (Pl. LXXXV. fig. 1), and with them was a note stating that they were taken in 1852 from a large fish "21 feet in length and 25 broad" (*Dicerobates eroogoodoo*); its stomach was filled with myriads of these little Crustaceans, which were carried away in bucketfuls by the fishermen, and thousands were left scattered about the shore.

Milne-Edwards says this genus ought to be placed very near the Schizopoda.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, pl. xi. fig. 90.

² *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, t. xix. p. 350, 1830.