

furnished at the base with a small lobe that carries a series of membranous cilia, and a small rudimentary second flagellum.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 2c) is imperfect ; it carries a scaphocerite that reaches nearly to the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair, and is long, narrow, and tapers very gradually to the distal extremity, which is armed laterally at the apex with a sharp tooth, and is fringed on the inner margin with long ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is short, slender, and feeble ; it is armed on the upper side near the base of the ischium with a small, curved, or hook-like tooth, and furnished at the carpo-propodal articulation with a series of hairs, that, on flexion of the joint, assist in giving a feeble degree of prehensile power. The second pair is very long, being more than two-thirds of the length of the animal. The basal joints are very robust and long, and the terminal two slender, the ultimate being the shorter, and, like the preceding, fringed with hairs.

The first pair of pereopoda is small and feeble, the second and third are slender, fringed with hairs, and terminate in small chelæ. The fourth is small and feeble, and the fifth rudimentary and inefficient.

The pleopoda are robust, but not very short, the fifth pair is the shortest, and of the greatest diameter. The sixth pair forms the lateral plates of the rhipidura ; the outer or longer plate reaches but little beyond the extremity of the telson, and is fringed on the outer as well as on the inner side with a series of ciliated hairs, but does not carry a small tooth.

This species in its general aspect exhibits a close resemblance to *Sergestes atlanticus*, but may readily be distinguished from it by the absence of the tooth on the outer margin of the external plate of the rhipidura, and by the greater length of the telson.

The first pair of gnathopoda in *Sergestes atlanticus* has no armature of any kind, whilst in this species it carries a small tooth near the base on the upper surface, and a brush of prehensile spines at the carpo-propodal articulation. *Sergestes atlanticus* has been found from Greenland in the north to the Equator. *Sergestes edwardsii*, besides having been recorded at Greenland by Krøyer, has been found in the North and South Atlantic as well as in the Pacific Oceans.

*Sergestes rinkii*, Krøyer (Pl. LXXIII. fig. 3).

*Sergestes rinkii*, Krøyer, Monograph. Fremstilling af Kræb. *Sergestes*, pp. 49, 64, Tab. ii. fig. 3, a-g.

“ Rostrum straight and short.

“ Ophthalmopoda very long, reaching to the extremity of the second joint of the first pair of antennæ, but not beyond it, clavate, with the ophthalmus very distinct from the pedicle, its width equalling the third part of the length of the ophthalmopod.

“ First pair of antennæ with the peduncle scarcely shorter than the carapace, exceeding