

rhypidura a feature of importance in his description of species, and thus differs from Milne-Edwards, who has not even taken notice either of its presence or its absence in his typical species, *Sergestes atlanticus*. It appears to me that this tooth varies considerably in position according to the age of the specimen, and although in some species it may be either absent or more or less strongly developed in the adult, yet it certainly appears to travel towards the apex with advancing age, a change produced by the relatively greater growth of the appendage taking place at the base with each successive moult, so that with every exuviation the tooth gets more distant, and consequently appears to be nearer the apex.

North of the Sandwich Islands, in Mid Pacific, a specimen, 20 mm. in length, was taken that approaches very closely to this species, but it is much larger. It agrees closely with the figure given in Pl. LXXIV. fig. 3, but there is a very minute denticle on the rostrum which is not present in the typical specimen.

A specimen taken off Sydney, Wellington, Australia, 12 mm. in length, corresponds in almost every detail with the Atlantic form, so that it is impossible to separate them specifically, although the localities are so distant. In this specimen the little tooth which arms the outer plate of the rhypidura, is present on the right side and absent on the left, which consequently diminishes the interval between this form and *Sergestes oculatus*.

The young of this genus are frequently, if not always, tuberculated and spinous, while the adults are more generally smooth than denticulated, a circumstance that might suggest that *Sergestes ovatoculus* and *Sergestes parvidens* were immature forms of some one species; but when we consider their near approach in relative dimensions, I think I am, in the present state of our knowledge of the genus, justified in considering them as specifically distinct.

*Sergestes corniculum*, Kröyer (Pl. LXXV. fig. 1).

*Sergestes corniculum*, Kröyer, Monograph. Fremstilling af Kræb. *Sergestes*, pp. 36, 62, Tab. iii. fig. 4, a-e.

“ Rostrum projecting forwards, very slender and acute.

“ Ophthalmopoda subequal to or a little shorter than the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, clavate; ophthalmus very distinct from the peduncle, and about one-third or one-fourth of it in length; twice as broad as long, but the breadth not reaching one-half the length of the ophthalmopod.

“ First pair of antennæ with the peduncle about one-fifth shorter than the carapace; the first joint is as long as the second and third combined.

“ The second pair of antennæ with the last joint of the peduncle linear, and about one-third the length of the scaphocerite.