

Length, 6 mm. (0.25 in.).

*Habitat*.—Mid Atlantic, April 1876.

*Observations*.—The specimen has the appearance of being an immature animal, and but for the form of the ophthalmus and the length of the rostrum I should have thought it related to *Sergestes ancyllops*; it is about twice its size, and differs in some other apparently important features.

*Sergestes junceus*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXVI. fig. 1).

Rostrum small and slightly elevated above the dorsal surface of the carapace, which is a little less than half the length of the animal exclusive of the telson.

Pleon with the first three somites subequal and dorsally smooth. The two succeeding subequal in length, and dorsally armed with an elevated tooth just in front of the posterior margin. Sixth somite rather longer than the three preceding combined, posteriorly produced to a small tooth, and with the lateral walls not deeper than those of the preceding somites.

Telson nearly half the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda about one-third the length of the carapace, and reaching a little beyond the distal extremity of the first joint of the first pair of antennæ. The ophthalmus is not very large, and the stalk, which is slender, narrows at first suddenly, and then gradually to the base.

The first pair of antennæ is about half the length of the carapace; the first joint is longer than the other two, and reaches nearly to the extremity of the ophthalmopod; the second is about one-third the length of the first, and the third is shorter than the second, and supports a flagellum, which is broken, and a short rudimentary appendage.

The second pair of antennæ carries a long, narrow scaphocerite, which is armed on the outer margin at a little distance from the extremity with a long and slender tooth; the inner margin is fringed with ciliated hairs.

The oral apparatus is situated anterior to the centre of the carapace.

The first pair of gnathopoda is rather slender, and is only generic in character. The second pair is wanting, but the coxa is larger in diameter than that of the other limbs.

The first pair of pereopoda is long and slender, and devoid of any prehensile apparatus. The second pair is long and slender, and is once and a half as long as the first pair, and terminates in a very minute chela. The third pair is broken off at the basis. The fourth and fifth pairs are merely rudimentary or bud-like.

The pleopoda are long and slender, slightly decreasing in length, and increasing much in diameter posteriorly. The posterior pair, which forms the outer plates of the rhipidura, is long and broad, about as long as the sixth somite of the pleon; the outer margin of