Observations.—Whatever form the ultimate development of this species may assume, I think there can be little doubt that it approximates to that of the preceding species, from which it differs in size and by being more robust comparatively, in having longer eyes, and in the absence of serrature at the base of the posterior angles of the carapace.

Sestertius, n. gen.

Carapace large, one-third the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a small rostrum.

Pleon slender.

Telson long, and terminally cleft.

Ophthalmus broad and short.

First pair of antennæ having a single flagellum.

Second pair furnished with a broad foliaceous scaphocerite that is rigid on the outer margin.

The first pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and terminates in a brush of hairs.

The first pair of pereiopoda is robust and chelate; the second is scarcely so robust as the first, and is also chelate; the third, fourth, and fifth pairs are strong but simple.

The pleopoda are biramose; the terminal pair have the branches subequal and well developed as two foliaceous plates.

Observations.—The remarkable feature of this genus exists in the long and slender gnathopod, which is developed somewhat after the manner of that organ in the Schizopod genus *Nematoscelis* as described by Sars;[1] for this reason I have thought it desirable to classify it with the aberrant forms rather than with the more normal types of this division.

Sestertius duplicidentes, n. sp. (Pl. LXXXV. fig. 5).

Carapace dorsally smooth and anteriorly produced to a sharp-pointed rostrum. The pleon is much narrower than the carapace, and each somite except the first is armed with two teeth, one on each side of the median line.

The telson is nearly as long as the sixth somite and terminally cleft.

The ophthalmopoda are short and thick.

The peduncle of the first pair of antennæ is subequal with the length of the rostrum, as is also the scaphocerite of the second pair.

The first pair of gnathopoda is long, slender, and terminates in a few long hairs.

The first pair of pereiopoda is robust and chelate; the second is similar but not quite so large; and the three succeeding ones are simple.

[1] Zool. Chall. Exp., vol. xiii. part xxxvii. p. 126.