

the stalk, which is not furnished with an ophthalmic tubercle. The first pair of antennæ (fig. 1*b*) has the peduncle about half the dorsal length of the carapace; the first joint is broad, flat, and notched on the outer margin. The second and third are cylindrical, the latter terminating in a long, multiarticulate flagellum, and a short rudimentary one.

The second pair of antennæ (fig. 1*c*) carries a very transparent scaphocerite, reticulated in appearance and not strengthened by a ridge on the outer margin.

The specimen is much dilapidated, the gnathopoda being the only appendages of the pereion that are perfect, and they present nothing of specific value.

The branchiæ consist of seven plumes, which are well developed, and correspond rather with the second pair of gnathopoda and the first two pairs of pereiopoda than with the more posterior appendages. With the exception of the plume which is attached to the small mastigobranchial plate of the first pair of gnathopoda, and which is therefore a podobranchial one, none of the plumes have any connection either with the legs or with their membranous articulations. They are, therefore, pleurobranchial.

Between the somite that supports the first pair of gnathopoda and that which carries the second is a small discoidal plate attached by one extremity; a similar organ exists in the furrow between each pair of somites, as far as the antepenultimate or the one pertaining to the third pair of pereiopoda; two branchial plumes, of a somewhat impoverished character, are attached to the next or penultimate somite. The branchial arrangement is tabulated in the following formula:—

Pleurobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	'1	'1	'1	'1	2	...
Arthrobranchiæ,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mastigobranchiæ,	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
					h	i	k	l	m	n	o

The interstitial foliaceous plate being represented by a comma.

The plumes consist of a central stem supporting lateral branches, on each side of which is a series of small, laterally compressed plates that look like scrolls upon the outer surface of the plume; these diminish posteriorly where the branchiæ are less characteristically developed.

The type specimen was taken off the southern coast of Japan in about 345 fathoms of water, but near a point where it suddenly dips to a thousand.

Sergestes kröyeri, Spence Bate (Pl. LXX. figs. 3, 4).

Sergestes Kröyeri, Sp. B., *loc. cit.*, p. 193.

Rostrum elevated into a short, crest-like tooth. Carapace smooth, having the visceral regions well defined. Pleon laterally compressed. Telson two-thirds the length of the outer ramus of the rhipidura.