

*Sergestes nasidentatus*, n. sp. (Pl. LXXII. fig. 2).

Rostrum produced to a sharp point, and armed on the upper surface with a distinct tooth, a little anterior to the frontal margin. Carapace about one-third of the length of the animal; dorsal surface depressed, with a groove over the gastric region.

Pleon with the dorsal margin smooth; the five anterior somites subequal, lateral margins rounded; sixth somite longer than the two preceding and rather deeper than the fifth, and postero-dorsally produced to a small tooth in a line with the dorsal surface.

Telson about one-half the length of the sixth somite.

Ophthalmopoda long, stout, and clavigerous, about two-thirds the length of the carapace. The ophthalmus is scarcely broader than the stalk, and reaches as far as the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ.

The first pair of antennæ about as long as the carapace; first joint as long as the ophthalmopod, second about one-third the length of the first, third subequal to the second; the primary flagellum is slender, but as it is partially broken off its length cannot be determined. The base is enlarged to a bulb, which has a prominence at the distal extremity.

The second pair of antennæ has the terminal joint of the peduncle cylindrical, and more than half the length of the first joint of the peduncle of the first pair, and supports a scaphocerite that reaches beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopoda, is armed on the outer margin, at a short distance from the apex, with a small tooth, and has the inner margin fringed with long ciliated hairs.

The first pair of gnathopoda is rather slender, but not to an unusual extent.

The second pair is slender and long, but not so long as the third and fourth pairs of pereopoda; the joints are all subequal, and fringed with rather long hairs, more thickly implanted on the flexible or posterior side than on the anterior.

The first pair of pereopoda is not very much shorter than the second pair of gnathopoda, reaching quite as far as the extremity of the penultimate joint of the latter. The joints are subequal; there is a prehensile apparatus (fig. 2, *k*) near the last articulation, consisting of a fasciculus of short, stiff, distally serrate hairs or spines attached to the ultimate, and another bundle of short, stiff, simple hairs, to the penultimate joint; each set is curved towards the other. Beyond these, a little distance from each fasciculus, are two isolated spines or hairs, that are curved towards each other; these all meet when the limb is flexed, and form a tolerably efficient prehensile apparatus, which may be of a secondary sexual character. The second and third pairs are long, slender, and fringed with long and delicate hairs, implanted in opposite pairs, and perpendicular to the axis of the limb; each of those pereopods terminates in a small chela, the fingers of which are tipped with a small brush of hairs. The fourth pair is short, scarcely