

The Challenger specimen was found at San Iago, Cape Verde Islands, and the type in the British Museum, being that from which Mr. Newport's description was taken, was obtained at San Nicolao, in the same group.

Atya serrata, n. sp. (Pl. CXIX. fig. 2).

Carapace less than one-third the length of the animal, anteriorly produced to a rostrum that is about one-third the length of the carapace, slightly elevated to a central carina on the upper surface, and produced on the under side to a ridge, the anterior margin of which is serrate with three small teeth.

The rest of the animal so closely corresponds with the specimens of *Atya* (*Atyoida*) *bisulcata*, Randall, from Honolulu, that it is difficult to distinguish them by any other feature.

Length, entire,	37 mm. (1.4 in.).
„ of carapace,	10 „
„ of rostrum,	3 „
„ of pleon,	27 „
„ of first three somites of pleon,	4 „
„ of fourth somite of pleon,	3.5 „
„ of fifth somite of pleon,	3 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	4 „
„ of telson,	5.5 „
„ of peduncle of first antenna,	5.5 „
„ of scaphocerite,	5.5 „
„ of first pereopod,	8 „
„ of second pereopod,	9 „
„ of third pereopod,	13 „
„ of fourth pereopod,	13 „

Habitat.—Valley of San Antonio, San Iago, Cape Verde Islands; from a fresh-water stream.

This species, when placed side by side with the Honolulu specimens that I consider to belong to *Atya bisulcata* (Randall), exhibits only slight and unimportant differences.

The largest specimen from the Cape Verde Islands is nearly one-fourth longer than the largest from Honolulu. The rostrum of the Cape Verde specimens is a little longer in proportion than in those from Honolulu, it being three-tenths the length of the carapace as compared with two-tenths in the Honolulu specimens. In *Atya bisulcata* the dorsal median line of the rostrum is elevated as it is in *Atya serrata*, but the corresponding median line on the under surface is smooth and receding, whereas in *Atya serrata* it is deeper, laterally compressed, and furnished with three or four small, sharply defined teeth; this is the most distinguishing feature, and the one from which the species takes its name.