

*Habitat*.—Station 137, October 23, 1873; lat. 35° 59' S., long. 1° 34' E.; depth, 2550 fathoms; bottom, red clay; bottom temperature, 34°·5. One female (?). Dredged.

Station 300, December 17, 1875; lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 18' W.; west of Valparaiso; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·5. Female (?). Trawled.

The specimen unfortunately is very imperfect, but the form of the rostrum is not unlike that of *Sergestes spiniventralis* (Pl. LXVII. fig. 5). It consists of a short fine point projecting horizontally for about one-fourth the length of the ophthalmopod, and is dorsally furnished on the crest with a small tooth. The carapace generally is soft and flexible, particularly on the lateral walls.

The pereion has the pleural walls of each somite longitudinally divided as in *Sergestes prehensilis*.

The pleon is dorsally smooth, the first three somites are subequal in length, while the fourth is rather shorter than the third, and the sixth is subequal in length to the fourth and fifth together, and is laterally compressed and deeper than the preceding somites; on the dorsal surface it is armed posteriorly with a small projecting tooth.

The telson is about one-half the length of the sixth somite, laterally depressed near the base and tapers to the extremity, which terminates in three points, the middle being the longest.

All the appendages are lost or broken off short, excepting the pleopoda and the ophthalmopoda which are about one-fourth the length of the carapace, and have the ophthalmus not of larger diameter than the stalk.

The antennæ are broken off just beyond the extremity of the ophthalmopoda.

The mandibles carry a slender biarticulate synnhipod that reaches to the extremity of the ophthalmopoda, and has the inferior margins fringed with long hairs; the margin of the psalidoma is smooth. The metastomata are well developed and of a bat-shaped form, and the succeeding oral appendages correspond with those of *Sergestes prehensilis*.

The gnathopoda and pereiopoda are all lost, being broken off short at the coxal joint.

The pleopoda are perfect, the first pair being single-branched as in females, and the others biramose. The posterior pair, which forms the lateral rami of the rhipidura, is broken off at half its length, so that the form cannot be determined.

*Observations*.—The species of this genus mostly live within a hundred fathoms of the surface, but there is every reason to believe that this one resides near the bottom, it having been taken in the same haul together with the rhipidura of a specimen of *Gnathophausia ingens* and one of *Gennadas intermedius*.

The branchiæ, as well as could be observed, consist of a series of nearly circular discs attached to a common stalk, somewhat like those figured on Pl. LXV. fig. 3.