

pair of antennæ, ovate, and furnished at the middle of the outer margin with a minute denticle. The telson is straight and longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura. The appendages are generic in character. The carapace has eight longitudinal carina, of which the two dorsal on each side of the median line are denticulated in their entire length, the other two are smooth except for two hepatic teeth on each side close behind the antennal angle. The first somite of the pleon is furnished with three vertically directed tooth-like cusps, the centre one of which is repeated on the anterior and posterior division of each succeeding somite so as to form an interrupted carina that increases in character by losing its denticulation until it reaches the posterior division of the fifth somite, where it is flanked by two obliquely directed ridges, after which it is continued to the posterior extremity of the pleon, where it is produced to a strong pointed cusp. Each somite after the first has the lateral coxal plates deep and armed with two strong teeth, excepting the last, which has only one.

This species was taken in the southern Indian Ocean, halfway between the Cape and Kerguelen Island.

*Glyphocrangon regalis*, n. sp. (Pl. XCIII. fig. 3, 4).

Carapace one-half the length of the pleon, produced anteriorly to a strong, pointed rostrum about one-half the length of the carapace, having the apex suddenly curved upwards, furnished with a delicate elevated thread-like line down the middle, traceable as far as the gastric region; it is armed on each side with a strong tooth corresponding with the anterior extremity of the ophthalmopod, with a second anterior to the frontal region, and a third smaller, posteriorly on the same elevated ridge. Frontal margin broad, armed with two large spine-like teeth, one corresponding with the external canthus of the orbit, the other with the fronto-lateral angle of the carapace, posterior to which, on the hepatic region, is a large laterally compressed tooth. The dorsal surface of the carapace is longitudinally traversed on each side of the median line by four strong ridges. The two dorsal are broken up into long flat tubercles, the two lateral are both smooth and even, and without a tooth-like projection on the anterior extremity; posterior to the cervical fossa, between the several ridges, there are coarse granulations arranged in longitudinal rows.

The pleon has a row of teeth forming an interrupted carina that traverses the median line, commencing on the first somite and terminating in a small tooth on the anterior surface of the telson.

The lateral margins of the coxal plates are armed with two large teeth except the first, which has a small point hidden beneath the succeeding somite, and the sixth, which has only one large tooth directed posteriorly.

Third and fourth pairs of pereopoda terminating in a cylindrical pointed dactylos,