

The pleon has the surface much more tuberculated than the carapace, and more so than the lithographic artist has shown in the plate. The telson is long and well developed, being quite half the length of the pleon.

Glyphocrangon acuminata, n. sp. (Pl. XCIV. figs. 2, 3).

Rostrum nearly as long as the carapace; median carina on the anterior extremity elevated above the lateral margins, extending nearly to the frontal region, and armed on each side with two strong teeth. Carapace smooth, excepting the dorsal carinæ, which are slightly tuberculated. Frontal margin armed on each side with two large teeth, and the hepatic region bearing one small tooth.

Pleon having the teeth on the dorsal median line reduced to very slight elevations, most conspicuous on the posterior somites.

Telson slightly longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura.

	Largest male.	Female.
Length, entire,	52 mm. (2 in.).	59 mm. (2.3 in.).
„ of carapace,	16 „	16 „
„ of rostrum,	14 „	14 „
Breadth of carapace,	10 „	11 „
Length of pleon,	36 „	43 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	5 „	6 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	5 „	6.5 „
„ of telson,	11 „	13 „
„ of scaphocerite,	6.5 „	8 „
„ of first pereopod,	12 „	16 „
„ of second pereopod,	22 „	20 „
„ of fifth pereopod,	23 „	23 „

Habitat.—Station 175, August 12, 1874; lat. 19° 2' S., long. 177° 10' E.; near the Fiji Islands; depth, 1350 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°. Twenty-two specimens; six males, five well-developed females bearing ova, and eleven others, either small males or immature females. Trawled.

This species corresponds with *Glyphocrangon nobilis*, A. Milne-Edwards, which was taken at a depth of 1131 fathoms off the Island of Dominica in the West Indies. They correspond in the form and length of the rostrum, in the length and upward curve of the telson, particularly in the male, but in *Glyphocrangon nobilis* the surface of the carapace and pleon is covered with a number of "rugose prominences," whereas in the specimens from Fiji the whole of the surface of the carapace is smooth, excepting the dorsal carinæ, which are slightly tuberculated, as well as the outer or second carina, and the general surface of the gastric region, there being a small but