

are near the apex, while the third stands alone near the centre of the rostrum, and none of them correspond with any on the upper margin, but stand nearly equidistant between them. It was taken associated with four specimens of *Acanthephyra brachytelsonis*.

Acanthephyra armata, A. Milne-Edwards (Pl. CXXV. fig. 2).

Acanthephyra armata, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. xi. p. 12, 1881.

Carapace armed on the frontal crest with five small teeth, closely packed together. Rostrum elevated anteriorly, smooth on the upper surface, and armed on the lower with one large tooth that gives a forked appearance to the rostrum.

Four posterior somites of the pleon dorsally carinated and posteriorly armed with four subequal teeth.

Telson subequal in length with the sixth somite of the pleon.

Length, entire (male),	.	.	.	.	.	88 mm. (3·4 in.).
„ of carapace,	.	.	.	.	.	25 „
„ of rostrum,	.	.	.	.	.	25 „
„ of pleon, ..	.	.	.	.	.	63 „
„ of third somite of pleon, including tooth (3 mm.),	.	.	.	.	.	15 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	.	.	.	.	.	11 „
„ telson,	.	.	.	.	.	15 „

Habitat.—Station 194, September 29, 1874; lat. 4° 34' 0" S., long. 129° 57' 30" E.; off Banda Island; depth, 200 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud. One specimen, male. Dredged.

The carapace is smooth, dorsally carinated, and anteriorly produced to a rostrum as long as the carapace, strengthened at the base by a ridge on each side, and armed on the upper surface with a crest of five small teeth placed closely together over the frontal region, whence it is smooth to the apex; the lower surface is armed with a large solitary tooth rather more than half-way between the base and the apex, and beyond this tooth the rostrum curves upwards. On each side above the branchial region is a small longitudinal elevation, that dies out anteriorly above the hepatic region and posteriorly before it reaches the posterior margin, which lies under the lateral walls of the first somite of the pleon.

The pleon is laterally compressed and dorsally carinated, except the first somite, which is smooth, and has the anterior margin of the coxal plate overlapping the posterior margin of the carapace and widely excavated. The second somite is dorsally carinated, but not produced to a tooth; the third somite is dorsally carinated, the carina commencing abruptly with the posterior division and being produced posteriorly to a strong laterally compressed tooth; the fourth somite is dorsally carinated, the