

carina, commencing with the anterior margin of the somite, being continued posteriorly to a tooth that is smaller than the preceding. The fifth and sixth somites resemble the fourth, except that the posterior teeth are successively smaller.

The telson is slightly carinated anteriorly, flattened posteriorly, and terminates in four small spines; it is laterally depressed and furnished with three or four almost rudimentary spinules.

The first pair of antennæ is subequal in length with the rostrum, and the upper flagellum carries on the under surface a thick mat of membranous cilia.

The second pair is slender and almost equal in length to the animal.

All the other parts appear to possess only generic characters.

*Observations.*—After having had the opportunity of examining the specimens in the possession of Professor Alphonse Milne-Edwards, I felt convinced that those procured by Professor Agassiz, off St. Lucia, in the West Indies, at a depth of 422 fathoms, were specifically the same as that taken by the Challenger in the Polynesian Archipelago at 200 fathoms; although the localities are distant, the variations between them are few and unimportant.

The type has the rostrum subequal in length with the carapace and gradually curves upwards from the base, the solitary tooth upon the lower margin being nearly on a level with the distal extremity of the scaphocerite.

The Challenger specimen has the rostrum rather shorter than the carapace, slightly curving upwards from the horizontal until the solitary tooth is reached, whence the direction is upwards and forwards, the apex being somewhat depressed. The five small teeth on the dorsal crest increase gradually in size from the posterior to the anterior, forming part of a carina, which commences on the cardiac region.

*Acanthephyra acanthitelsonis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXV. fig. 3).

Carapace smooth, dorsum slightly elevated posteriorly. Rostrum slender, horizontal, armed on the upper surface with seven or eight small teeth and with four or five on the lower, and a small fasciculus of ciliated hairs at the base.

Pleon smooth, laterally compressed, and dorsally carinated in all except the first somite, which is smooth and posteriorly notched in the median line, as is also the second, whereas the third and succeeding somites are posteriorly produced to a small overlapping tooth, of which that on the third somite is the largest.

Telson longer than the outer plates of the rhipidura, slender, armed with about forty strong articulating spines, twenty on each side, and terminating in two smaller ones at the extremity.

The first pair of antennæ is about two-thirds the length of the animal.