

*Acanthosoma tynitelsonis*<sup>1</sup> (Pl. LXIV. fig. 2).

The specimen represented in this figure corresponds in development with that shown in fig. 1 on the same plate. It is probably a slightly older moult of a different but closely allied species.

The carapace appears to be scarcely half the length of the animal. The rostrum is not quite half the length of the carapace, and is generally free from ornamentation, except for a few points near the apical extremity. The spinous processes are also nearly free from ornamentation, and the smaller dorsal teeth are quite smooth. The lateral processes in a line with the mandibles are strongly serrate, those posterior are smaller and but slightly serrate, and the dorsal one on the posterior median line is slender and almost free from teeth.

The pleon has the five anterior somites subequal, and dorsally armed with long slightly spinous teeth, of which that on the third somite is the longest; the sixth somite is twice as long as the preceding, and dorsally armed at the posterior margin with a short smooth tooth.

The telson is short, or less than a third of the length of the outer plate of the rhipidura, and terminates in a wide short fork.

The ophthalmopoda are about two-thirds the length of the rostrum, and have the eye considerably broader than the stalk.

The first pair of antennæ is longer than the rostrum, and terminates in two short uniarticulate rami.

The second pair of antennæ has the inner branch multiarticulate, and the outer, which represents the scaphocerite, nearly three-fourths the length of the inner, scarcely broader, and armed on the outer margin with a tooth that is a considerable distance from the extremity, which, as well as the inner margin, is fringed with hairs that are rather short.

The oral appendages, as well as those of the pereion, are present, but, especially the latter, in an incipient condition.

The pleopoda are all developed, and the posterior pair which belongs to the rhipidura is biramose; they are all feeble organs except the posterior pair, which is long, narrow, and, like that of the preceding species, armed with a tooth about one-third distant from the base, the margin beyond being fringed with hairs.

Length, 4 mm. (0.16 in.).

*Habitat.*—The Western Pacific Ocean.

This specimen is nearly of the same size as the preceding one, but it differs in development in several points. The pleopoda are not yet visible in fig. 1, whereas in this

<sup>1</sup> τυνός, small.