The pleopoda are all in an equally advanced condition. The first pair is branched and small. The second and the three following, which are biramose in the adult, have the branches at this stage in a state of gemmation and are scarcely longer than broad. The sixth or posterior pair, which in the adult assists to form the large rhipidura, is further developed than the preceding pleopoda; the two branches are unequal, the outer being much the larger. The terminal somite or telson is broad at the extremity, delicately thin and membranous, and the posterior margin is sparingly fringed with cilia.

Glyphocrangon podager, n. sp. (Pl. XCIII. fig. 2).

Like *Glyphocrangon granulosis*, but having the posterior pair of pereiopoda terminating in a thick cylindrical dactylos that abruptly terminates in two small points.

Length, entire,		63 mm. (2·4 in.).
,, of carapace,		19 ,,
,, of rostrum,		13 ,,
Width of carapace,		13 ,,
Length of pleon,		44 ,,
,, of third somite of pleon,		6 ,,
,, of sixth somite of pleon,		6 ,,
,, of telson,		14 ,,
,, of scaphocerite,		9 ,,
,, of first pereiopod,		15 ,,
,, of second pereiopod	coxa to carpos, 11 mm. carpos to dactylos, 10 ,,	21 ,,
,, of fifth pereiopod,		20 ,,

Habitat.—Station 146, December 29, 1873; lat. 46° 46′ S., long. 45° 31′ E.; near Marion Island; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 35°·6. One specimen; female. Trawled.

This species very closely approximates to *Glyphocrangon granulosis*, and I should most probably have considered it as belonging to that species but for the peculiar form of the dactylos of the last pair of pereiopoda (fig. 2*o*), which is cylindrical until near the apex, when it suddenly narrows to a blunt end and terminates in two small points.

It further differs in being less tuberculated, more especially between the carinæ on the carapace, where the tuberculations are not prominent, but rather more so than is represented on the plate. The rostrum of the carapace is longer than the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, while in *Glyphograngon granulosis* it does not reach so far, and it has the lateral margins less tapering than in the latter species, until they suddenly approach each other near the extremity. The ophthalmopoda are also smaller in proportion than in that species; the scaphocerite is as long as the peduncle of the first