

the former of which has only a point and the latter has also one which is directed outwards and backwards.

The telson is long and very rigid and has a distinctly controllable movement. It is connected with the sixth somite by a peculiar articulation, a small laterally projecting process of the telson being enclosed in a deeply embayed hollow in the posterior margin of the sixth somite; this kind of articulation also exists in the two preceding somites. The movement of these as well as that of the telson is such that by a very slight contraction of the muscles they can be held in a rigid position, and this is undoubtedly voluntary. The power which these animals have of suddenly and rapidly darting backwards makes this sword-like telson a very formidable weapon. Our specimen corresponds in many points with *Glyphocrangon spinicauda*, which Professor A. Milne-Edwards has described as having been taken near the island of St. Kitts at a depth of about 250 fathoms. It may readily be distinguished by the absence of a second tooth on the hepatic region, as also by the absence of a tooth on the branchial region at the anterior extremity of the upper lateral carina, which terminates posteriorly to the cervical fossa.

The female specimen taken at Station 173 varies slightly from the type, but I consider it to belong to this species. It corresponds in all points, excepting that the details are not so well defined, the tuberculation is less conspicuous, the teeth not so strong, and the extremities of the rostrum and of the telson not so decidedly curved; in length it is a little shorter, and there is a minute tooth about one-third the length of the scaphocerite from the base, which is not so conspicuous in the typical specimens.

At Station 171 there was brought up a very broken fragment of a carapace, which, from the stoutness of the outer flagellum of the first pair of antennæ, I take to be that of a male specimen of this species. It is much smaller than the type specimen—judging by the size of the carapace it could scarcely be 50 mm. in length—and it differs from the latter, which is a female, in having the teeth on the frontal margin smaller in proportion to that on the hepatic region.

*Glyphocrangon hastacauda*, n. sp. (Pl. XCIII. fig. 5).

Carapace slightly tomentose; smooth between the carinæ; all the carinæ smooth except the two dorsal ones, which are imperfectly dentate. Orbital tooth large, flat, long and sharp pointed; tooth on the fronto-lateral angle not so long as the orbital. Hepatic tooth small. The two lateral carinæ on each side terminate anteriorly in a minute denticle just behind the cervical fossa.

Rostrum nearly as long as the carapace, armed with two teeth on each side.

Pleon furnished with an interrupted carinæ in the median line.

Ophthalmopoda orbicular.