

depth, 1875 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}3$. One specimen, female. Trawled. Length, 74 mm.

Station 331, March 9, 1876; lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$ S., long. $30^{\circ} 20'$ W.; South Atlantic, between Buenos Ayres and Tristan da Cunha; depth, 1715 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $35^{\circ}4$. One specimen; female, bearing ova. Trawled. Length, 87 mm.

This species bears a close resemblance to *Glyphocrangon granulosis*, but the rostrum is comparatively longer, reaching quite to the extremity of the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ; it is armed on each side with three teeth, of which the anterior is long, slender, and situated considerably in advance of the eyes, the second is on a line with the orbital margin, and the third is situated close behind the second; still further back, on the ridge continuous with the lateral margin of the rostrum, is another large tooth. Running along the centre of the rostrum is a minutely elevated thread-like line, as in most species of this genus; in this species it becomes more conspicuous on the frontal region, and gradually passes into a row of small tubercles on the anterior portion of the gastric region, where it gradually fades away. The several carinæ on the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the carapace are more or less tuberculated, and assume a denticulated appearance on the former. The intercarinal surface as well as the hepatic and branchial regions are thickly covered with coarse granulations.

The pleon corresponds nearly with that of *Glyphocrangon granulosis*, but has certain details more decidedly pronounced. The teeth at the extremity of the lateral coxal plates are rather longer, and the boss or large protuberance that corresponds externally with the articulation of the pleopoda on the inner surface is armed with a strong tooth.

The telson is longer than the lateral plates of the rhipidura, is dorsally deeply channelled, and has the lateral margins smooth. The appendages have no specific distinctive character, excepting that the ophthalmopoda are rather smaller, and the dactylos of the posterior pair of pereopoda (fig. 40) is broad, flat, and bifid or cleft at the extremity. Of the two specimens taken at Station 300 one is about twice the size of the other. The larger is that from which the description and figure were taken, whereas the smaller, though corresponding with it in every essential detail, differs somewhat in the degree of the development of several parts, more particularly in the absence of a tooth on the bosses attached to the outer surface of the coxal plates of the pleon.

In the middle of the South Atlantic, at Station 331, another specimen was trawled which was nearly 87 mm. long, and has no teeth on the bosses of the coxal plates of the pleon. Another specimen about the same length was trawled at Station 237, in which teeth on the lateral bosses of the pleon are present. This animal is well developed, and is a female laden with about thirty large ova.