In these several specimens from very distant localities, the presence of an extra tooth on the lateral margin of the rostrum, and the cleft condition of the dactylos of the posterior pair of pereiopoda are constant, and the sharp spine-like tooth attached to the boss on the coxal plates of the pleon is present in the best-developed forms, but that its presence is not a specific feature may be inferred from the circumstance that in one specimen it is found to exist on one side and not on the other, the absence in some instances being probably due to friction.

The type of this species was brought up by the trawl in the same locality in the South Atlantic (Station 133) at which *Willemœsia leptodactyla* was obtained, and it is worthy of remark that while in this last-named genus the organs of vision are reduced to a rudimentary condition, those of *Glyphocrangon* are unusually large.

Nika, Risso.

Nika, Risso, Crust. de Nice, p. 84, 1816.
,, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., t. ii. p. 363.
,, Bell, Brit. Crust., p. 273.
,, Dana, U. S. Expl. Exped., Crust., p. 533.
Processa, Leach, Malacos. Pod. Brit., pl. i.

Carapace smooth, about one-third of the length of the animal; anteriorly produced to a short smooth rostrum, horizontal with the dorsal surface and not laterally compressed. Outer canthus of the orbit defined by a small projection of the margin, beyond which is an antennal tooth, between the two antennæ, whence the margin is smooth to the fronto-lateral angle, which is defined by an imperfect point.

The pleon is smooth and the somites subequal in length, the first being divided, the anterior portion passing under the carapace.

Telson long, slender and tapering.

Ophthalmopoda short, uniarticulate. Ophthalmus subreniform; having no ocellus.

First pair of antennæ having a rounded concave stylocerite at the base, and terminating in two unequal flagella.

The second pair of antennæ is subequal in length with the animal, and carries a long scaphocerite, squamose on the inner side, strengthened and toothed on the outer.

Mandibles without either a psalistoma or synaphipod.

The first pair of siagnopoda has three branches, one of which is membranous and rudimentary, the other two short and tipped with hairs.

The second pair has a rudimentary central or primary branch and a large squamose plate of extreme tenuity projecting anteriorly and posteriorly.

The third pair is squamose, having a rudimentary central branch and two squamose plates; the inner is narrow and fringed with strong hairs, the outer broad, rounded