

Acanthephyra, A. Milne-Edwards.

- Acanthephyra*, A. Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, tom. xi. p. 12, 1881.
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Body laterally compressed and dorsally arcuate from crest to telson. Carapace smooth, compressed anteriorly to a greater or less carina, and produced to a long and slender rostrum that is furnished with a larger or smaller number of teeth on the upper and lower margins; frontal margin depressed and excavated to form an orbit, the outer canthus being defined by a rounded angle, external to which stands the first antennal tooth, then a second excavation is formed to receive the second pair of antennæ, at the lower angle of which the second antennal tooth projects, and beyond this the frontal margin of the carapace recedes obliquely backwards and inwards for a short distance, and is then continued still more abruptly inwards as the lateral margin, making a distinct angle with the branchial walls of the carapace, recedes from the frontal to the posterior margin.

The first somite of the pleon is as deep as the carapace, the posterior surface of which it laterally overlaps. The second and following somites are carinated, the four posterior being generally produced posteriorly in the form of laterally compressed teeth, which, when the animal is fully extended, lie against the dorsal surface and form a cultriform carina.

The telson is long, slender, and tapering.

The ophthalmopoda are short, oblong, and carry a small and imperfect ocellus.

The first pair of antennæ has the peduncle short; the first joint is excavate on the upper surface and carries a stout stylocerite; the second and third joints are cylindrical, and terminate in two long flagella.

The second pair of antennæ is long and slender, and carries a long and sharp-pointed scaphocerite, that articulates between two strong teeth.

The mandibles are deeply placed within the oral cavity; they have the psalistoma strongly serrate, concave, and continuous with the molar process, and carry a two-jointed synaphipod.

The first pair of gnathopoda is subpediform, seven-jointed, and has the distal joints enlarged and reflexed; the basis carries a long ephysis, and the coxa supports a short mastigobranchial plate, to which is attached a small podobranchial plume and another is attached to the membranous articulation.

The second pair of gnathopoda is long, straight, pediform, and five-jointed; the three terminal joints are long, the distal one ends in a sharp styliform point; the basis is