

of 345 and 775 fathoms, and in the Sea of Banda, associated with *Acantheephyra rouxii*, at 200 fathoms, where also *Acantheephyra armata* was captured. This latter species is also reported by A. Milne-Edwards from Mexico at 422 fathoms, and he has also described two other species from the Gulf of Mexico under the names of *Acantheephyra debilis* and *Acantheephyra ensis*, off the Bahama and Barbados Islands, at the respective depths of 500 and 237 fathoms.

Acantheephyra brevirostris was taken in the North Atlantic, in 1500 fathoms of water, and *Acantheephyra longidens* was found off the north-western extremity of Celebes at a depth of 2150 fathoms, and at the very middle of the South Pacific Ocean at 2375 fathoms. *Acantheephyra media* was taken off Tablas Island, among the Philippines, at a depth of 700 fathoms. *Acantheephyra kingsleyi* was taken in Mid Atlantic at 2500 fathoms, just under the equator, and not far from the Stations where *Acantheephyra acanthitelsonis* was found. *Acantheephyra carinata* and *Acantheephyra approxima* were taken in narrow channels between the islands and the continent of South America on the western coast of Patagonia, at a depth of 400 fathoms. At all these localities the bottom was of a soft mud or Globigerina ooze, except in one instance off the Kermadec Islands, and once in the Atlantic, at Station 87, where the bottom was rocky.

The geographical range of this genus is almost cosmopolitan, but does not include the Arctic regions. Specimens have been found in the West Indies, among the islands of the Australian Archipelago, as far north as Japan, as far south as Kerguelen Island, and in the middle of the Pacific and Atlantic they have been taken at depths ranging from 200 to 2500 fathoms.

Observations.—A form closely allied to this genus was first described by Risso, under the name of *Pandalus pelagicus*, from a specimen taken in the Mediterranean. This name was afterwards changed by Roux, who more correctly demonstrated its true position in natural classification, to *Ephyra*, and this was retained by Professor Milne-Edwards.¹ More recently Professor Kingsley² pointed out that the name given by Roux had been previously adopted for another genus, and proposed the name of *Miersia* for Risso's species. But, judging from the description of Risso as quoted by Milne-Edwards, *Ephyra pelagica* "is ornamented on the sides by a curved suture with four spines and a channelled rostrum, armed with five teeth above and two and a fringe of cilia below."

Kingsley, moreover, places *Miersia* as the type of his Eryphinae, making it a subfamily of Atyidæ, which, he says, "have the mandibles stout, non-palpigerous, with the crown broad, dilated, and slightly divided," neither of which characters correspond with those in the several species described under the name *Acantheephyra* of A. Milne-Edwards.

Acantheephyra of A. Milne-Edwards is not ornamented with a curved suture, unless one or two irregular depressions, as seen in *Acantheephyra armata*, but not universally

¹ Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 422.

² Loc. cit.