

First pair of antennæ having the first joint deeply excavate, and the outer flagellum very robust.

Second pair of antennæ having a long and pointed scaphocerite and a long slender flagellum.

None of the other appendages afford any character of specific value.

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| Length, entire, | 38 mm. (1.5 in.). |
| „ of carapace, | 10 „ |
| „ of rostrum (broken), | 8 „ |
| „ of pleon, | 28 „ |
| „ of third somite of pleon, | 5 „ |
| „ of sixth somite of pleon, | 7 „ |
| „ of telson, | 8 „ |

Habitat.—Station 354, May 6, 1876; lat. 32° 41' N., long. 36° 6' W.; south-west of the Azores; depth, 1675 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 37°·8. One specimen; male. Type.

Station 40, April 28, 1873; lat. 34° 51' N., long. 68° 30' W.; north-west of Bermuda; depth, 2675 fathoms; bottom, blue mud. One specimen. Dredged.

Station 87, July 21, 1873; lat. 25° 49' N., long. 20° 12' W.; off the Canary Islands; depth, 1675 fathoms; bottom, rock. One specimen. Dredged.

The label attached to one of the specimens says “deep haul, 6th May, 1876, Atlantic,” and since the date corresponds with that of Station 354, there can be no doubt it was there obtained. The specimen is beautifully preserved both in form and colour, the latter being of a rich crimson-lake, which suffuses every part of the animal. The hairs which fringe the legs are long, delicate, and generally planted perpendicularly to the surface. There can be no doubt, I think, that it is the same species as that described by Mr. Sidney Smith as *Miersia agassizii*. When Kingsley changed the name of Roux's genus *Ephyra* into *Miersia*, he pronounced it to be a genus in which the mandible had neither synaphipod nor psalistoma, but since this species has both, it cannot belong to Kingsley's genus, *Miersia*, and undoubtedly belongs to A. Milne-Edwards' genus, *Acanthephyra*.

It is singular that every specimen that Mr. Sidney Smith obtained had the rostrum broken off; and this is also the case with our typical specimen, and is suggestive of its being very long and proportionally weak.

The only distinction between his species and the *Acanthephyra purpurea* of A. Milne-Edwards appears to exist in the armature of the rostrum, which Sidney Smith states has seven teeth on the upper surface, and four on the lower; but since in every specimen that came under his observation the rostrum was broken, I cannot see how he was able to determine either its length or the number of teeth on its surface. The ophthalmopoda are short, and the ophthalmus is not large. The antennæ and other appendages do not offer any feature of sufficient variation to denote specific distinction.