

Acantheephyra sica, n. sp. (Pl. CXXV. fig. 1).

Dorsal surface of the pleon slightly arched, the four posterior somites terminating in small dorsal teeth, of which the anterior is occasionally slightly the largest.

Carapace smooth, slightly carinated dorsally, and produced anteriorly to a rostrum that is equal in length to the carapace, and armed on the upper surface with nine or ten widely separated small teeth, the posterior being closer to one another than the others, and with five on the lower corresponding with the anterior five on the dorsal surface.

Ophthalmopoda pear-shaped and not very large.

First pair of antennæ having the first joint deeply excavated for the reception of the ophthalmopoda, and having a thick stylocerite that is sharply pointed, and about as long as the ophthalmopod; the two following joints are short, cylindrical, and carry two flagella that are a little longer than the rostrum.

Second pair carrying a slender flagellum that is as long as the animal, and a rigid scaphocerite that gradually narrows to the extremity, where it terminates in a sharp point; at its base, standing on the margin of the second joint, are two short but strong and sharp teeth, one above the scaphocerite, and the other below it.

Mandible broad, and having the teeth on the incisive margin regularly serrate, the central one being the most prominent. The molar process is triangulate, and the synhipod has the terminal joint short, broad, and tipped with hairs.

There is nothing very remarkable in the form of the gnathopoda or pereopoda besides their generic features.

Posterior pair of pleopoda having the branches narrow, pointed, and scarcely as long as the telson; outer branch longer than the inner, and having a well-defined broad ridge, the outer side terminating in a small tooth corresponding with the diæresis.

Telson long and narrow, longitudinally channelled on the dorsal surface, and armed at the lateral margins with nine or ten short articulating spines.

	Female.	Male.
Length, entire,	85 mm. (3·4 in.).	63 mm. (2·5 in.).
„ of carapace,	21 „	16 „
„ of rostrum,	21 „	17 „
„ of pleon,	64 „	47 „
„ of third somite of pleon,	12 „	8 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	14 „	10 „
„ of telson,	18 „	12 „

Habitat.—Station 168, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; off New Zealand; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°·2. Four specimens; one male, three females. Trawled.

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.