

The second pair has the scaphocerite a little longer than the rostrum, longitudinally grooved, tapering, and abruptly terminating in a sharp point.

Length, entire, . . . . .	103 mm. (4 in.)
„ of carapace, . . . . .	25 „
„ of rostrum, . . . . .	15 „
„ of pleon, . . . . .	78 „
„ of third somite of pleon, including tooth (2.5 mm.),	14.5 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon, . . . . .	13 „
„ of telson, . . . . .	24 „

*Habitat*.—Station 106, August 25, 1873; lat. 1° 47' N., long. 24° 26' W.; Atlantic, south-west of Sierra Leone; depth, 1850 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°·6. One specimen; male. Trawled.

Station 107, August 26, 1873; lat. 1° 22' N., long. 26° 36' W.; Atlantic, south-west of Sierra Leone; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 37°·9. One specimen; male. Trawled.

Length 96 mm.

This species bears some resemblance to *Acanthephyra purpurea*, but it may readily be distinguished from it by the shortness of the rostrum and the less important dental armature on the back of the pleon, and on closer inspection by the more abundant and important spinules on the telson and the obtuse character of the scaphocerite.

The ophthalmopod carries a small tubercle on the inner side, and the ocellus is small and near the margin of the ophthalmus. Between the several pairs of pereiopoda, as they succeed each other, may be observed the small articulating plate that is very conspicuous in the genus *Astacus* and its fresh-water congeners, and also a strong tubercle carrying a fasciculus of extremely long, flexible, shortly ciliated hairs that penetrate between the branchial plumes.

The scaphocerite (fig. 3c) is a little longer than the rostrum and has the terminal tooth small and the inner squamous division slightly projecting beyond its point of union with the tooth; it is longitudinally grooved and ridged, and articulates between two supporting teeth on the distal margin of the second joint.

On the ventral surface, posterior to the fifth pair of pereiopoda, are two projecting, large, and conspicuous tubercles placed closely together, that are connected with the coxal joint; they are apparently the calcified sheath of the penis, which I have observed in another species.

*Observations*.—Both specimens are larger than the Challenger specimens of *Acanthephyra purpurea* and that of A. Milne-Edwards taken in the West Indies, but they are of about the same size as a variety of the latter species taken at Station 318, in the South Atlantic, off the south-eastern coast of South America.