

Acanthephyra approximata, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVI. fig. 8).

Carapace dorsally compressed, and carinated from the posterior margin to the rostrum, which is broken, slender almost from the base, and armed with seven teeth on the upper surface, the four posterior of which are small and closely packed together, the other three are larger, and the most anterior corresponds with the posterior on the lower margin, at which point the rostrum is broken. The first somite of the pleon is slightly carinated on the dorsal surface, the second is conspicuously so, the third and three following are carinated and produced posteriorly to a well-developed tooth.

The telson is anteriorly slightly carinated and terminates in a small brush-like extremity that does not reach beyond the distal extremity of the inner branch of the rhipidura.

Length, entire,	45 mm. (1.8 in.).
„ of carapace,	12 „
„ of rostrum,	? „
„ of pleon,	33 „
„ of third somite of pleon, including tooth (1 mm.), .	7 „
„ of sixth somite of pleon,	7 „
„ of telson,	8 „

Habitat.—Station 310, January 10, 1876; lat. 51° 27' 30" S., long. 74° 3' 0" W.; Sarmiento Channel, Patagonia; depth, 400 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 46°.5. One specimen. Trawled.

The carapace is dorsally carinated from the posterior to the frontal margin, where it is produced to a rostrum that is armed on the upper surface at the base with four closely compressed teeth, and with three more separated on the rostrum, and one on the lower surface corresponding with the most distal on the upper, at which point the rostrum is broken.

The frontal margin beyond the second antennal tooth obliquely recedes until it reaches a point defined by the branchial margin of the carapace abruptly forming a sharp bend that is marked by an angle, which is posteriorly increased to a ridge that traverses the carapace from the anterior to the posterior regions. On the outer side of this ridge the surface lies at right angles with the rest of the carapace.

The pleon has the lateral walls perpendicular until they recede to the dorsal carina, which commences and ends abruptly on the second somite; it recommences on the third also abruptly, but is produced posteriorly to a long tooth at the posterior margin, and this is repeated in each of the following somites, the under surface of the tooth corresponding closely with the outline of the next somite, so that when the animal is extended the denticular character becomes a knife-like edge.