

furnished with a stylamblys near the apex, tipped with numerous cincinnuli. The other pleopoda have their branches subequal in length and a little broader than the first, and carry a long stylamblys, that diminishes in importance posteriorly, attached to the inner margin of the posterior branch, except in the posterior pair, which helps to form the rhipidura. The outer branch of this pair is armed with a tooth on the outer margin, coincident with the diæresis, and is as long as the telson.

Observations.—This species was taken associated with *Acanthephyra carinata*, which it resembles in the extent of the carinated condition of the dorsal surface from the rostrum to the telson, but the outline of the animal is less evenly arched, the pleon has the four posterior somites furnished each with a tooth of equal importance, and the rostrum, although broken off, is more slender at the base and proportionately longer. The ophthalmopoda are more cylindrical and the ophthalmus blacker, larger, and without a complete ocellus. The scaphocerite is not so broad at the base as in *Acanthephyra carinata*, but terminates in a point that is nearly as sharp. There is not much else in the specimen of specific importance, and if its rostrum be as long as the carapace and equally dentate, this specimen might be taken for a carinated variety of *Acanthephyra purpurea*, with the teeth on the frontal crest of the carapace a little more closely planted together.

Systellaspis,¹ n. gen.

Closely resembles *Acanthephyra*, but differs externally in the orbit being continued to the first antennal tooth and in the absence of a carina on the dorsal surface of the sixth somite of the pleon. The telson is dorsally grooved and terminates in a pointed extremity.

The ophthalmopoda are large, pyriform, furnished with an ocellus on the posterior surface and stand on long pedicles.

The scaphocerite tapers to the extremity, the inner division being rounded and the outer point being less conspicuous than in *Acanthephyra*.

A strong point or small tooth exists on the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon, others are on the posterior margin of the fourth and fifth somites, half-way between the dorsal median line and the suture of union with the lateral coxal plates, and a pair of bolder teeth is repeated on the postero-lateral margin of the sixth somite.

Observations.—This genus is established chiefly on physiological grounds, the ova being very much larger and less numerous than in *Acanthephyra*, and I have frequently observed in closely allied forms that a difference in the size of the ovum means different stages at which the embryo quits the egg. In addition to this there are certain features in the specimen on which this genus is founded that enable us to distinguish it from

¹ συστίλλω, to compress; ἀσπίς, shield.