

those species that more distinctly belong to *Acantheephyra*. Among these is the absence of a carina on the sixth somite of the pleon, which, in the type on which I establish the genus, is replaced by a longitudinal groove, also repeated on the dorsal surface of the telson. The telson, instead of being truncated as it usually is in *Acantheephyra*, has a central prolongation that tapers to a point and is armed on each side with a variable number of spines.

There is also a peculiar and prominent point that projects from the anterior margin of the first somite of the pleon.

*Acantheephyra debilis*, A. Milne-Edwards (judging by the figures and description of the author) belongs to this genus, since he remarks that the eggs are large in size and few in number. The Challenger species, however, differs from his, which is figured as having four teeth only on the dorsal crest and nine upon the upper surface of the rostrum, whereas *Systellaspis lanceocaudata* has seven teeth on the crest and seven on the rostrum. *Acantheephyra debilis* has the posterior margin of the fourth and fifth somites crenated, while on those of *Systellaspis lanceocaudata* there is but one small tooth between the dorsal median line and the ridge of the coxal plates. A. Milne-Edwards does not say whether the sixth somite is dorsally channelled or not, but he figures it as being without a carina or a tooth on the posterior margin.

*Geographical Distribution*.—Only two species are known. *Systellaspis lanceocaudata* was taken off the southern coast of Japan in 345 fathoms, and *Systellaspis* (*Acantheephyra*) *debilis*, A. Milne-Edwards, was taken in the West Indies at 500 fathoms.

*Systellaspis lanceocaudata*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXIV. fig. 7).

Carapace carinated on the anterior portion only and produced to a slender rostrum that is longer than the carapace; armed on the upper surface at the base with a crest of seven teeth close together, and beyond with seven on the rostrum that are more distant from each other; and on the lower margin with seven similar teeth.

The pleon has the first two somites without a carina; the third and fourth are slightly carinated and centrally produced to a small tooth, of which the anterior is the longer, and the two following are flanked with a small tooth on each side. The sixth somite is dorsally grooved, as also is the telson, which terminates in a long median point flanked by four or five small spines.

The ophthalmopoda are pear-shaped, narrow at the base, and carry a large ophthalmus, with an oval ocellus and two small tubercles close together on the inner side and one on the outer that invades the ophthalmus.

The chelæ of the two anterior pairs of pereopoda are short, narrow, and slender, the third and fourth pairs terminate in a long styliform dactylos, and the fifth pair in one that is short, curved and pointed.