

strong ridge or tubercle on the under surface by which it is retained in position, as in the genus *Oplophorus*.

The fingers of the chelæ of the first two pairs of pereiopoda are long and slender, while the dactylos of the third and fourth pairs is long and styliform, and that of the fifth pair is short, stout, curved, unguiculate, serrate, and hidden amongst a brush of hairs more or less serrate and one strong spine at the extremity of the propodos.

The telson (fig. 7z) is subequal in length with the outer branch of the rhipidura, and terminates in a long and lance-like point of extreme sharpness, on each side of which are several small sharp spinules and one large one, from which the telson anteriorly gradually widens to the base. The dorsal surface is deeply grooved and the sides are compressed, the ridges so formed being armed with two distant rudimentary spinules.

Observations.—This species exhibits several features that are not common to those of the genus *Acantheephyra*, and are suggestive of an approximation to *Oplophorus*, but the resemblance is not complete.

It has some resemblance to *Acantheephyra purpurea*, but may readily be distinguished by the character of the orbit, the largeness of the eyes, the lateral teeth on the anterior margin of the first somite and on the posterior margins of the fourth and fifth somites of the pleon, by the dorsal groove and the absence of a tooth in the median line of the sixth somite, and by the form of the telson.

It closely resembles *Systellaspis (Acantheephyra) debilis*, A. Milne-Edwards, from which it may be determined by the number of the teeth on the dorsal crest of the carapace and by the absence of a crenated margin at the posterior dorsal surface of the fourth and fifth somites of the pleon.

Oplophorus, Milne-Edwards.

Oplophorus, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust., tom. ii. p. 423.

Animal laterally compressed. Carapace about one-third the length of the body, dorsally carinated, and supported on each side by a subcarina, and anteriorly produced to a long and slender rostrum that is serrate on the upper and lower margins. Outer angle of the orbit defined by the first antennal tooth, which is curved inwards between the ophthalmopoda and the second pair of antennæ. The second antennal tooth is directed forwards and the fronto-lateral angle is produced to a tooth that is directed forwards and outwards, whence the lateral margin is abruptly directed inwards and so continues until it unites again, at the posterior angle, with a strongly projecting tooth. The posterior margin is but slightly produced laterally, and is compressed so as to be overlapped by the first somite of the pleon, and has a tubercle that corresponds