

*Phoberus tenuimanus*, Spence Bate (Pls. XXI., XXII.).

*Acanthacaris tenuimana*,<sup>1</sup> on Pls. XXI., XXII.

Carapace about one-third the length of the animal, cylindrical, laterally compressed, with deep sides. Rostrum long, narrow, laterally compressed anteriorly, armed on the upper distal extremity with three short, stout teeth, and on the under surface with five or six others, elsewhere it is smooth, the median dorsal line being depressed or grooved, and the entire surface spinous, strongly marked on the lateral margin where there are several large teeth in pairs running back in line with the margins of the rostrum, and continued almost to the cervical fossa, which deeply divides the carapace near the centre of the dorsal surface. The entire carapace is covered with short, sharp, prickle-like teeth, coarser and sharper on the anterior and dorsal surface, and less so on the branchial and posterior regions.

The pleon is long, and with the telson is nearly twice the length of the carapace exclusive of the rostrum. The entire surface is spinous, and the coxal plates are well defined in their connections with their respective somites. The telson is a long, quadrate plate, narrowing slightly towards the extremity, which is fringed with fine hairs.

The ophthalmopoda are small and in close proximity with each other at their base.

The first pair of antennæ reaches beyond the extremity of the rostrum.

The second pair equals in length that of the entire animal, and supports a scaphocerite that is as long as the rostrum.

The first pair of pereopoda is long, slender, and cylindrical; the propodos is not broader than the carpos and is continuous with it; the pollex and dactylos are subequally long, slender, and flattened, the inner or impinging margin of each being armed with long and short spine-like teeth.

The second pair of pereopoda is chelate, long, and very slender, more slender than the first but not quite so long; the third pair is not so long, more slender than the first, rather stouter than the second, and chelate; the fourth pair is simple, and as long as the preceding; the fifth is shorter than the fourth, and has the inferior distal angle produced to a sharp polliciform point.

Length, including the rostrum, 203 mm. (8 in.).

*Habitat*.—Station 191, September 23, 1874; lat. 5° 41' S., long. 134° 4' 30" E.; south of New Guinea; depth, 800 fathoms; bottom, green mud; bottom temperature, 39°·5. Taken associated with *Nephropsis orientalis*.

The entire surface of the animal is spinous, the spines consisting of short, sharp-pointed teeth, closely and evenly distributed both on the carapace and pleon, and larger

<sup>1</sup> This name was given and the plates printed off previous to M. A. Milne-Edward's description of the genus, above alluded to, being published.