

*Acantheephyra edwardsii*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXVI. fig. 1).

Carapace laterally compressed and dorsally carinated, and anteriorly produced to a straight rostrum that is armed on the crest and upper margin with seven small teeth, two at the base and five in advance of the orbit, and with four teeth on the lower margin near the apex, distally and unequally separated from one another.

The second somite of the pleon is feebly carinated, the third is more distinctly so and produced to a slender tooth about one-third the length of the next somite; the fourth, fifth, and sixth somites are produced to a point that can scarcely be called a tooth.

The telson is long and tapering.

The three posterior pairs of pereopoda are armed with numerous small spines on the posterior margin; the third and fourth pairs terminate in a long, styliform dactylos, and the fifth in a very small one.

	Female.	Male.
Length, entire, . . . . .	111 mm. (4.3 in.).	118 mm. (4.6 in.).
" of carapace, . . . . .	32 "	38 "
" of rostrum, . . . . .	23 "	22 "
" of pleon, . . . . .	79 "	80 "
" of third somite of pleon, } including tooth (3 mm.), }	17 "	{ including tooth (4 mm.), } 17 "
" of sixth somite of pleon, .	13 "	14 "
" of telson, . . . . .	19 "	21 "

*Habitat.*—Station 126, September 12, 1873; lat. 10° 46' S., long. 36° 8' W.; south of Pernambuco; depth, 770 fathoms; bottom, red mud. Two specimens; one male, one female. Trawled.

This species very much resembles *Acantheephyra carinata*, but may readily be distinguished from it by the form of the armature on the dorsal crest of the carapace. In *Acantheephyra carinata* the serrature is formed like a series of oblique divisions in the narrow carina, whereas in the present species it is formed as a row of distinctly separate teeth, five of which are near together and form the crest, and two or three others, which are more distant, upon the rostrum, the most distant being on a level with the posterior on the lower margin, from which to the apex the upper surface is smooth. The lower surface is armed with four teeth, the posterior corresponding with the anterior on the upper surface, the second is close to it, and the other two are subequally distant from each other and the apex. The dorsal carina is not very elevated and is continuous from the rostrum to the telson.

The pleon is arched and not strongly carinated, the carina culminating at the third somite, which is posteriorly produced to a tooth that is not very elevated but reaches to about one-third of the length of the fourth somite; the fourth somite terminates in the median line in a sharp tooth, almost at right angles; the fifth projects a very little, and the sixth is produced still more but not sufficiently to be described as a tooth.