

11. *Diastylis erinaceus*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 9–14).

*Specific Characters.*—♀. Carapace very large and tumid, surface evenly vaulted, and armed with numerous equal-sized spines; pseudorostral projection of moderate length; inferior edges of carapace denticulate in the anterior part only. No distinct eye. Exposed part of trunk smooth, not attaining half the length of the carapace. Tail very slender, slightly spinulose, the three anterior segments each provided dorsally with a pair of somewhat stronger spines and four ciliated setæ. Antennulæ with the basal joint armed with a longitudinal row of spines, outer edge minutely serrate; second joint nearly as long as basal; third much smaller. Antennæ somewhat irregularly twisted, with six strong ciliated setæ arising from the middle part, and two unciliated, curved setæ at the extremity. First pair of legs very elongate, with basal joint strongly spinous, carpal and propodal joints exceedingly elongate and nearly subequal, terminal joint much smaller. Second pair of legs with carpal joint twice as long as the two last joints taken together. Meral joint of the three posterior pairs of legs much longer than carpal. Telson rather elongate, basal part regularly cylindrical and much longer than terminal; the latter gradually tapering, with two small apical denticles; lateral edge of telson unarmed. Uropoda comparatively small, with the scape shorter than telson. Length, 13 mm.

*Remarks.*—The present species would seem to be very nearly allied to *Diastylis josephinæ*, described by the author, from the Swedish Atlantic Expedition. It differs, however, by the carapace being relatively more tumid, and by its spines being equal-sized, whereas in *Diastylis josephinæ* some of the spines are much longer than the rest. Moreover, the exposed part of the trunk is not spinous as is the case in that species, and the telson, though exhibiting a very similar form, wants the numerous denticles found along the edges of the basal part in *Diastylis josephinæ*.

*Description.*—Of this form I have only had an opportunity of examining a single female specimen, and the broken anterior part of another. The length of the perfect specimen is about 13 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. IX. figs. 9, 10) is that characteristic of the genus, the anterior division being considerably dilated and sharply marked off from the slender tail.

The carapace is very large and tumid, considerably broader than high, and more than twice as long as the exposed part of the trunk, with the dorsal surface considerably arched and gradually declining both anteriorly and posteriorly. The pseudorostral projection is of moderate length, horizontally projecting, with the upper surface somewhat depressed at the base, and the tip sharply pointed. The inferior edges of the carapace are strongly curved at the middle, and finely denticulate in their anterior part. As seen from above (fig. 10), the greatest breadth of the carapace occurs anterior