

Outer plate of *Second Maxillæ* broader than the inner; the inner margins of the plates not fringed with spines or setæ.

Palp of the *Maxillipeds* slender, the first joint longer than the second, the fourth short, unguiform.

Both pairs of *Gnathopods*, but especially the second, of great length and tenuity, the wrist much longer than the elongate hand, the finger very small yet making the hand subchelate.

*The Second Uropods* intermediate in length between the first, which are longer, and the third.

*The Telson* undivided.

The generic name is derived from the Greek words *ἄκανθα*, a spine, and *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog or sea-urchin. The genus appears to come near both to Boeck's subfamily Epimerinæ and his subfamily Iphimedinae, disagreeing from his definition of the latter, however, in having the last joint of the maxilliped palp unguiform. From *Acanthonotozoma* of Boeck it differs in respect of the first maxillæ and the gnathopods, and in other points. With *Iphimedia* it is to a certain extent allied by the gnathopods, which nevertheless are to some extent unique. From Boeck's *Acanthozone*, with which I at first identified it, it is separated by the spine-row of the mandibles, the inner plate of the first maxillæ, the outer plate of the maxillipeds, in respect of the characters assigned to these parts in the definition of the subfamily Epimerinæ, while the gnathopods in the two genera are also very different.

*Acanthechinus tricarinatus*, Stebbing (Pls. LXIX., LXX.).

1883. *Acanthozone tricarinata*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 205, March 1883.

1885. „ „ Stebbing, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. part ii. p. 621.

*Body* cylindrical, except the after part of the pleon, which is a little depressed and strongly flexed.

*Head* very small, almost concealed, with a small rostral angle, and two small adjacent lateral lobes on either side; each segment of the peræon armed with three large pointed processes, three-sided, with sharp, serrate edges, the central connected by a transverse ridge on each side with the lateral, all three rising on the hinder part of the segment; the central process on the first segment is bifurcate, the front arm pointing forwards, the hinder backwards, which is the direction assumed by those on the following segments; the length of the processes increases in each segment successively. The first segment of the pleon has a long central process, like that on the last segment of the peræon, and on each side two tubercles, one below the other, at a little distance from the hind margin; the hind margin itself juts out a little before reaching the angle with