

from the egg I was enabled to arrive at an approximate knowledge of the form of the animal when it first leaves the ovum. The brephalos is in the *Megalopa* stage (Pl. XCII. fig. 4), and closely resembles that of the common lobster (*Homarus vulgaris*).

My examinations took the form of a series of dissections of several ova, but not the observation of one perfect specimen.

*Geographical Distribution.*—There are several species of this genus, and those in the Challenger collection are from twelve different localities. The earliest specimen was taken on the 9th of September 1873, off the most easterly point of South America, and A. Milne-Edwards and Mr. Sidney Smith have since recorded specimens from the West Indies and the North Atlantic. Specimens have been taken as far south as the Island of Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic and near Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean. Among the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago specimens have been taken in the shallow water of the Sea of Banda, and in the greater depths north of New Guinea. They have also been taken as far north as Japan and as far west as the Fiji and Kermadec Islands; in the Pacific others have been taken some few miles south-west of Juan Fernandez, where they were found associated with species of Eryonidæ. Some were taken along with *Polycheles* off the north of New Guinea, and others off the Fiji Islands, also associated with *Polycheles*, in depths varying from 200 to 1715 fathoms.

The various forms of this genus can scarcely be considered as being more than varieties of one great type; the specific differences being little else than a greater or less exaggeration of features common to them all.

*Glyphocrangon granulosis*, n. sp. (Pl. XCII. ; Pl. XCIII. fig. 1).

Rostrum sharp pointed, subequal in length with the peduncle of the first pair of antennæ, armed with a sharp and strong tooth on each side near the middle, and another at the base, which in the female is supplemented by another smaller one posterior to it. Still more posteriorly, upon the dorsal surface of the carapace and standing on the same ridge which is formed by the continuation of the lateral margin of the rostrum, is a broad, flat, and pointed tooth directed upwards and forwards. The fronto-lateral margin is armed with two large teeth, of which the one external to the ophthalmopod corresponds with the external orbital angle, and the other forms the infero-anterior angle of the carapace; behind the latter stands a smaller but still large, flat tooth which forms the anterior extremity of a ridge. There are five such ridges longitudinally traversing the carapace on each side of the median line, most of them being armed with a series of points or teeth, while the intermediate spaces are covered with strong granulations disposed generally in a longitudinal direction. The posterior margin of the carapace is depressed, smooth, and laterally projecting posteriorly, and is overridden by the anterior margin of the coxal plate of the first somite of the pleon.