haul. Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm regards it as congeneric with the species taken at Station LXIX. at a depth of 2200 fathoms; and as these crustaceans are among our most interesting acquisitions during the voyage between Bermudas and the Açores, I will abstract a brief description of them from his notes.

The two crustaceans for whose reception Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm proposes to establish the genus *Gnathophausia*, present characters which have hitherto been found partly in schizopods and partly in phyllopods, but not combined in the same animal. They are, however, essentially schizopods, and have much in common with *Lophogaster*, a genus described in great detail by the late Professor Sars. It is proposed to refer *Gnathophausia* to the family LOPHOGASTRIDÆ, which must be somewhat modified and expanded for its reception.

In *Gnathophausia* the dorsal shield covers the thoracic segments of the body, but it is unconnected with the last five of these. The shield is prolonged anteriorly into a spiny rostrum. The stalked eyes are fairly developed in the ordinary position. There is an auxiliary eye on each of the maxillæ of the second pair.

The two species of the genus are thus distinguished: *G. gigas*, n. sp. (Fig. 6). Scale of the outer antenna with five teeth; dorsal shield with the outer angles of its posterior bor-

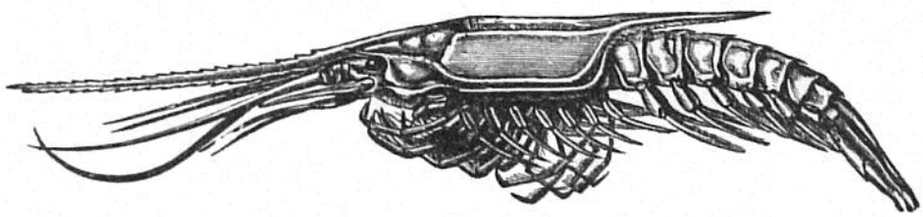

FIG. 7.—*Gnathophausia Zoëa*, VON WILLEMOES-SUHM. Natural size. (No. 73.)

der produced into spines; no posterior spine in the middle line; length 142 mm. Of this species one specimen was procured from a depth of 2200 fathoms with a bottom of globigerina ooze at Station LXIX., 400 miles to the west of the Açores.

Gnathophausia Zoëa (Fig. 7) has the scale of the outer an-