exhibit a structure perfectly similar to that in *Lophogaster*, the exopodite here also being imperfectly developed, forming only a very small setous lamella (*x*).

The first pair of legs (fig. 13), as in *Lophogaster*, differ perceptibly from the remaining pairs, being somewhat more robust in structure, and having the terminal joint not unguiform, but of an oval shape, and densely beset with bristles. Hence this pair may properly be regarded as true gnathopoda.

The remaining legs (fig. 14) are all true pereiopoda, but have comparatively a more feeble structure than in *Lophogaster*, with the carpal joint more elongate, whereas the terminal one, or dactylus, is much shorter.

The last pair of legs (fig. 15) are chiefly distinguished by the want of natatory branches or exopods, in the place of which only a diminutive setous tubercle is to be seen. This, however, may perhaps be a characteristic peculiar to the females.

The caudal limbs (see fig. 8) are normally developed, and do not seem to differ essentially in structure from those in *Lophogaster*.

The telson (fig. 17) somewhat exceeds in length the two preceding segments taken together, and exhibits a form similar to that in *Lophogaster*, but differs materially in the apex not being entire but deeply cleft, or produced into two acuminate and diverging lappets, somewhat resembling the tail of a swallow. The inner edge of these terminal lappets is indistinctly serrated. For the rest every trace of spines or bristles is entirely wanting.

The uropoda (fig. 17) are most unusually small, being scarcely half as long as the telson, and with both their terminal plates of a uniform appearance, lanceolate, and setose on both margins.

Habitat.—The solitary specimen described above I found in a small bottle containing Euphausiidæ, larvæ of Macrura, and certain other pelagic animals, all of which, as shown by the label, were collected at the surface of the sea in the Pacific Ocean, between Api (New Hebrides) and Cape York (Australia).

This occurrence, certainly, is very remarkable, since none of the other Lophogastridæ are known to lead a pelagic existence. Indeed, judging from the organisation of the present species, and more especially the very firm and highly indurated integuments, one would indeed be induced to regard it as still more decidedly a bottom form than most of the other Schizopods.

Genus 3. *Gnathophausia*, Willemoes-Suhm, 1879.

Gnathophausia, Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, vol. i.

Generic Characters.—Integuments generally not very firm, parchment-like. Carapace rather large, in the greater part of its length only loosely covering the trunk, and exteriorly provided with raised longitudinal keels. Rostrum more or less elongate and