

at the base, spear-shaped, more or less straight and horizontally projecting, and terminating in a sharp point. It has, also, three denticulate keels, one dorsal and two lateral, a transverse section thus exhibiting a triangular form. Moreover, the dorsal keel of the rostrum is produced posteriorly along the upper face of the carapace, being, however, in some species interrupted in the middle part. It always reappears in the hindmost region of the carapace, generally running out here as a more or less produced, posteriorly directed, spine (the dorsal spine). The lateral wings of the carapace, too, in some few species are produced as similar posteriorly pointing spines, very highly developed in the form described below as *Gnathophausia calcarata* (see Pl. IV.); in most of the species, however, these parts are evenly rounded off.

The eyes in all known species are distinctly developed, although of somewhat variable form, being sometimes very narrow, sometimes strongly dilated at the end, or pyriform. On the upper side of the pedicle is invariably to be observed a small papillar prominence (the ocular papilla). The eye-pigment is of a dark colour, and the visual elements would seem to be normally developed.

The antennular peduncle (see Pl. VIII. fig. 1) is rather short and thick, though somewhat less so than in the two preceding genera. The basal joint is slightly flattened, and projects on the outer side at the apex as an obtuse bristle-beset angle. The second joint is very short, almost discoidal, with an elevated crest running transversely over the upper side. The last joint, almost square in form, exhibits internally a sharpened edge, that runs out anteriorly as a linguiform lobe fringed with strong ciliated bristles. On the upper side of this joint, as in the Mysidæ, between the insertion of the flagella, occurs a small scale-like projection, furnished with three delicate diverging bristles. Of the flagella, the inner one is rather narrow, filiform, and of moderate length. On the other hand, the outer one is most remarkably developed, as a rule equalling the whole body in length; it is distinctly compressed throughout, indeed almost riband-shaped, and furnished with a dense fringe of sensory bristles along one of its margins.

The basal part of the antennæ (see Pls. II., III. fig. 4; Pl. IV. fig. 5; Pl. V. figs. 4 and 9; Pl. VI. figs. 3 and 9; Pl. VII. figs. 3 and 8) is, as usual, rather thick and massive, consisting of three segments, most distinctly defined below, the last of which runs out externally as a compressed projection. The terminal part nearly equals in length the inner antennular flagellum, its peduncle being rather small and divided into three articulations, of which the last is the largest. The scale exhibits a somewhat different appearance in the different species. Thus, in the three species, *Gnathophausia ingens*, *Gnathophausia gigas*, and *Gnathophausia calcarata*, it is very small and in form somewhat resembles that of *Lophogaster*, whereas in the remaining species its structure is more in accordance with that usually met with in the Caridea.

The anterior lip (Pl. IV. fig. 4, *L*; Pl. VIII. fig. 2, *L*) forms a somewhat galeate or triangular, fleshy prominence, placed posteriorly to the short epistome, at the anterior part