

corner of which is drawn out to a very prominent and sharply pointed projection. The outer edge is, moreover, divided into four strong teeth, somewhat increasing in size toward the apex; and between the last of these and the inner corner, the edge of the scale is evenly emarginate. The flagellum about equals in length the inner antennular flagellum.

The oral appendages and the legs do not seem to exhibit any essential difference from the same limbs in *Gnathophausia ingens*.

On the other hand, the caudal limbs appear to be somewhat more strongly developed, but this may arise from the circumstance that the specimen treated of is a full-grown male.

The telson (see fig. 6) is of very considerable size, even surpassing in length the three preceding segments taken together. In form it agrees very closely with that of the preceding species, differing only in the lateral edges being somewhat more abruptly arcuate in the middle, and in the marginal spinules being comparatively coarser. The apical spines (see fig. 7) are widely divergent, and are furnished near the point on the outer side with a small tooth; the evenly concave margin connecting both spines is finely and regularly serrate.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) seem to be a little more elongate than in *Gnathophausia ingens*, but in other respects exhibit a very similar appearance.

*Habitat.*—The specimen described above was taken in the North Atlantic, west of the Azores, at a very considerable depth.

Station 69, June 25, 1873; lat. 38° 23' N., long. 37° 21' W.; depth, 2200 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, 36°·2.

Exclusive of this specimen, I also found among the material placed in my hands for examination the recently moulted skin of the outer part of the tail of another specimen, apparently belonging to the same species. This skin was brought up along with specimens of *Boreomysis scyphops*, in the Southern Ocean, between Kerguelen and Australia.

Station 157, March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; Diatom ooze; bottom temperature, 32°·1.

Hence the species seems to exhibit a rather extensive geographical distribution, its occurrence in both hemispheres having been ascertained.

##### 5. *Gnathophausia calcarata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. IV.).

*Gnathophausia gigas*, var., Suhm MS.

*Gnathophausia calcarata*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 5.

*Specific Characters.*—Integuments rather firm. Carapace with a well marked, although somewhat short, dorsal spine, projecting from the middle of the posterior margin, the infero-posterior corners produced into very long and slender, finely serrate