

spines. Rostrum strong, of about the same length as the carapace, distinctly denticulate. Supra-orbital spines obsolete, antennal and branchiostegal spines well defined, the latter remarkably strong and finely serrate, pointing outward. Caudal segments sculptured with transverse impressions, epimera produced into two acuminate lappets of nearly equal size. Eyes pyriform, cornea rather expanded. Antennal scale very small, ovate, outer margin slightly serrate, apex obliquely truncate, inner margin arcuate. Telson large, with the terminal spines crescent-shaped and denticulate along the upper face. Uropoda much shorter than telson. Length of largest specimen (which had probably reached its maximum size) 98 mm.

*Remarks.*—This form has been preliminarily recorded by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, in his manuscript notes, as a variety of *Gnathophausia gigas*. It should, however, be certainly regarded as a distinct species, though closely related to the two preceding ones. From *Gnathophausia gigas* it may, among other characteristics, be readily distinguished by the unusually firm integuments, the distinctly marked dorsal spine, and the remarkably long spines issuing from the infero-posterior corners of the carapace, a character which has given rise to the specific denomination "*calcarata*." Furthermore, the rostrum is much coarser in structure, and the branchiostegal spines considerably more developed; while, as a final distinction, the eyes and the antennal scale are of a somewhat different form.

*Description.*—Of this handsome species there are two well preserved specimens in the collection, both males. The largest specimen has a length of 98 mm.; the other is rather smaller in size, the length being only 68 mm. These two specimens exhibit, it would seem, some difference as regards the length of the rostrum and the lateral spines of the carapace, but in all other respects agree perfectly with each other.

The general form of the body (see figs. 1, 2) closely approximates to that of *Gnathophausia gigas*, though perhaps a trifle more robust.

The integuments are throughout very much firmer than in either of the two preceding species, and apparently they are somewhat indurated, giving to all the parts of the body a more solid and distinctly defined appearance.

The carapace, although rather large, does not cover the trunk to the same extent as in the two preceding species, the last segment being partly exposed behind the posterior margin. Both the lateral keels are strongly prominent, whereas the dorsal keel, as in the former species, is distinct in the anterior and posterior parts only, being quite obsolete in the middle of the carapace. The dorsal spine, projecting from the middle of the posterior margin, is well marked, though not attaining any considerable length. On the other hand, the spines projecting from the infero-posterior corners of the carapace are remarkably elongate and slender, mucroniform, and somewhat diverging, being finely serrate at the edges. In the smaller specimen (see fig. 3) these spines are much produced, reaching even to the end of the third caudal segment; in the larger one (figs. 1, 2) they