

are somewhat shorter, but, in other respects, of very similar appearance. As in *Gnathophausia ingens*, two distinctly elevated lines may be observed a short distance within the posterior margin of the carapace, running parallel to the edge. The rostrum is strongly developed, and rather produced, in the smaller specimen (fig. 3) being about as long as the carapace, in the larger (figs. 1, 2) somewhat shorter. It extends, as usual, horizontally, and is three-edged and distinctly denticulate throughout, terminating in a sharp point. The supra-orbital spines would seem to be wanting, or at least are very inconspicuous, the slight projections seen at the base of the rostrum (fig. 3, *a*) being simply a pair of the lateral rostral denticles placed at some distance posterior to the others. On the other hand, the antennal spines (*b*) are very distinctly marked, and the branchiostegal spines (*c*) distinguished by very considerable size, jutting out on either side as a pair of strong, denticulated processes.

All the caudal segments exhibit, at some distance from the posterior margin, a rather deep transverse impression, and, in addition to this characteristic, are very sharply defined, the one from the other. As in *Gnathophausia ingens*, both lappets of the epimera are acutely pointed and somewhat produced, the anterior being a trifle smaller than the posterior. The epimeral spines of the last segment (see fig. 6) in this species are also partly connected on the ventral face, and are rather smaller than in the two preceding species, the terminal indentation between their outer parts being also shorter and broader.

The eyes (see figs. 1, 2, 4) are slightly dilated toward the apex, almost clavate in form, the cornea being more expanded than in the preceding species.

The outer flagellum of the antennulæ (see figs. 1, 2) is remarkably strong, and about equal in length to the whole body, the rostrum excepted.

The antennal scale (see figs. 4, *a*, 5) is comparatively very small, and ovate in form, somewhat resembling that of *Gnathophausia ingens*. Its apex, however, is here obliquely truncate, not emarginate, and the inner corner is rather more prominent than in that species. The outer edge exhibits in its distal part five or six somewhat unequal and rather small teeth, and the inner setigerous edge is more evenly curved than in *Gnathophausia ingens*.

The oral parts (see fig. 4), the legs, and the caudal limbs would seem on the whole to agree perfectly with the same parts in the two preceding species, save, perhaps, that the legs are somewhat more robust in form and less elongate.

The telson (see fig. 7), as in the two preceding species, is very large and massive, about equalling in length the three preceding segments taken together, and it gradually tapers toward the apex, the lateral edges being evenly arched, and armed with a large number of small spinules. The two apical spines, connected as usual in the middle, form a comparatively regular crescent-shaped projection, finely serrate at the bottom of the posterior emargination, and, moreover, exhibiting on the upper face a row of small denticles.