

with a certain amount of hesitation, this form as a variety of *Gnathophausia zoëa*. In my opinion, however, it should decidedly be regarded as a distinct species, although belonging to the same section of the genus as that species. From *Gnathophausia zoëa* (see Pl. VI. figs. 6, 7) it may at a glance be distinguished by the far inferior development of both the dorsal spine and the rostrum, by the different form of the antennal scale, and finally by its much greater size.

*Description.*—There are two specimens of this species in the collection; one of very considerable size, reaching a length of 136 mm. This is a female, with distinctly developed incubatory lamellæ. The other specimen is somewhat smaller, and would seem to be a male, as no trace of incubatory lamellæ can be discerned, but in other respects it agrees perfectly with the first named specimen.

The form of the body (see figs. 1, 2), as compared with that of the other species belonging to this section, is rather robust, the anterior division being unusually massive and thickset.

The integuments are not very firm, though somewhat more so than in *Gnathophausia ingens* and *Gnathophausia gigas*.

The carapace is rather large, covering the whole of the trunk, none of the segments of the latter being exposed. It is evenly arched above, and about as broad as high. Both the lateral keels are distinctly marked, though by no means so prominent as in *Gnathophausia calcarata*. The dorsal keel in this species does not experience any interruption whatever, being continued along the whole back of the carapace, and running out posteriorly as a strong mucroniform projection—the dorsal spine. This spine, too, is decidedly glabrous, and does not attain any considerable length, projecting but slightly beyond the first caudal segment. As in the other species belonging to this section, the infero-posterior corners of the carapace are evenly rounded off, without any trace of the spine occurring here in the three preceding species. Moreover, the lower lateral keel, which in these species runs out into the said spine, in this animal curves upward before reaching the margin, and joins the upper one at the base of the dorsal spine. Close to the posterior margin another elevated line may be seen, which, in connexion with the above mentioned continuation of the lateral keel, marks off a slight groove, running parallel to the posterior edge of the carapace. The rostrum is exceedingly slender, and does not seem to attain the length of the carapace. The point in both specimens, however, having been broken off, its length cannot be stated with perfect accuracy. It is very slightly curved, and exhibits in its distal part a few small denticles, arranged dorsally as well as laterally, the proximal part being wholly unarmed. The supra-orbital spines are distinctly marked off from the rostrum, jutting out as two very strong, anteriorly curving, and acutely pointed, projections, to either side from the frontal part of the carapace, partly covering the bases of the eyes above. The antennal spines, too, are rather well defined and somewhat diverging. On the other hand, the branchiostegal spines are quite absent,