

*Habitat.*—The two specimens of this species procured by the Challenger Expedition were taken in the same locality, south of Amboina, in the Banda Sea.

Station 195, October 3, 1874; lat. 4° 21' S., long. 129° 7' E.; depth, 1425 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 38° 0.

7. *Gnathophausia affinis*, G. O. Sars (Pl. V. figs. 7–10).

*Gnathophausia affinis*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 7.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body more slender than in the last species. Carapace comparatively small, not covering completely the last segment of the trunk. Dorsal spine rather short, not projecting beyond the first caudal segment. Rostrum shorter than carapace, exhibiting a very close and delicate armature of small denticles, continued above to its very base. Supra-orbital spines not very strong, and somewhat diverging; antennal and branchiostegal spines inconspicuous. Caudal segments not keeled above, nor provided with dorsal processes; posterior lappet of epimera rounded at the tip. Antennal scale narrower than in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, its terminal lobe greatly surpassing the spine of the outer corner. Telson and uropoda nearly the same as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*. Length, 81 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species is very closely allied to *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, but apparently distinct, differing, among other characteristics, in the form and armature of the rostrum, the much smaller supra-orbital spines, and the absence of distinctly defined antennal spines; the caudal segments, moreover, are not keeled above, as in that species, and they have the posterior lappet of the epimera rounded at the tip.

*Description.*—The solitary specimen procured, and erroneously referred by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm to *Gnathophausia zoëa*, is a female, with distinct though rather small incubatory lamellæ. It measures 81 mm. in length.

The form of the body (see figs. 7, 8) is somewhat more slender than that of *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, the anterior division being far less tumid than in that species.

The carapace does not completely cover the trunk, the last segment of which appears in part exposed behind its posterior margin. Both lateral keels are distinctly marked, but the lower one disappears at a short distance within the infero-posterior corners of the carapace, without, as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, being continued upwards. The dorsal keel, too, is, as in that species, distinctly marked along the whole back of the carapace, though a small impression may be seen above, at a short distance behind the rostrum. The dorsal spine is rather short, not reaching beyond the first caudal segment. The rostrum does not attain the length of the carapace, but is somewhat coarser in structure than that of *Gnathophausia willemoesii*. It is closely armed with a very considerable number of exceedingly small denticles, continued along