

the dorsal crest, and even a short distance back on its base. The supra-orbital spines are rather smaller than in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, and more divergent, scarcely projecting beyond the eyes. No distinct antennal nor branchiostegal spines are present, the lateral expansions of the carapace forming in lieu thereof only two slight angular projections.

The caudal segments do not exhibit any trace of a dorsal keel, nor does their posterior margin form any dorsal projections. The epimera are very small, scarcely projecting even beyond the ventral face, and their posterior lappet is obtusely rounded at the tip.

The eyes are nearly of the same form as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*.

The antennal scale (see fig. 9) is rather large, but comparatively not so broad as in the preceding species; its terminal lobe, too, is more produced, and projects very considerably beyond the spine of the outer corner.

As regards the oral appendages, the legs, and the caudal limbs, I need not dwell on the description of these parts, as they are much the same in all species belonging to this section.

Moreover, the telson and uropoda (see fig. 10) do not exhibit any essential difference from the same parts in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, excepting, perhaps, that the lateral margins of the telson are somewhat more strongly arched in the distal part, and that the apical spines have a short denticle at the outer edge.

Habitat.—The specimen described above was taken in the tropical part of the Atlantic, almost midway between Africa and Brazil.

Station 107, August 26, 1873; lat. $1^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 36' W.$; depth, 1500 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} \cdot 9$.

8. *Gnathophausia elegans*, G. O. Sars (Pl. VI. figs. 1–5).

Gnathophausia elegans, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 8.

Specific Characters.—Form of body very slender. Carapace not completely covering the last segment of the trunk, and wanting the upper lateral keel; the cardio-branchial sulcus distinctly marked. Dorsal spine of moderate length, reaching to the end of the second caudal segment. Rostrum rather elongate, equalling the carapace in length, and distinctly denticulate throughout. Supra-orbital spines well marked, though not very strong; antennal spines exceedingly small; branchiostegal spines wanting. Caudal segments rather slender, not keeled above; epimera small, with the posterior lappet but slightly projecting. Antennal scale with the spine of the outer corner smooth, and projecting a trifle beyond the terminal lobe. Telson linguiform, the apical spines very short, and separated by a denticulated cleft. Length, 56 mm.

Remarks.—This is a very fine and elegant species, somewhat resembling *Gnatho-*