

*phausia zoëa* in its general form, but distinguished both from that and all the other species by the absolute want of the upper lateral keel, and by the distinctly impressed cardio-branchial sulcus.

*Description.*—Of this species, too, a solitary specimen only was obtained, a female, with distinct though not yet fully developed incubatory lamellæ. Length of the specimen only 56 mm.

The form of the body (see figs. 1, 2) is more slender than in any of the other species, excepting perhaps *Gnathophausia gracilis*, Suhm.

As in the preceding species, the carapace does not cover completely the last segment of the trunk, part of which may be seen exposed behind its posterior margin. It juts out posteriorly as a comparatively strong dorsal spine, which, however, does not project beyond the second caudal segment. Of the lateral keels the lower only is distinctly developed, and this curves obliquely upward in its posterior part, terminating at some distance beneath the base of the dorsal spine. The upper lateral keel, on the other hand, distinct in all the other species of the genus, would seem in this one to be wholly wanting. Only when viewed from the dorsal aspect (fig. 2) can two faint lines be discerned, close to the dorsal keel, which, perhaps, may be regarded as corresponding to these keels, but, if so, they have a most anomalous position. The rostrum is rather elongate, attaining the length of the whole carapace, and is coarsely denticulate, the denticles being continued along the upper crest to the base itself, becoming here very small and crowded together. The supra-orbital spines are distinctly developed and somewhat upturned. On the other hand, the antennal spines are exceedingly small; and of the branchiostegal spines no trace whatever can be discerned, the lateral expansions of the carapace behind the antennal spines being evenly rounded, as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*.

The caudal segments are rather slender, and, as in *Gnathophausia affinis*, without any keel or dorsal projections. The epimera are very small, the posterior lappet scarcely projecting beyond the ventral face. The last segment is conspicuously longer than the preceding, and its two sections very distinctly marked off.

The eyes, as in the two preceding species, are quite short, and clavate in form.

The antennal scale (fig. 3) is more than double the length of the antennular peduncle, and of a form rather similar to that in *Gnathophausia affinis*, with this difference, however, that the terminal lobe is much less produced, the spine of the outer corner projecting considerably beyond it. This spine, too, contrary to what is the case in the following species, is quite smooth.

The telson (fig. 4) exhibits the usual linguiform shape, the lateral margins being rather strongly curved in their distal part, and densely spinulose. The apical spines are somewhat short and thick, armed at the outer edge with a small tooth, and separated in the middle by a distinctly angular cleft, fringed with small denticles (see fig. 5).