

Habitat.—The above described specimen was taken in the Pacific Ocean, south of the Fiji Islands.

Station 174c, August 3, 1874; lat. $19^{\circ} 7' 50''$ S., long. $178^{\circ} 19' 35''$ E.; depth, 610 fathoms; coral mud; bottom temperature, $39^{\circ} 0$.

9. *Gnathophausia zoëa*, Willemoes-Suhm (Pl. VI. figs. 6–10).

Gnathophausia zoëa, Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, vol. i. p. 32, pl. ix. figs. 2–15, pl. x. fig. 4, 1875.

Gnathophausia zoëa, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 9.

Gnathophausia zoëa, A. Milne-Edwards, Recueil de Figures de Crustacés nouveaux ou peu connus, 1^o livraison (two last plates), Paris, April, 1883.

Specific Characters.—The body not so slender as in the two last species. Carapace rather large, completely covering whole of trunk, and produced behind as a very large dorsal spine, in some specimens jutting out even beyond the fourth caudal segment. Posterior margin of carapace in upper part coarsely denticulate, the denticles continued along the lateral edge of the dorsal spine. Both lateral keels distinct. Rostrum very elongate, even exceeding the carapace in length, and strongly denticulate throughout. Supra-orbital and antennal spines well marked and considerably projecting; branchiostegal spines wanting. Caudal segments slightly keeled above, and produced posteriorly into small spines; posterior lappet of epimera acutely pointed. Antennal scale with spine of outer corner somewhat projecting beyond the terminal lobe, and slightly denticulate at the outer edge. Telson of the usual form, the apical spines connected by a thin serrate lamella. Length reaching 70 mm.

Remarks.—This form has been well described and figured by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm in the above cited treatise, and several figures of the same species have also been prepared by Professor A. Milne-Edwards on two plates, belonging to a collection of drawings of Crustacea, recently published by that author. It may readily be distinguished from the preceding species by the very strong development of the dorsal spine, from which character, indeed, the specific denomination “zoëa” has been derived, this name, as is well known, being generally applied to a larval stage of Brachyura, prominently distinguished by the presence of a large dorsal spine issuing from the dorsal surface of the carapace.

Description.—No less than five specimens of this striking form were procured on the Challenger Expedition from different localities. Of these, two are females and three males, all agreeing very closely in all essential characters. The largest of the specimens, a male, attains a length of about 70 mm.

The form of the body (see figs. 6, 7) is somewhat more robust than in the three preceding species, the anterior division being rather more dilated, and the tail not so slender.