

The carapace is very large, covering the whole of the trunk, and even somewhat overlapping the anterior part of the first caudal segment. It juts out posteriorly into a remarkably strong dorsal spine of somewhat varying length, but in some specimens projects, when the tail is extended, even beyond its fourth segment. This spine, too, is rather broad at the base, and gradually tapers toward the apex, which is sharply pointed. Both lateral keels of the carapace are distinctly marked, the lower one being placed rather far down, and, as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii*, curving abruptly upward at a short distance from the infero-posterior corners of the carapace, running parallel to the posterior margin, and joining the upper lateral keel at the base of the dorsal spine. The upper part of the posterior margin of the carapace is armed with strong denticles, resembling the teeth of a saw, and these are continued for some distance along the lateral edges of the dorsal spine. The dorsal keel is quite uninterrupted, running along the whole dorsal surface of the carapace, and continued anteriorly on the rostrum, posteriorly on the dorsal spine. The rostrum attains a very considerable size, even exceeding in length the whole carapace, if the dorsal spine be excepted, and is distinctly denticulate throughout. The supra-orbital spines (fig. 8, *a*) are strongly developed, and project far beyond the eyes. The antennal spines (*b*) also attain a comparatively considerable length. On the other hand, the branchiostegal spines are wholly wanting, the lateral expansions of the carapace (*c*) being evenly rounded off, as in *Gnathophausia willemoesii* and *Gnathophausia elegans*.

The five anterior caudal segments are slightly keeled above, and, at the posterior margin, produced as short posteriorly directed spines. The epimera project rather more than in the two species last described, their posterior lappet being acutely pointed.

The eyes, as in the other species belonging to this section, are rather short, and pyriform in shape.

The antennal scale (fig. 9) has much the same form as in *Gnathophausia elegans*, differing only in the spine of the outer corner being slightly serrate along the outer edge.

The telson (see fig. 10) also exhibits a very similar appearance to that in the preceding species, but the apical spines are here connected by a thin but distinct lamella, regularly serrate on its free edge.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) do not quite reach the apex of the telson, and are, in other respects, very similar in structure to those of the other species belonging to this section.

*Colour*.—According to the statements of Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, the Rev. Dr. Norman, Professor A. Milne-Edwards, and the Marquis de Folin, the colour of this form is a magnificent blood-red or carmine.

*Habitat*.—The specimens procured by the Challenger Expedition were collected at the following localities :—