

Station 73, June, 30, 1873; lat.  $38^{\circ} 30' N.$ , long.  $31^{\circ} 14' W.$  (North Atlantic, west of the Azores); depth, 1000 fathoms; Pteropod ooze; bottom temperature,  $39^{\circ} \cdot 4$ .

Station 106, August 25, 1873; lat.  $1^{\circ} 47' N.$ , long.  $24^{\circ} 26' W.$  (Tropical Atlantic); depth, 1850 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature,  $36^{\circ} \cdot 6$ .

Station 126, September 12, 1873; lat.  $10^{\circ} 46' S.$ , long.  $36^{\circ} 8' W.$  (off Rio San Francisco, Brazil); depth, 770 fathoms; red mud.

Station 171, July 15, 1874; lat.  $28^{\circ} 33' S.$ , long.  $177^{\circ} 50' W.$  (Pacific, north of the Kermadec Islands); depth, 600 fathoms; hard ground; bottom temperature,  $39^{\circ} \cdot 5$ .

*Distribution.*—As may be inferred from the above specified localities, the geographical distribution of the present species is very extensive, ranging from the North Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The species also inhabits, as stated above, the seas of Europe, having been found by the French expedition in the Bay of Biscay.

10. *Gnathophausia longispina*, G. O. Sars (Pl. VII. figs. 1–5; Pl. VIII.).

*Gnathophausia longispina*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 10.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body closely approximating to that of *Gnathophausia zoëa*. Dorsal spine very large, finely serrate, both at the dorsal and lateral edges. Rostrum exceedingly elongate and slender, almost twice the length of the carapace, and coarsely denticulate. Supra-orbital spines strongly developed; antennal spines obsolete; branchiostegal spines well marked, triangular, and projecting straight outward. Five anterior caudal segments slightly keeled above, and produced at the middle of the posterior margin into small dorsal denticles; posterior lappet of epimera acuminate, that on the second segment remarkably produced. Anterior section of last segment with two epimeral spines on either side. Eyes short, claviform. Antennal scale remarkably large, with terminal lobe very narrow, the spine of the outer corner exceedingly strong, mucroniform, and greatly surpassing the terminal lobe, coarsely denticulate on both edges, the denticles being continued along the outer margin of the scale almost to its base. Telson and uropoda almost the same as in *Gnathophausia zoëa*. Length reaching 59 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species, at the first glance, much resembles *Gnathophausia zoëa* in appearance, but may readily be distinguished from it by the still more elongate rostrum, the closely denticulate dorsal spine, the absolute want of antennal spines, the branchiostegal projections being very distinctly marked; and, finally, by the strong development of the antennal scale, and more particularly of the spine issuing from its outer corner.

*Description.*—Of this species also, no less than five specimens were collected, all in the same locality. One is a female, the remainder being males. The largest