

specimen, a male, reaches a length of 59 mm. I have selected a male for anatomical dissection, and have figured the limbs, gills, and the nervous system separately on Pl. VIII., hoping in this way to illustrate more closely the organisation of the genus.

The form of the body (see Pl. VII. figs. 1, 2), although rather similar to that in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, would appear on the whole to be somewhat more slender, the anterior division being less tumid.

The carapace, as in that species, covers the whole of the trunk, without, however, overlapping the anterior part of the first caudal segment. The dorsal spine is strongly developed, projecting, when the tail is extended, to about the end of its fourth segment. It is closely denticulate throughout, the denticles being present not only, as in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, along the lateral, but also on the dorsal edges, and continued forward, moreover, along the dorsal keel of the carapace almost to the verge of the dorsal area. The lateral keels of the carapace are comparatively shorter than in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, but, in other respects, exhibit a perfectly similar appearance. The rostrum is exceedingly elongate and slender, even attaining twice the length of the carapace, and it is perfectly straight, acuminate, and coarsely denticulate throughout. The supra-orbital spines (fig. 5, *a*), as in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, are strongly developed, projecting far beyond the eyes. On the other hand, the antennal spines would seem to be wholly wanting, only a very small rounded prominence (*b*) being observed in their place. The lateral expansions of the carapace, too, project into a strong, acutely triangular lappet, pointing straight outward, and apparently corresponding to the branchiostegal spines.

The five anterior caudal segments are, as in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, slightly keeled above, and exhibit in the middle of the posterior margin a small dorsal projection pointing backward. The epimera project distinctly, the posterior lappet being drawn out into a sharp point, which, on the second segment, is remarkably long and slender. The epimeral plates issuing from the anterior section of the last segment exhibit two small denticles succeeding each other. The terminal spines, placed on each side of the base of the telson, are unusually strong and somewhat upturned.

The eyes, as in *Gnathophausia zoëa*, are rather short and clavate in form.

The antennal scale (Pl. VII. fig. 3), on the other hand, exhibits a rather characteristic appearance. It is very large, and tapers rapidly toward the apex, the terminal lobe being very much narrowed and lanceolate in form. The spine, too, issuing from the outer corner, is enormously developed, decidedly mucroniform, and projects far beyond the tip of the scale; it is also coarsely denticulate on both edges, the denticles, moreover, being continued backward along the outer margin of the scale, almost to its base.

The telson (fig. 4) does not differ materially from that of *Gnathophausia zoëa*, nor do