

to work out the specific characters satisfactorily, as also to give correct figures of the general appearance and form of the body. The specimen has not a trace of incubatory lamellæ, and hence is most likely a male. Its length is only 41 mm.

The form of the body (figs. 6, 7), as compared with the other species of the genus, is very slender, for which reason the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm suggested the specific denomination "*gracilis*."

The carapace is comparatively small, and does not seem to cover completely the last segment of the trunk. It projects posteriorly into a well marked, although rather short, dorsal spine, scarcely reaching beyond the first caudal segment. The infero-posterior corners of the carapace, instead of being rounded off, as in the species belonging to the second section, are somewhat prominent, and jut out into two posteriorly directed spines, of somewhat unequal length, the lower rather short, whereas the upper attains about the length of the dorsal spine. Of the lateral keels, the lower only is distinctly developed, and it runs parallel to the inferior margin of the carapace, terminating at the base of the upper spine, which issues from the infero-posterior corner. Of the upper lateral keels, on the other hand, no trace whatever can be discerned. The dorsal keel is interrupted in the anterior part of the carapace, where a distinct transverse impression is seen to occur, apparently corresponding to the cervical sulcus in other Schizopoda. In the posterior part, however, the keel is well marked, and armed with a row of strong, anteriorly curving denticles. The rostrum is rather elongate and slender, about as long as the carapace, and, as in the other species, three-edged, being also armed with strong denticles, continued along the dorsal edge to some distance posterior to the base of the rostrum. The supra-orbital spines are very small, and not distinctly defined from the base of the rostrum, being placed somewhat anterior to the insertion of the eyes. The antennal spines are well marked, though not very large. On the other hand, the branchiostegal spines are enormously developed, and project on either side as strong wing-like expansions, tapering to a sharp point.

The caudal segments are rather slender, and the five anterior ones are armed with dorsal projections, those on the two foremost being distinguished by their exceedingly large size. On the second segment occur two such projections, of an acutely triangular form, both placed in the middle line, and pointing the one posteriorly, the other anteriorly. On the first segment may also be observed two projections, of which, however, the anterior is very small, whereas the posterior is rather large, and points straight upward. On the other segments, only a small projection is seen in the middle of the posterior margin. The epimeral plates issuing from the anterior section of the last segment are, as in *Gnathophausia longispina*, armed with two small denticles.

The eyes are very small and narrow, the cornea being scarcely expanded, and only occupying the outermost extremity of the eye.

The antennulæ do not seem to exhibit any essential difference from those in other