

species of the genus, except, perhaps, that the inner flagellum is comparatively smaller, not nearly reaching the length of the antennal flagellum.

The antennal scale (fig. 8) is about twice as long as the antennular peduncle and rather narrow, almost three times as long as broad, but in other respects exhibiting a structure similar to that observed in the species belonging to the second section of the genus, the terminal part being marked off from the remaining portion of the scale by a distinct oblique suture, and jutting out into a short linguiform lobe. The inner edge of the scale is very slightly arched, and, like the terminal lobe, fringed by a row of comparatively strong bristles. The outer edge, too, is almost straight, and in its distal half slightly serrate, projecting anteriorly into a naked spine of moderate length.

With regard to the oral parts, they cannot of course be accurately examined in the solitary specimen obtained, but would seem on the whole to agree with those in *Gnathophausia longispina*, as described above; with this difference, however, that the maxillipeds, as in the three species belonging to the first section, have distinctly developed exopodites.

The legs and caudal limbs do not exhibit any essential difference from the same parts in the other species of the genus.

The telson (see fig. 9) exhibits the usual linguiform shape, and its length about equals that of the two preceding segments taken together. Its lateral edges are evenly curved in their distal part, and densely spinulose. The apical projection exhibits a form somewhat different from that in the other species (see fig. 10), being drawn out into four acute terminal lappets, or spines, the two outer ones being the largest and smooth, whereas the two inner ones are denticulate along the inner edge, and separated by an angular cleft. Moreover, a short denticle is observed on either side at the outer edge of the projection.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) do not quite reach the tip of the telson, and they exhibit the usual structure, the outer plate being the larger, and having the terminal part marked off as a distinct joint, jutting out in the form of a rather large linguiform lobe, densely fringed with bristles. The outer edge of this plate is considerably less arched than in the other species, and terminates in a very small denticle.

Habitat.—The specimen described above, together with *Gnathophausia affinis*, was taken in the tropical part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and Brazil.

Station 107, August 26, 1873; lat. $1^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 36' W.$; depth, 1500 fathoms; Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} \cdot 9$.

Genus 4. *Chalaraspis*, Willemoes-Suhm (*ex parte*).

Generic Characters.—Carapace thin, membranous, of enormous size, covering, in addition to the trunk, the anterior part of the tail, and projecting forwards as a broad frontal plate. Caudal segments with rounded epimera. Eyes small. Antennular