

the several other parts show any essential difference from what is observed in that species.

Habitat.—All the specimens of this species were collected in the same locality, viz., off Samboangan, Mindanao (Philippine Islands).

Station 200, October 23, 1874; lat. $6^{\circ} 47' N.$; long. $122^{\circ} 28' E.$; depth, 250 fathoms; green mud.

Section 3.—Infero-posterior corners of carapace produced into two spines. Dorsal spine distinctly projecting. Dorsal keel interrupted anteriorly. Supra-orbital spines small. Antennal scale jointed at apex, outer edge jutting out anteriorly into a strong spine. Maxillipeds with distinctly developed exopodites. Epimeral plates of last segment not united on the ventral face.

11. *Gnathophausia gracilis*, Willemoes-Suhm (Pl. VII, figs. 6-10).

Gnathophausia gracilis, Suhm, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Zool.), ser. 2, vol. i. p. 33, pl. ix. fig. 1, 1875.

Gnathophausia gracilis, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 11.

Specific Characters.—Form of body very slender. Carapace not very large; dorsal spine short, but distinctly projecting; infero-posterior corners armed with two unequal spines, the upper one being the stronger, and about equalling in length the dorsal spine. Upper lateral keel wanting. Dorsal keel armed in its posterior part with coarse, anteriorly curved denticles. Cervical sulcus distinctly defined. Rostrum elongate and slender, equalling the carapace in length, and distinctly denticulate. Supra-orbital spines very small, and not defined from the base of the rostrum. Antennal spines well-marked; branchiostegal projections exceedingly large, acutely triangular. The two anterior caudal segments with strong dorsal projections; epimera small. Eyes very narrow, cornea scarcely at all expanded. Antennal scale rather slender, terminal lobe small, outer edge serrate in the distal part, spine of outer corner slightly projecting. Telson linguiform, apical projection quadridentate, having besides a small lateral denticle. Length, 41 mm.

Remarks.—This is a rather anomalous species, perhaps most nearly related to the species comprised in the first section, although the antennal scale is developed in the same manner as in the species belonging to the second section. After all it cannot be referred to either of these two sections, but should more properly be regarded as the type of a third section, or subgenus.

Description.—The sole specimen obtained by the Challenger Expedition, and briefly described by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, does not appear to have been very carefully handled, being in far from a good state of preservation, the carapace having been partly crushed and disengaged from the body. It has therefore been somewhat difficult for me