

with the *Euphausia splendens* of that author, or belong to some other allied species. Meanwhile, assuming the species so designated by Dana to be almost certainly represented in the rich collection of the Challenger Euphausiidae, I hold this form to be the one most properly referable to that species. From both the preceding species the present form may be readily distinguished by its robust body, the very short rostral projection, and the strong, curving setæ that spring from the basal joint of the antennulæ.

*Description.*—The length of the largest specimen reaches about 18 mm., and the species attains accordingly a somewhat larger size than *Euphausia pellucida*.

The general form of the body (see Pl. XIII. fig. 7) would, on the whole, appear to be somewhat shorter and more thickset than in the two preceding species, and this feature, too, is obvious from the figure given by Dana, at least as compared with that of *Euphausia pellucida*.

The carapace, as in *Euphausia similis*, exhibits on either side a single lateral denticle about the middle of the lower margin, or rather just above the point of insertion of the second pair of true legs. Its anterior part has above a well-marked keel, and the frontal margin forms in the middle a very slight rostral projection, or rather an acute angle, scarcely projecting beyond the ocular segment.

The caudal segments are smooth above and furnished with rather small evenly rounded epimera. The last segment is appreciably longer than any of the preceding, and has the preanal spine (fig. 17), as in *Euphausia similis*, quite simple or unguiform, though somewhat stronger than in that species.

The eyes (see fig. 15) are very large and projecting, pyriform, with the cornea much expanded.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 8) is more particularly distinguished by the total absence of any dorsal leaflet or lobe, whereas a bunch of strong, curving bristles is seen to spring from the dorsal face of the basal joint.

The antennal scale (fig. 9) agrees in its form comparatively well with that in *Euphausia pellucida*, though perhaps a trifle more elongate. The basal spine, as in that species, is distinctly denticulate, but very much smaller.

The mandibular palp (fig. 10) exhibits none of the short spiniform bristles peculiar to *Euphausia pellucida*.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 11) have the exognath relatively larger, and more oblong in form.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 12) are chiefly distinguished by the large size and ovoid form of the terminal joint.

The copulatory appendages of the two first pairs of pleopoda in the male (see figs. 13, 14) exhibit on the whole a structure considerably approximating to that in *Euphausia similis*. Still, however, a few well-marked differences may be found, more especially in