

the form of the three hook-shaped processes on the appendages of the first pair, as shown in the respective figures (compare figs. 3 and 13).

The telson and uropoda (fig. 16) would not seem to differ essentially from those parts in *Euphausia similis*.

Colour.—According to Dana, this species, in a living state, is more or less tinged with red or purple, especially along the ventral face of the body.

Habitat.—The specimens in the collection were taken at the surface of the sea in the following localities, as shown in the table :—

Date.	Locality.
December 17, 18, 1873. October 21, 1875. January 21, 1876. February 11, 1876.	Off Cape of Good Hope. South Pacific, about midway between New Zealand and Chili. South Atlantic, Cape Virgins to Falkland Islands. South Atlantic, Falkland to Buenos Ayres.

The specimens examined by Dana were collected in the tropical region of the Atlantic (lat. 2° N.).

Distribution.—The distribution of the present species, as yet known, would accordingly seem to be chiefly restricted to the southern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

17. *Euphausia murrayi*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XIV. figs. 1–4).

Euphausia murrayi, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 16.

Specific Characters.—Form of body somewhat more slender than in *Euphausia splendens*. Carapace rather elongate, with a single lateral denticle, placed in front of the middle of the inferior margin; anterior part very slightly keeled above; rostral projection short; frontal margin forming on either side, above the eyes, an obtuse angle. Caudal segments smooth above, with rather deep epimera, the posterior pair triangular, produced posteriorly. Last segment not much longer than preceding; preanal spine obsolete. Eyes short and thick, claviform. Antennular peduncle provided above at the end of the basal joint with an anteriorly pointing lobe, obliquely emarginate at the tip. Antennal scale oblong, truncate at apex, denticle of outer angle very small. Gill-trunks very broad and flattened, with numerous exceedingly slender, well-nigh filiform lobules. Telson with three pairs of dorsal denticles; subapical spines smooth. Inner plate of uropoda very slightly overreaching outer. Length attaining 43 mm.

Remarks.—Next to *Euphausia superba*, this *Euphausia* is the largest in the collec-