

taken together. The preanal spine (fig. 19) is exceedingly narrow and acutely pointed.

The eyes (see fig. 20) are distinguished by their remarkably small size, and almost fusiform shape, the cornea not being at all expanded, and the greatest thickness occurring in the middle of the pedicle.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 13) does not exhibit any trace of dorsal lappets. The basal joint is rather broad, but shorter than the two succeeding joints taken together. The middle joint forms at the end, above, a slight projection, reaching over the base of the terminal joint, and provided with a dense row of delicate bristles.

The antennal scale (fig. 14), slightly projecting beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, exhibits an oblong-ovate form, with the apex narrowly truncate and the outer corner unarmed. The basal spine is rather elongate, reaching nearly to the middle of the scale, and is armed at the inner edge with a row of strong denticles. The basal part of the flagellum appears rather powerful, but does not nearly attain the length of the scale.

The mandibular palp (fig. 15) has the terminal joint very small and oval in form; it is armed with five ciliated spines on the inner edge, and a single bristle on the outer.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 16) exhibit much the same appearance as in *Euphausia antarctica*.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 17) have the terminal joint not very large, of a rather regular ovoid form, and but sparingly supplied with bristles.

The maxillipeds and legs exhibit, on the whole, the usual structure, and have the outer joints somewhat flattened.

The gills are comparatively simple in structure and provided with a somewhat limited number of digitate lobules. The posterior pair (fig. 18), which, in other species, are richly arborescent, consist of only three comparatively short branches, one of which is bent inwards.

The copulatory appendages to the two first pairs of pleopoda in the male are rather strongly developed. Those on the first pair (fig. 22) have the outer process securiform, or projecting into two hook-shaped processes, pointing in opposite directions; the middle one is strongly bent, and finely dentate at the tip; the inner process finally has the secondary hook serrate at the outer edge. The appendages of the second pair (fig. 23) jut out into three rather broad and somewhat twisted lobes, reaching considerably beyond the apex of the principal plate.

The telson (see fig. 21) exhibits the usual slender form, and is armed with two pairs of small dorsal denticles, exclusive of the subapical spines. The latter (broken off in the specimen examined by Dana) are rather strong, but quite smooth and slightly divergent.