

36. *Nematoscelis rostrata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXV. figs. 8-10).

*Nematoscelis rostrata*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 34.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body much shorter and stouter than in the last species. Carapace with a very strong lateral denticle at posterior part of inferior margin, and a conspicuous rounded crest above anterior to the middle; rostrum greatly produced, reaching almost to the end of the basal joint of the antennulæ, straight, acuminate, broad and flattened at the base. Caudal segments smooth above, with small rounded epimera. Eyes rather large, irregularly pyriform, cornea narrowed in upper part. Antennal scale comparatively small, reaching scarcely to the end of the second joint of the antennular peduncle. First pair of legs shorter than in the other species, meral joint reaching hardly to tip of antennular peduncle, propodal joint longer than carpal, terminal joint slightly dilating toward the tip, with five spines. Gills and caudal fan as in *Nematoscelis tenella*. Length 8 mm.

*Remarks.*—This form also, it would seem, is represented in the collection only by immature specimens. I have nevertheless felt warranted in establishing a new species for their reception, differing, as they do, in several respects distinctly from any of the preceding species. Thus, the body is comparatively much shorter, the rostrum more produced; and besides, the strongly developed lateral denticle of the carapace, as also the conspicuous dorsal crest, would seem to afford well-marked specific characters.

*Description.*—The length of the specimens in the collection does not exceed 8 mm., and therefore this form must be regarded as one of the smallest Euphausidians. All the specimens are females.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXV. fig. 8), as compared with that of *Nematoscelis tenella*, is much shorter and more thickset, as also somewhat compressed.

The carapace is comparatively short in proportion to its height, and has on either side a very strong lateral denticle, jutting out from the hinder part of the inferior margins about where that corresponding to it projects in *Nematoscelis tenella*. On the dorsal face, moreover, a very conspicuous rounded crest occurs at some distance in front of the middle, disappearing before it reaches the base of the rostrum. The latter is greatly produced, extending far beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ, and is quite straight, ending in a sharp point. Viewed from above (fig. 9), the rostrum appears broad and flattened at the base, tapering gradually toward the extremity.

The caudal segments are smooth above and appreciably broader than in the last species, the epimera, however, being very small. The last segment is longer than the preceding, and has a very small simple preanal spine.

The eyes (see figs. 8, 9) are comparatively large, irregularly pyriform, and slightly flattened, with the cornea oblong in form and somewhat narrowed in its upper part.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) appears a trifle less elongate than in *Nematoscelis tenella*, for the rest exhibiting a very similar structure.