

either side, near the extremity, a very slender, non-ciliated bristle. Finally, the last joint, representing the terminal part in the preceding legs, is exceedingly narrow, and bears four similar bristles, one of which issues from the outer edge, the other three from the tip; one of the latter is extremely elongate.

The penultimate pair of legs (fig. 15) are still smaller and simpler in structure, with the endopod consisting of only two joints of almost equal size, the terminal one somewhat curved, and provided at the tip with four remarkably long and slender, non-ciliated bristles. The exopod in this as well as the preceding pair is very small, though with both its sections well defined.

The last pair of legs (figs. 16, 17) are quite rudimentary, each forming merely an ovoid, setiferous lamella (exopod), originating from a short basal part connected with the corresponding gill-stem.

The gills (see fig. 2) exhibit on the whole a rather simple structure, all, except the last pair, forming single stems, more or less expanding at the tip, and bearing a regular series of digitiform gill-lobules. On the two first pairs two such lobules only are present; on the succeeding pairs the number gradually increases from four to eight. The last pair (figs. 2, 16, 24) are somewhat more complex, exhibiting the two usual divisions, the outer of which is the larger, and bears three or four secondary gill-branches.

The pleopoda in the female exhibit the usual structure. In the male, the two anterior pairs are slightly modified, the inner plate having a sexual or copulatory appendage. On the first pair, this appendage (figs. 25, 26) consists apparently of two portions, the outer bearing at the tip two rather short and somewhat hamate processes, together with a short curved spine, the inner portion simple lobular. On the second pair, the appendage (fig. 27) is comparatively large, projecting far beyond the principal plate, and exhibits at the somewhat dilated extremity several twisted lobes.

The telson (see fig. 18) has the usual slender form, tapering towards the apex, which terminates in a sharp point. The subapical spines are not very large, projecting but slightly beyond the tip of the telson, and perfectly smooth. Furthermore, two pairs of small denticles occur on the dorsal face of the telson.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are likewise quite normal in structure, having the inner plate somewhat longer than the outer, and reaching nearly to the tip of the telson.

The luminous apparatus, so uniformly developed in most other Euphausiidæ, exhibits in this genus certain well-marked peculiarities. Thus the globules are considerably reduced in number, only three of them being developed, viz., one odd one between the bases of the first pair of pleopoda, and a pair of lateral globules at the bases of the penultimate pair of legs (see figs. 1, 19). On the other hand, the latter globules attain in the male (figs. 20, 23) an extraordinary development, being more than twice as large as those in the female. Moreover, a supplementary lens, formed, it would seem, by a thickening of the outer integument, is subjoined at some distance from the globule, and