

The structure of the maxillipeds and the legs, as also that of the gills, would seem not to differ essentially from that observed in the other species of the genus.

The copulatory appendages to the two first pairs of pleopoda in the male (see figs. 14, 15) are in every respect normal in structure, although certain slight specific differences can indeed be found by comparing them with those parts in other species.

The telson (see fig. 11) is very slender and elongate, attaining the length of the two preceding segments taken together, and exhibits no less than five pairs of minute dorsal denticles. The subapical spines are of moderate size, reaching but slightly beyond the lanceolate tip of the telson, and have their inner edge finely denticulate.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are much shorter than the telson, and have the inner plate very narrow and only slightly overreaching the outer.

Habitat.—The four specimens procured, three of which have been mounted in glycerine on glass slides, were taken at the surface of the sea, in the following localities :—

Date.	Locality.
May 9, 10, 1874. October 21, 1875. October 22, 1875.	South of Australia, lat. 48° 18' S., long. 30° 11' E. South Pacific, about midway between New Zealand and Chili. South Pacific.

The distribution of this species as yet known, would accordingly seem to comprise the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

24. *Euphausia latifrons*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XVI. figs. 17–23).

Euphausia latifrons, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 23.

Specific Characters.—Form of body rather short. Carapace without any lateral denticle; rostral projection very peculiar in shape, forming, as it does, a broad, quadrate plate abruptly truncate at the apex. Caudal segments smooth above, with comparatively small, rounded epimera. Last segment longer than preceding, and jutting out at the end dorsally as a short dentiform projection; preanal spine small, unguiform. Eyes clavate, cornea but slightly expanded. Antennular peduncle with a short serrate lobe extending from the basal joint above. Antennal scale subovate, apex rounded, outer corner armed with a distinct tooth. Telson with three pairs of dorsal denticles, subapical spines serrate along the inner edges. Inner plate of uropoda reaching slightly beyond outer. Length scarcely exceeding 8 mm.

Remarks.—The small size of this animal, in conjunction with the peculiar shape of the frontal plate, induced me at first to regard it merely as a larval stage of some other