

armed along the edge with a rather large number of strong spines, unequal in size. The palp, unlike that of other Euphausiidae, is distinctly triarticulate, though very small, the middle joint being the largest, and furnished along the inner edge with a row of strong bristles, whereas the basal and terminal joints are quite unarmed. The exognath, finally, constitutes an oval plate, without any bristles, and of a peculiar almost spongy structure. Moreover, it is specially distinguished by the posterior part being drawn out into a narrow, finely ciliate, lobe.

The second pair of maxillae (fig. 13) exhibit a perhaps still more anomalous aspect, owing to the prodigious development of the palp. The latter, constituting, as it does, in all other known Euphausiidae, only a single lamellar joint, occurs here as a large trunk, fully equal in length to the remaining part of the maxilla, and composed of three well-defined lamellar expanded articulations, giving to the maxilla, as it were, a pediform appearance. Of the joints, the first is by far the largest and very broad, oval in form, and fringed along the inner edge with numerous long curving plumose setae. The two outer joints rapidly diminish in size, and are likewise provided with strong plumose setae along the inner edge, as also a few much shorter ones at the outer. The remaining part of the maxilla exhibits, on the whole, a normal appearance, having interiorly four densely setose masticatory lobes, and exteriorly a small lamellar exognath edged with short ciliate bristles.

The maxillipeds (fig. 14) exhibit the usual pediform structure, having, however, the proximal part remarkably robust, with the joints much appressed, whereas the distal part, consisting of the outer three joints, would seem to be somewhat slender and very movably jointed to the former. The meral joint, by far the largest, slightly exceeds in length the distal part. All the joints are provided along the inner edge with a number of slender scattered bristles. The masticatory lobe, issuing internally from the coxal joint, is found on closer examination (see fig. 15) to consist of two superposed lappets, both edged with strong curving setae. The exopodite is rather powerfully developed, reaching beyond the middle of the meral joint. The epipodite, finally, constitutes a small membranous plate, projecting both anteriorly and posteriorly as a rounded lobe.

All the legs, save the last pair, had been broken off in the specimens I examined, only their basal parts along with the gills and exopods being left. In the specimen, however, examined by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, they had suffered no mutilation and were fully represented in the figure drawn by that naturalist, of which the annexed cut is an accurate copy. As seen from the figure, they are rather elongate, but relatively coarser in structure, than in other Euphausiidae, the joints being much appressed and densely setose.

The last pair of legs (fig. 18) are much smaller than the rest, and in the specimens examined were almost entirely hidden between the gills, so as readily to escape attention. Hence, too, they came to be quite overlooked by myself as also by the late Dr. v.