

(see figs. 15–18) are comparatively simple in structure, and perfectly similar in appearance, occurring as single stems expanded at the extremity into two short diverging corners, and having along the hinder edge a regular series of digitiform gill-lobules, diminishing in length towards each extremity. The last pair (fig. 19), on the other hand, are very large and complex, divided as usual into two principal portions pointing in opposite directions, the posterior of which is the larger, and provided with several curved secondary branches, each having along one of its edges a regular series of gill-lobules.

The pleopoda of the female (fig. 21) do not exhibit any essential peculiarities of structure.

The copulatory appendages to the two first pairs of pleopoda in the male (see Pl. XXI. figs. 6, 7) are, on the whole, not so fully developed as in most other Euphausiidae. Those on the first pair (fig. 6) form a somewhat curved lamella, doubling over the inner plate of the pleopod, and with the inner edge finely serrate. From this lamella, also, proceed two comparatively small processes, the outer of which is mucroniform and highly chitinised, whereas the inner is narrow linguiform, and quite soft. Moreover, a slender incurved spine is seen to spring from a rounded prominence on the outer margin. The appendages of the second pair of pleopoda (fig. 7) constitute merely a slight two-lobed expansion of the inner edge of the principal plate.

The telson (see Pl. XX. fig. 22) exhibits the usual slender form, tapering gradually toward the apex, which is but slightly produced and bluntly lanceolate (see fig. 23). The subapical spines are of moderate length and perfectly smooth. Moreover, two pairs of small denticles occur on the dorsal face of the telson.

The uropoda (see fig. 22) have the inner plate very narrow and a trifle longer than the outer, reaching, when extended posteriorly, to the tip of the telson. The outer plate of each is rather broader, and truncate at the apex, with the outer corner projecting as an acute angle.

Of the female specimens in the collection, two are ovigerous, a condition very rarely met with among preserved specimens of Euphausiidae. The eggs were deposited in two well-defined ovisacs (see Pl. XX. figs. 1, 2) placed side by side beneath the posterior part of the trunk. These ovisacs do not consist of incubatory lamellæ, as in other Schizopoda, but merely of an exceedingly thin membrane, derived, it would seem, from some glutinous fluid issuing along with the ova and coagulated by the action of the seawater as a delicate envelope surrounding and keeping the ova together during the embryonal development. In form, the ovisacs are somewhat conical, being broadest posteriorly and gradually tapering forward, where they are connate with the inner half of the ischial joint of the antepenultimate pair of legs, covering too, exteriorly, a considerable part of the succeeding pair. This peculiar arrangement of the ovisacs fully suffices, it would seem, to account for a striking anomaly met with in the present species and mentioned above, viz., the total absence of exopods on the posterior pairs of legs in the females. It is, indeed, evident that these organs would be quite inoperative, and