

organs in connection with observations made on living specimens at the Norwegian coast has, on the other hand, led me to the conviction that these globules, in spite of their striking similarity to eyes, do not represent visual organs at all, but constitute together a highly complicated luminous apparatus; the lenticular body of the organs, generally described as a true eye-lens, acting as a condenser, which, in connection with the great mobility of the globules, enables the animal to produce at will a very bright flash of light in a given direction. The great majority of the species possess these organs, generally arranged in a perfectly similar manner; but in a large, non-pellucid deep-sea *Euphausia* (not represented in the collection), v. Willemoes Suhm could not detect these globules in their usual place.

"The extensive use of the surface net during the Expedition at many different localities, and carried on by day as well as by night, has brought together a very large number of these interesting Schizopoda, both adults and larvæ, and of course our knowledge of this family has been very materially increased. No less than twenty-seven species are represented in the collection, belonging to six different genera, of which four are new. One of these genera, *Nematoscelis*, G. O. Sars, is distinguished by the enormously elongated and slender form of the second pair of pediform appendages (the modified gnathopoda). In another genus, *Stylocheiron*, G. O. Sars, on the other hand, the third pair of legs has been peculiarly modified, being also greatly elongated, the two last joints forming together a kind of imperfect chela. In accordance with their pelagic life the geographical distribution of the species is generally very extensive. By far the most widely distributed is, however, the *Euphausia pellucida*, Dana (fig. 263), ranging from Norway (*Thysanopoda bidentata*, G. O. Sars) and the Mediterranean (*Euphausia mülleri*, Claus), throughout the Atlantic and Pacific up to the coast of Japan. The large number of larvæ caught with the help of the surface net has also enabled me to trace the very interesting and complicated development of

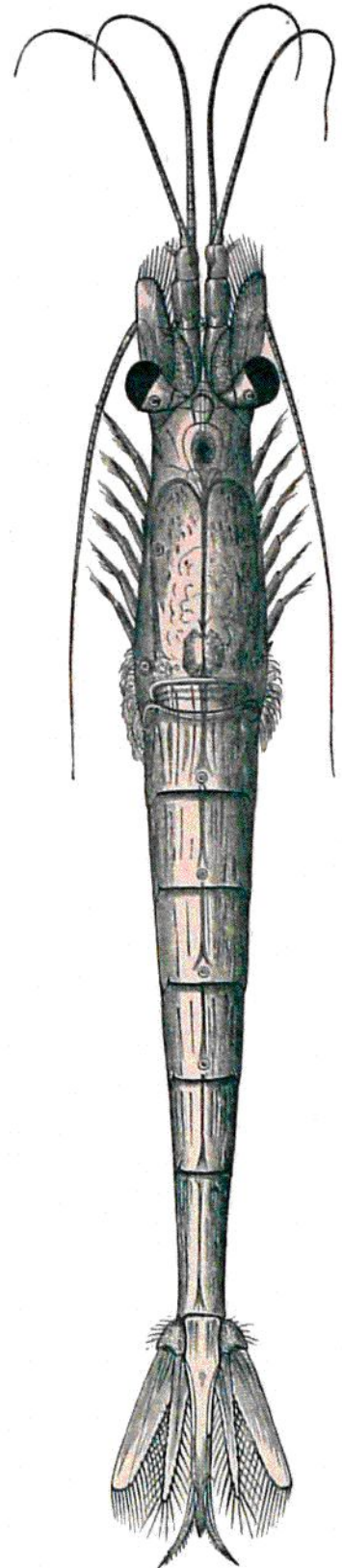


FIG. 263.—*Euphausia pellucida*, Dana.