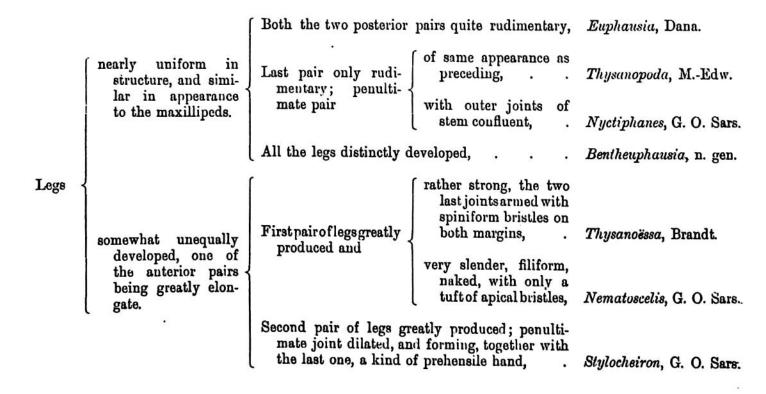
extensive use of the surface-net on the Expedition proved highly successful. In regard to the capture of Euphausidians this may pre-eminently be said to be the case, scarcely a single haul failing to yield some of the forms comprised in this group, either adult or larval. I have carefully gone over a vast number of surface gatherings, kindly sent me by Dr. John Murray, and from these have selected every form that belongs to the Euphausiidæ. A large proportion of the specimens thus brought together represent various stages of development; and it has therefore been a matter of no slight difficulty to determine in each case with full certainty whether the specimens should be regarded as adults, or whether merely as younger animals. I have been equally perplexed in attempting to refer the larval forms accurately to the several species. Meanwhile, a careful study of numerous specimens has finally enabled me to trace the development of at least three different forms belonging to as many genera, and I shall give a detailed account of these researches when treating of the development of the Euphausiidæ.

The total number of species represented in the collection amounts to no less than twenty-seven, comprising seven distinct genera, of which four are new.

I give below a synopsis of the genera, worked out from the structure of the legs.



Genus 1. Euphausia, Dana, 1852.

Euphausia, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, vol. xiii., Crustacea, part i. p. 639.

Generic Characters.—Carapace with antero-lateral angles but slightly produced, rostral projection, as a rule, small. Tail powerfully developed. Eyes of normal structure. Antennular peduncle alike in both sexes, cylindrical, basal joint sometimes provided at the end superiorly, with a small lappet; both flagella elongate, and consisting of numerous joints.