

The caudal limbs (Pl. XII. fig. 24) are powerfully developed in both sexes, and represent true swimming organs. The basal part is somewhat adpressed and very muscular. The terminal branches are shorter than the basal part, and exhibit the form of lanceolate plates, fringed with strong natatory setæ. The inner plate (Pl. XII. fig. 25) is rather smaller than the outer, and exhibits, as in most Caridea, a slender secondary lobe attached to the inner edge, and having at the tip a number of small curled spines (cincinnulæ). In the male, this branch on the two anterior pairs is peculiarly modified, to serve as a copulatory organ (see Pl. XI. fig. 4). Especially on the first pair, this plate (Pl. XII. fig. 28; Pl. XIII. figs. 3, 13; Pl. XIV. fig. 7; Pl. XV. fig. 22; Pl. XVI. figs. 6, 14, 20) presents a very complex structure, consisting of two principal portions, the outer lamellar, and setiferous at the tip, and exhibiting on the posterior face a rounded projecting lobe, doubled over the plate; whereas the inner juts out into several strongly chitinised processes of different forms, some assuming the shape of strong hooks or pincers. This portion, too, is generally folded over the other in such a manner as to render it a matter of some difficulty to spread out the whole plate in the same plane, with a view of obtaining a correct idea of its structure. Of the two portions described above, the outer only is found to correspond with the female plate, having likewise affixed to it the secondary lobe mentioned above, whereas the inner portion is quite peculiar to the male, since it constitutes another enormously developed lobe, extending above the former from the inner edge of the principal plate. Also on the second pair of caudal limbs, the inner plate in the male (see Pl. XII. fig. 29; Pl. XIII. figs. 4, 14; Pl. XIV. fig. 8; Pl. XV. figs. 2, 3; Pl. XVI. figs. 7, 15, 21) exhibits a somewhat diverging appearance; but here it would seem that the secondary lobe itself, which is common to both sexes, becomes peculiarly modified, since it juts out at the apex into several twisted lobules, generally reaching more or less beyond the tip of the principal plate; the cincinnulæ occur on a slight rounded prominence at the outer side of the lobe. As to the function of these remarkable appendages in the male, there can, I think, be little doubt of their serving to seize the spermatophores and place them on the sexual openings of the female. The first pair are unquestionably most effective for this purpose, whilst the second pair perhaps perform merely a coadjutory function.

The telson (Pl. XII. fig. 27) in all the species of this genus, as well as in the other known Euphausiidæ, exhibits a very similar appearance, being exceedingly slender and tapering to an acute point. On the upper face two pairs of small denticles generally occur, and on the lower face, at some distance from the apex, two very large spiniform appendices are affixed in close proximity, slightly diverging and generally reaching far beyond the tip of the telson. At the base of the telson, and likewise on the lower side, is seen the anal opening, in the form of a longitudinal fissure.

The uropoda (*ibid.*), too, only exhibit slight structural differences in the several forms of the Euphausiidæ. The basal part is rather short and thick, jutting out