

of *Euphausia*, and, as it cannot reasonably be supposed to have escaped the attention of Dana, I have deemed it advisable to refer the animal to one of the four species described by that author. Of these, the species *Euphausia pellucida* is the one that would seem to agree best with the present form, for which, accordingly, I propose to retain the specific appellation first suggested by Dana. That the *Euphausia mülleri* of Claus is identical with the form here treated of is undeniable, and the form described by myself as *Thysanopoda bidentata* unquestionably also belongs to the same species.

*Description.*—The usual length of the adult female is 10 to 15 mm., that of the male somewhat less; but there are a few specimens in the collection that reach a length of 17 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XI. figs. 1, 2, 4) is rather slender, and, as usual, somewhat compressed throughout, with the tail about twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace has the anterior part distinctly keeled above, and jutting forth as a sharp-pointed rostral projection, reaching to about the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ. Posteriorly it exhibits an almost rectangular emargination, the lateral angles of which are produced into narrow sinuses, marking sharply off above the lateral wings of the carapace, which are broadly rounded (see also figs. 5, 6). Immediately superior to the lower margins on either side occur two small anteriorly pointing denticles, the posterior of which is placed above the point of insertion of the fourth pair of legs, the anterior above that of the maxillipeds. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace constitute at the side of the basal part of the antennæ a very slight dentiform projection, apparently corresponding to the antennal spine in other Podophthalmia.

The caudal segments are powerfully developed, and quite smooth above, diminishing somewhat both in height and breadth posteriorly. The epimera are rather large and laminar, projecting considerably beyond the ventral face, and covering at the sides the bases of the pleopoda. They all exhibit a comparatively uniform appearance, being somewhat angular in shape, and pointing obliquely backward. The last segment is a trifle more elongate than any of the preceding, and much narrower, without any trace of epimera, but armed at the end, beneath, with a compressed, tridentate, pectiniform spine (fig. 3), placed immediately in front of the anal orifice.

The eyes (fig. 7) are of moderate size, and pyriform, with the cornea rather expanded, and projecting on either side (see fig. 2).

The antennular peduncle (Pl. XII. figs. 1, 2) is about half as long as the carapace, and nearly cylindrical in form; it is more particularly distinguished by the basal joint, having at the end above a conspicuous erect leaflet or membranous lobe. In most of the specimens this lobe is divided into two acuminate lappets (fig. 3); but in some specimens, though differing in no other respect from the typical form, these lappets are much more numerous, forming a dense fringe along the free edge of the leaflet (fig. 4).