

tion, and admits of being distinguished from *Euphausia splendens*, to which form it bears a close relationship,—except in its much larger size,—by a somewhat more slender form of body, the comparatively shorter eyes, the presence of a well-marked cuticular lobe at the end of the basal joint of the antennulæ, the peculiar expanded form of the gills, and finally by the form of the posterior pair of caudal epimera.

*Description.*—Of this species, the collection has two specimens, the larger of which reaches a length of 43 mm. Both are females.

The form of the body (see Pl. XIV. fig. 1) would seem to be a trifle more slender than in *Euphausia splendens*; the anterior division in particular is appreciably more elongate as compared with the posterior.

The carapace, as in *Euphausia splendens*, has on either side a distinct lateral denticle, which, however, occurs somewhat in front of the middle of the lower margin. Its anterior part is very slightly keeled above, and marked off by a distinct cervical impression. The rostral projection (see fig. 2) is very short and triangular, but slightly overreaching the ocular segment, and, moreover, rather sharply defined from the frontal margin, which on either side exhibits an obtuse angle above the eyes.

The caudal segments are smooth above, and provided with rather deep, irregularly rounded epimera. Those on the penultimate segment are, however, somewhat dissimilar, being rather produced in the form of acute, triangular plates, pointing backwards and overlapping the last segment. This, too, is but very little, if at all, longer than the preceding, and does not exhibit any trace of a preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 2) are rather short and thick, almost clavate, and but slightly projecting on either side.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is comparatively elongate, and has a distinct cuticular lobe projecting, above, from the end of the basal joint, as also another much smaller one, exteriorly, at the end of the second joint. Both the lobes are extended horizontally, and exhibit a somewhat triangular form, the larger one is also obliquely emarginate at the tip.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) projects a little beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle and has a rather elongate, oblong-linear form, with the apex narrowly truncate and the denticle of the outer corner very small, though quite distinct.

The gills (fig. 3) are characterised by a somewhat unusual form of the trunk, which is greatly expanded and flattened, well-nigh semilunar, and has affixed to the outer convex edge a very considerable number of exceedingly slender, nearly filiform gill-lobules. The posterior pairs of gills (see fig. 1) are richly arborescent, exhibiting an abundance of curved secondary branches.

The telson (see fig. 4) exhibits the usual slender form, and has three pairs of small dorsal denticles. The subapical spines were broken in the larger specimen; in the smaller one they are of moderate size and quite smooth.