

moreover, does the anterior part exhibit no distinct keel above. The rostral projection (fig. 6) is exceedingly short, reaching but very slightly beyond the ocular segment, and the frontal margin does not form any angle above the eyes, as in the preceding species.

The caudal segments are very powerfully developed, and, as in the preceding species, smooth above. The epimera are rather deep and irregularly rounded in form, except the posterior pair, which, as in *Euphausia murrayi*, are triangular and produced. The last segment does not exceed in length the preceding, and would seem to lack the preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 6) are very large and protruding, pyriform, with the cornea very much expanded.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) exhibits an exceedingly robust structure, and has a well marked cordiform lobe, projecting above from the end of the basal joint.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) is comparatively short, scarcely reaching to the end of the second joint of the antennular peduncle; it exhibits an oval form, with the apex somewhat obliquely rounded and the denticle of the outer corner very small, almost obsolete.

The gills (see fig. 5) would, on the whole, seem to agree in structure with those of *Euphausia murrayi*.

The exopods on the maxillipeds and legs, as also the pleopods, are very powerfully developed, more so than in any other known species.

The copulatory appendages to the first pair of pleopoda (fig. 7) closely resemble those in *Euphausia splendens*; still, however, some few differences in detail may be discerned. Thus, for example, the outer process and the secondary hook of the inner one are quite simple, and strongly curved, whereas these parts in *Euphausia splendens* are bidentate at the apex. The appendages of the second pair of pleopoda (fig. 8) are comparatively shorter, reaching but very little beyond the apex of the principal plate.

The telson (see fig. 9) is comparatively shorter than in the other species, with the apex very slightly produced and obtusely pointed. The subapical spines are exceedingly slender and quite smooth.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) reach somewhat beyond the tip of the telson, and have the inner plate appreciably shorter than the outer.

*Colour.*—According to the statements of Dana, this species, in a living state, is characterised by a very conspicuous colouring, the whole body, save the legs and gills, being tinged with a brilliant red.

*Habitat.*—The above described specimen was taken at the surface of the sea, along with the larger specimen of *Euphausia murrayi*, February 19, 1874, in the Antarctic Ocean, at Station 154. Dana obtained this species, too, in the Antarctic Ocean, south of Van Diemen's Land, in lat. 66° 5' S., long. 157° E.