

19. *Euphausia antarctica*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XV. figs. 1-8).

*Euphausia antarctica*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 18.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body rather slender, with tail less powerful in development than is generally the case. Carapace without any lateral denticle; anterior part slightly keeled above and projecting as a broad, triangular, frontal plate. Caudal segments smooth above, with remarkably small, rounded epimera. Last segment slightly exceeding in length the preceding, with a minute, simple, preanal spine. Eyes claviform. Antennular peduncle slender, without any dorsal lobe, but with the outer corner of the basal joint produced into a sharp spine. Antennal scale oblong-linear, obtusely truncate at apex, outer corner jutting out as a well marked dentiform projection. Mandibular palp remarkably slender, with terminal joint linear. Last joint of second pair of maxillæ oblong-ovate. Legs very elongate and densely setose. Telson with three pairs of dorsal denticles; subapical spines moderate in size, smooth. Uropoda much shorter than telson, inner plate slightly overreaching outer. Length 17 mm.

*Remarks.*—This is a rather anomalous form, and readily distinguished from all the other species by the remarkably narrow tail and very slender legs, as also by the broad triangular frontal plate and the form of the antennal scale.

*Description.*—All the specimens collected are females, and the largest measures about 17 mm. in length.

The form of the body (see Pl. XV. fig. 1) is rather slender, and the proportion between the anterior and posterior divisions somewhat different from that observed in most of the other species, the tail being relatively far less powerfully developed.

The carapace lacks every trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margin being quite smooth and but very slightly incurved along their anterior part. The antero-lateral angles of the carapace project considerably and are acutely angular; the frontal part (see fig. 2) protrudes over the base of the eyes as a broad horizontally extending plate of triangular form, reaching nearly to the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ. From the base of the plate, a slight dorsal keel is seen to extend backwards along the anterior part of the carapace.

The caudal segments are smooth above and rather narrow, the epimera being comparatively very small and evenly rounded. The last segment but slightly exceeds in length the preceding, and has a very small, simple preanal spine (fig. 4), mostly hidden between the bases of the uropoda.

The eyes (see fig. 2) project considerably, but have the cornea not very much expanded, with the greatest breadth about the middle of the pedicle.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is comparatively slender, and lacks every trace of dorsal lobes, but has the outer corner of the basal joint jutting forth as a sharp, spiniform projection.