

The antennal scale (see fig. 2) exhibits a form somewhat different from that in the other species, being rather elongate, oblong-linear, and projecting a little beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle. The apex is obtusely truncate, and the outer angle juts out into a well marked, dentiform projection.

The mandibular palp (fig. 5) is very slender, its terminal joint being nearly as long as the median, but very much narrower, linear, and armed with six spiniform bristles, increasing gradually in length toward the apex.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 6) have the exognath very large and oval in form, but in other respects resemble those of *Euphausia splendens*.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 7) are more particularly distinguished by the remarkable size and oblong-ovate form of the terminal joint.

The legs are very slender and elongate, the ischial joint being much the largest, and in the fifth pair (fig. 8) exceeding in length even all the succeeding joints taken together. They are, moreover, furnished with a very dense fringe of remarkably long and delicate setæ.

The gills (see figs. 1, 8) would seem, on the whole, to agree comparatively closely in structure with those of *Euphausia pellucida*.

The telson (see fig. 3) about equals in length the two posterior segments taken together, exhibiting a somewhat less slender form than in the other species, rather flattened throughout and tapering but slightly, with the apex lanceolate. It is armed with three pairs of very small dorsal denticles, exclusive of the subapical spines, which are rather strong and smooth.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) are much shorter than the telson, and have the inner plate slightly projecting beyond the outer.

Habitat.—Of this species, numerous specimens were collected in a single locality, viz., at the ice-barrier in the Antarctic Ocean. They were, as usual, taken in the tow-net, at the surface of the sea. The locality is as follows:—

Station 153, February 14, 1874; lat. 65° 42' S., long. 79° 49' E.

Moreover, several very young specimens and larvæ, apparently of the same species, were collected in two other localities near that stated above, viz., at Stations 152 and 156.

Hence there cannot, I think, be the slightest doubt as to this species constituting a form quite peculiar to the Antarctic region.

20. *Euphausia mucronata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XV. figs. 9–11).

Euphausia mucronata, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 19.

Specific Characters.—Form of body as in *Euphausia splendens*. Carapace with a single lateral denticle, about the middle of the inferior margin; anterior part having a