

well-marked rounded crest above; rostral projection very short. Caudal segments with fully developed epimera; third segment jutting out posteriorly as a strong dorsal spine, pointing backwards. Last segment rather elongate; preanal spine obsolete. Eyes very large, pyriform. Antennular peduncle without any dorsal lappet. Antennal scale oblong, apex narrowly truncate, outer angle unarmed. Telson elongate, tapering, with two pairs of dorsal denticles; subapical spines strong and diverging, smooth. Inner plate of uropoda scarcely at all projecting beyond outer. Length reaching 14 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species somewhat resembles *Euphausia splendens*. It may, however, at once be distinguished by the strong spiniform projection of the third caudal segment, a character from which the specific name is derived.

*Description.*—The specimens in the collection are not in the best state of preservation, but yet distinctly exhibit the prominent characters of the species. All of them are females, and the largest specimen has a length of about 14 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XV. fig. 9) approximates, on the whole, a good deal to that of *Euphausia splendens*, the tail being powerfully developed and well nigh twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace has on either side a distinct lateral denticle, placed about the middle of the inferior margin, or above the point of insertion of the second pair of legs. The anterior part exhibits a very conspicuous rounded dorsal crest, and juts out as an exceedingly short rostral projection, reaching but little beyond the ocular segment.

The caudal segments have rather deep epimera, of a rounded form, except the last pair, which are triangular. The third segment juts out dorsally into a well-marked, mucroniform spine, pointing backwards, and at the end of the penultimate segment a similar but very small projection occurs. The last segment is rather produced, about as long as the two preceding ones taken together, and would seem to lack the preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 10) occur very large and protruding, pyriform, with the cornea greatly expanded.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) does not exhibit any distinct dorsal lappet. A very small protrusion of the anterior margin of the basal joint may, however, possibly be considered the rudiment of such a part.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) reaches a little beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, exhibiting an oblong form, with the apex narrowly truncate and the outer angle unarmed.

The oral parts and the legs would not seem to differ materially from those of *Euphausia splendens*.

The telson (see fig. 11) is rather elongate, and tapers gradually toward the apex, which is lanceolate and pointed. The subapical spines are strong and diverging, but