

quite smooth. Moreover, two pairs of small dorsal denticles occur on the posterior half of the telson.

The uropoda (see fig. 11) are much shorter than the telson, and have the terminal plates uniform in length.

*Habitat.*—This species was obtained on November 18, 1875, in the South Pacific, off the coast of Chili, where a few specimens were taken at the surface of the sea.

21. *Euphausia gracilis*, Dana (Pl. XV. figs. 12–23).

*Euphausia gracilis*, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, vol. xiii., Crustacea, p. 644, pl. xlii. figs. 6, a–c.

*Euphausia gracilis*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 20.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body very slender and elongate. Carapace with a single lateral denticle about the middle of the inferior margin; anterior part very slightly keeled above; rostral projection sharply pointed. Caudal segments smooth above, with very small rounded epimera. Last segment rather elongate; preanal spine simple. Eyes remarkably small, with the cornea scarcely at all expanded. Antennular peduncle without any dorsal lappet, basal joint shorter than the other two taken together. Antennal scale oblong-ovate, apex obtusely truncate, outer corner unarmed. Gills rather simple in structure, with but few digitiform lobules. Telson with two pairs of dorsal denticles; subapical spines smooth. Inner plate of uropoda much longer than outer, and reaching the tip of the telson. Length about 10 mm.

*Remarks.*—This form is without doubt the *Euphausia gracilis* of Dana, and in every way entitled to its specific designation, being by far the most slender species of the genus. Moreover, the animal can be recognised by its remarkably small eyes.

*Description.*—The length would not seem to exceed 10 mm., and accordingly the present species must take rank among the smallest belonging to this family.

The form of the body (see Pl. XV. fig. 12) appears exceedingly slender; the tail in particular is very elongate, attaining, as it does, more than twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace is rather narrow, and exhibits on either side a single lateral denticle, placed about the middle of the inferior margin, or, more precisely, just above the point of insertion of the second pair of legs. Its anterior part is very slightly keeled above, and juts out as an acutely pointed rostral projection, reaching considerably beyond the ocular segment.

The caudal segments are quite smooth above, and have the epimera very small and rounded, but slightly projecting beneath the ventral face. The last segment is very elongate and compressed, even a trifle longer than the two preceding segments