

The uropoda (see fig. 21) have the inner plate much longer than the outer, and, when exerted posteriorly, reaching the tip of the telson.

Colour.—According to Dana, the animal, in a fresh state, is quite pellucid, without any distinct pigment.

Habitat.—A good many specimens of the present species were collected by the Expedition in different tracts of the ocean. They were all taken at the surface of the sea. The following is a list of localities, with the dates at which the specimens were obtained :—

Date.	Locality.
August 16, 1873.	Tropical Atlantic, off African coast.
June 8, 1874.	Australian Seas, off Port Jackson.
August 25, 1874.	West Pacific, Api to Cape York.
February 6, 1875.	Celebes Sea, off Mindanao.
August to September, 1875.	Tropical Pacific.
April 26, 1876.	Tropical Atlantic, off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Dana took this form in the Pacific, lat. 15° 23' S., long. 148° 23' W.

Distribution.—Hence the species would seem to occur chiefly in the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, ranging southward to the Australian Seas.

22. *Euphausia gibba*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XVI. figs. 1–8).

Euphausia gibba, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 21.

Specific Characters.—Form of body very slender. Carapace with a single lateral denticle, placed behind the middle of the inferior margin; rostral projection acutely pointed. Tail gibbous in the middle, with the third segment projecting, posteriorly, as an acute dorsal lappet, overlapping the succeeding segment. Last segment very elongate; preanal spine simple. Eyes rather small, slightly expanded at the tip. Basal joint of antennulæ with a very small bifid lappet at the end above. Antennal scale rather large, oblong-ovate, apex obtusely truncate, outer corner unarmed. Telson as in *Euphausia gracilis*. Inner plate of uropoda scarcely at all extending beyond outer, and not reaching tip of telson. Length about 15 mm.

Remarks.—In its external form this species very closely resembles the preceding, but may, on closer examination, be easily recognised by the peculiar gibbous form of the tail and the dorsal lappet projecting from its third segment.

Description.—The largest specimens attain a length of 15 mm., and hence the species slightly exceeds the preceding one in size.