

The form of the body (see Pl. XVI. fig. 1) is very slender, though perhaps less so than in *Euphausia gracilis*.

The carapace is very similar in form and structure to that of *Euphausia gracilis*, with this exception, however, that the lateral denticle does not occur in the middle of the inferior margin, having a somewhat posterior position, just above the point of insertion of the third pair of legs. The rostral projection (see fig. 2) would appear to be a trifle narrower and very acute.

The caudal segments are on the whole more powerfully developed than in the preceding species, the epimera being also larger and more projecting inferiorly. The third segment in all the specimens forms a very conspicuous angle with that succeeding it, giving to the tail in the middle, as it were, a geniculate appearance or gibbous character, precisely as in several Caridea, for example the genus *Hippolyte*. As in that genus, moreover, an acutely pointed lappet is seen to project posteriorly from the dorsal face of the third segment, arching over the base of the following segment, to which it is closely applied when the tail is fully extended. The last segment, very elongate and slightly compressed, is about as long as the two preceding segments taken together. The pre-anal spine is nearly the same as in *Euphausia gracilis*, though in some examples a small secondary tooth occurs at its base.

The eyes (see fig. 2) are comparatively very small, but have the cornea distinctly expanded, whereby they acquire a more regular pyriform shape than in *Euphausia gracilis*.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) exhibits a structure very similar to that of the preceding species, with this exception, however, that a small bifid lappet (fig. 4) occurs at the end of the basal joint above.

The antennal scale (fig. 5) is rather large, reaching appreciably beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle; it appears, too, relatively broader as compared with that in *Euphausia gracilis*, and has an ovate form, with the apex obtusely truncate and the outer corner unarmed. The basal spine is very slender, and, as in *Euphausia gracilis*, denticulate along the inner edge.

The oral parts and the legs would not seem to exhibit any essential difference from those of *Euphausia gracilis*.

The gills are comparatively more fully developed, being furnished with a greater number of lobules, and the last pair (fig. 8) have five lobuliferous branches.

The copulatory appendages to the first pair of pleopoda in the male (fig. 6), although developed much as in *Euphausia gracilis*, still show well-marked specific differences in their structural details. Thus, the middle process exhibits a very extensive development, being highly chitinised, and bent in the middle to a hook-shaped form, whereas the two other processes are comparatively feeble in structure. The appendages of the second pair of pleopoda (fig. 7) differ but slightly from those in *Euphausia gracilis*.