

*Description.*—Four specimens only of this form were collected, the largest of which, a male, has a length of 26 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XVI. fig. 9) appears much more robust than in the two preceding species, and a good deal compressed.

The carapace is rather short in proportion to its height, and has on either side, posterior to the middle, a very strong denticle, which, however, does not, as is generally the case, project from the inferior margin, but occurs at some distance above it, arching over a sinus, from which a ridge extends anteriorly, joining the margin at the side of the mandibles. The anterior part of the carapace is provided with a very marked dorsal crest, jutting out in the middle as an erect tooth. The rostral projection is remarkably strong, projecting horizontally as a sharp dagger-like process, reaching nearly to the end of the basal joints of the antennulæ. Above the eyes, moreover, the frontal margin juts out, on either side, as a well-marked, somewhat upturned dentiform projection, or supra-orbital spine.

The caudal segments are powerfully developed, and provided with rather large lamellar epimera. Of these the two anterior pairs are almost quadrangular, whereas the three posterior ones exhibit a more pronounced triangular form, their posterior angle being slightly produced. The third segment, as in *Euphausia mucronata*, projects posteriorly as a strong dorsal spine, pointing straight backwards, and has, moreover, extending from the posterior margin, on either side an angular lobe. Again, the two succeeding segments are distinguished by their posterior margin being divided into several pointed lappets, one of which occupies the median line dorsally. The last segment is much narrower and more elongate than the other, although not attaining the length of the two preceding segments taken together. The preanal spine (fig. 16) is distinctly bidentate, or has a rather strong secondary tooth at the posterior edge.

The eyes (see figs. 9, 10) are very short and thick, almost globular, with the cornea exceedingly expanded.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is rather slender, and distinguished more particularly by the presence of a broad, but very thin and membranous, dorsal lobe, extending from the end of the basal joint and overlapping the base of the succeeding joint. This lobe, too, is divided at the edge into several acute lappets (see fig. 12), somewhat irregularly disposed, and forming two or three bunches. Another and very much smaller lobe is found to project from the second joint, being almost spiniform in shape, with a small lateral lappet proceeding from the outer edge (see fig. 13).

The antennal scale (see fig. 10) projects appreciably beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits an oblong-linear form, with the apex narrowly truncate and the outer corner jutting out as a well marked dentiform projection.

The oral parts could not be more closely examined for want of sufficient specimens.