

form of Euphausiidæ. On closer examination, however, I felt convinced of its constituting a new and peculiar species of the genus *Euphausia*, that retained, so to speak, in the adult state, certain apparently larval characteristics. After the plate had been printed, I found among specimens of Euphausiidæ from Port Jackson, a few male examples of somewhat larger size than the one here figured, but, for the rest, closely agreeing with it in all essential characters. The most striking feature in the present species is unquestionably the very peculiar form of the frontal projection, from which character, indeed, the specific denomination has been derived.

*Description.*—None of the specimens exceed a length of 8 mm., most indeed are rather smaller, and hence the species may be regarded as a true pigmy form.

The body (see Pl. XVI. fig. 17) is rather short, the tail measuring about twice the length of the anterior division.

The carapace has no trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margin being quite smooth and slightly incurved. The anterior part does not exhibit any distinct keel above; it projects as a broad, well nigh quadrate plate, arching over the base of the eyes, and reaching about the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ. This plate, too, is slightly hollowed along the middle, and at the apex abruptly truncate, or sometimes even slightly emarginate, with distinctly projecting lateral corners.

The caudal segments are smooth above and provided with comparatively small, rounded epimera. The last segment is a trifle more elongate than the preceding, and juts out at the end above as a small dentiform projection (see fig. 22). The preanal spine is very small, and unguiform.

The eyes (see fig. 18) exhibit a somewhat clavate form, having their greatest thickness in the middle of the pedicle, the cornea not being at all expanded.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is provided at the end of the basal joint above, with a very thin and membranous lobe (see fig. 19), serrate at the edge and overlapping the base of the succeeding joint. The outer corner of the basal joint is, moreover, drawn out to a strong, anteriorly pointing spine.

The antennal scale (see fig. 18) scarcely projects beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits an oblong-ovate form, with the apex narrowly rounded and the outer corner drawn out to a distinct, although short, dentiform projection.

The oral parts and the legs do not seem to exhibit any essential structural peculiarities.

The gills are, on the whole, not particularly developed, the digitate lobules being in comparison few in number and the posterior pairs but slightly arborescent.

The copulatory appendages to the first pair of pleopoda in the male (see fig. 20) differ somewhat in structure from those in other species of the family, being, on the whole, much simpler, and without the strong hamiform processes generally observed. They