

consist merely of three thin membranous plates, of which the median is the longest, and quite unarmed, whereas the outer one exhibits two short spiniform bristles at the apex; the inner plate is very narrow, and may strictly be regarded as the secondary lobe of the principal plate. The appendages to the second pair of pleopoda (see fig. 21) are more normal in structure, but rather small, projecting slightly beyond the apex of the principal plate.

The telson (see fig. 22) is of the usual slender form, with three pairs of small dorsal denticles. The subapical spines (see fig. 23) are rather strong, and have the inner edges finely denticulate.

Habitat.—The specimens procured during the Expedition were collected at the surface of the sea in the following localities:—

Date.	Locality.
April 4, 1874. June 8, 1874. September 13, 1874. October 23, 1874.	Off south-east coast of Australia. Australian Seas, off Port Jackson. Arafura Sea. Celebes Sea, off Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

The distribution of the species would accordingly seem to be restricted to the Australian Seas and those of the Indian Archipelago.

Genus 2. *Thysanopoda*, Milne-Edwards, 1830.

Thysanopoda, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xix.

Generic Characters.—General aspect as in *Euphausia*. Flagella of both pairs of antennæ greatly elongate. Exognath of second pair of maxillæ very small. Maxillipeds and anterior pairs of legs nearly as in *Euphausia*. Penultimate pair of legs distinctly developed, and of the same structure as the preceding; last pair with the endopod obsolete, but having a well-developed exopod. All the true gills provided with an interiorly bent branch; the two posterior pairs rather complex in structure, last pair much the larger and richly arborescent. Luminous globules as in *Euphausia*.

Remarks.—The present genus—that first established in the family—was founded on a form procured from the Atlantic and described by Milne-Edwards under the name of *Thysanopoda tricuspida*. Neither this typical species, nor other forms strictly belonging to the present genus, have been recorded by any subsequent naturalists; for all the forms since described as Thysanopods ought, in my judgment, to be referred to different genera of the family. The present genus—in the restriction here adopted—is chiefly characterised by the penultimate pair of legs being fully developed and having a structure quite similar to that of the preceding pairs, whereas in the last pair the endopod is wholly wanting, the exopod only being of normal development. Moreover, in the