

structure of the gills the genus shows marked differences as compared with other Euphausiidæ. In addition to the typical species first described by Milne-Edwards, three other very distinct species, apparently belonging to this genus, are represented in the Challenger collection, and will be described more in detail in the sequel. I give here a synopsis of the four species as yet known to belong to this genus.

Carapace	{	with two strong lateral denticles. Rostral projection sharply pointed, and having posteriorly at its base a flattened, forward-pointing spine. Tail with the four hind segments produced posteriorly to short dorsal spines, . . . . .	<i>T. tricuspidata</i> , M.-Edw.
		with a single lateral denticle. Rostrum short, acuminate. Carapace and tail smooth above. Eyes remarkably small, . . . . .	<i>T. microphthalma</i> , n. sp.
		without any lateral denticles. Frontal part	
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		obtusely rounded. Caudal segments smooth above, . . . . .	<i>T. obtusifrons</i> , G. O. Sars.
		produced to a distinct compressed rostrum and having an elevated crest above. Fourth and fifth caudal segments produced posteriorly to small dorsal denticles, . . . . .	<i>T. cristata</i> , G. O. Sars.

25. *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, Milne-Edwards (Pl. XVII.).

*Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xix. p. 451, pl. xix.

*Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crustacés, t. ii. p. 463, pl. xxvi. figs. 1-6.

*Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 24.

*Specific Characters.*—Body rather slender, with the tail slightly bent in the middle. Carapace armed with two strong lateral denticles at the inferior margin; frontal part produced to a sharp-pointed rostrum, and having above, in the middle, a flattened anteriorly directed spine. Third caudal segment projecting posteriorly as a strong dorsal spine; the three posterior segments armed with similar, but much smaller spines. The two anterior pairs of caudal epimera curved anteriorly; first pair very large and divided into two acuminate lappets. Last segment rather elongate; preanal spine bidentate. Eyes large and projecting, pyriform. Antennular peduncle slender, cylindrical, with a small narrow lanceolate lappet at the end of the first and second joints above. Antennal scale oblong-linear, apex narrowly rounded, outer corner jutting out as a small denticle. Penultimate pair of legs much smaller than preceding. Telson with four pairs of dorsal denticles, apex greatly produced, and armed close to the tip with two pairs of exceedingly minute secondary teeth; subapical spines of moderate length, smooth. Uropoda shorter than the telson, inner plate a little longer than the outer. Length 24 mm.

*Remarks.*—I have felt some doubt in referring this form to the typical species, as neither the very strong spine on the third caudal segment, nor the peculiar flattened spine of the carapace, behind the rostrum, has been represented in the figure given in