

The antennal scale (see fig. 6) projects but very slightly beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits an oblong-linear form, with the apex narrowly rounded and the outer corner jutting out as a small but distinct dentiform projection. The basal spine is very narrow and quite smooth, and the basal part of the flagellum slender, with the two outer joints equal in length.

The anterior and posterior lips (figs. 7, 8) differ but slightly in structure from those of *Euphausia*, nor do the mandibles (fig. 9) show any characteristic feature, their palp being relatively small, with the last joint oblong in form.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 10) are more particularly distinguished by the unusually small size of the exognath, which for the rest exhibits the usual structure.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 11) have comparatively a slight development, with the exognath almost obsolete and the terminal joint ovate.

The general structure of the maxillipeds (fig. 12) and of the five anterior pairs of legs (figs. 13-15) agrees very nearly with that in *Euphausia*. On the other hand, the two last pairs exhibit very marked differences.

The penultimate pair of legs (fig. 16), which in *Euphausia* are quite rudimentary, are developed precisely as the preceding pairs, exhibiting, as they do, the full number of endopodal joints, together with a fully developed exopod. In the present species, this pair, however, is somewhat smaller than the preceding, having the meral joint scarcely longer than the ischial, and the terminal part (three last articulations) much shorter than the meral joint.

The last pair of legs (see figs. 17, 17a) want every trace of an endopod, but have the exopod in every respect normally developed.

The gills (figs. 17, 20-25) exhibit certain well marked differences in structure as compared with those in *Euphausia*. With the exception of the simple epipodal lobes, which in this genus, as in *Euphausia*, are affixed to the maxillipeds (see figs. 12, 19), and, in a strict sense, correspond to the true branchiæ, all of them exhibit a secondary branch, springing from the main stem at the base interiorly, and backwards gradually becoming more developed. On the gills belonging to the two first pairs of legs (figs. 20, 21) this branch, in the specimen dissected, was quite simple, and in appearance similar to that of the gill-lobules arising from the outer edge of the curved stem. On the succeeding pair (fig. 22) the branch was considerably larger, and exhibited two short lateral lobes on either side. That of the fourth pair of gills (fig. 23) had three well-developed lobes on either side, besides a smaller one at the base. On the fifth pair of gills (fig. 24), too, three bipartite lobes have made their appearance at the base of the branch, in addition to the six simple ones; and on the sixth (penultimate) pair (fig. 25) two of these basal lobes had assumed a structure similar to the main stem (or outer branch), being fringed along one of the edges with a row of well-developed gill-lobules. The last pair of gills (see fig. 17) are much larger than any of the preceding, and consist of two principal stems pointing in