

both edges with numerous gill-lobules. On the penultimate pair (see fig. 11) the exterior branch is much more developed, and divided into several curving stems. The last pair of gills (fig. 12), finally, agree closely in structure with those in the preceding species, both of the branches being strongly developed, and provided with numerous secondary stems.

The copulatory appendages to the first two pairs of pleopoda in the male (figs. 13, 14) exhibit in their general structure very considerable resemblance to those in the genus *Euphausia*.

The telson (see fig. 3) is very slender, and tapers gradually posteriorly, with the apex, however, not nearly so produced as in *Thysanopoda tricuspidata*, but obtusely lanceolate in form, as also wanting the secondary denticles occurring in that species. On the upper face of the telson occur two parallel longitudinal keels, distinctly serrate throughout almost their whole length. The subapical spines are very strong and divergent, extending far beyond the tip of the telson, and have their inner edge sharpened but quite smooth.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) appear scarcely shorter than the telson, and have the outer plate both broader and longer than the inner.

The colour, according to a sketch, apparently of this species, by Sir. J. D. Hooker, is light brown. One of the Challenger specimens has here and there partly retained this tint, the posterior part of the tail, for example, exhibiting numerous dark brown pigment-spots (see fig. 1).

Habitat.—The Challenger specimens were collected in the two following localities:—

Date.	Locality.
? October 14, 1875.	Pacific, one specimen, treated with carmine. South Pacific, from tow-net attached to the trawl, two specimens (one dissected).

The distribution of the species is therefore, so far as yet known, apparently restricted to the Pacific Ocean.

27. *Thysanopoda cristata*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XVIII. figs. 15–20).

Thysanopoda cristata, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 26.

Specific Characters.—Body rather compressed. Carapace without lateral denticles; anterior part with a well-marked crest along the middle; rostral projection rather strong, cultrate, with a small denticle above near the tip. Caudal epimera comparatively large; fourth and fifth segments with a small dorsal spine; last segment scarcely longer than