

preceding, preanal spine obsolete. Eyes very short. Antennular peduncle without distinct dorsal lappets, but exhibiting an unusually strong seta that issues from inner corner of last joint. Antennal scale oval in form, with rounded apex and outer corner jutting out as a well-defined tooth. Telson with six pairs of dorsal denticles, apex but slightly produced, subapical spines smooth. Inner plate of uropoda shorter than outer. Length 55 mm.

*Remarks.*—There cannot, I think, be any doubt whatever as to this form also being a true *Thysanopoda*, though the oral parts and gills could not in the single specimen taken be submitted to a close examination. The species may be readily distinguished from either of the two preceding ones by its strongly compressed body, elevated dorsal crest, and peculiar rostrum.

*Description.*—Only a single specimen of this species, an adult male, was secured. It has a length of as much as 55 mm., and accordingly ranks among the largest forms of the Euphausiidæ.

The body (see Pl. XVIII. fig. 15) is rather stout, but very much compressed throughout.

The carapace lacks, as in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, every trace of lateral denticles, the inferior margins being quite smooth and evenly incurved along the middle. The anterior part has a well-marked and somewhat elevated crest in the middle, and juts out as a distinctly developed rostrum, reaching almost to the end of the basal joint of the antennulæ. The form of the rostrum is also in this species somewhat different from that usually met with in the Euphausiidæ, being somewhat cultrate, with a sharp carina both at the upper and the lower side, the former constituting a continuation of the dorsal crest of the carapace. Its apex is drawn out to a sharp somewhat deflexed point, and a little behind the latter a very small denticle occurs on the upper edge of the rostrum.

The caudal segments are very powerfully developed, with rather large epimera of a slightly irregular form, the three middle ones being, as in *Thysanopoda obtusifrons*, sinuate along the inferior edge. The three anterior segments are quite smooth above, whereas the two succeeding ones exhibit a small spiniform projection in the middle of the posterior margin. The last segment scarcely exceeds in length the preceding, and does not exhibit any trace of a preanal spine.

The eyes (see figs. 15, 16) are very short, almost globular in form, and project but little, if at all, beyond the sides.

The antennular peduncle (see fig. 16) is rather strong, with the anterior border of the basal joint somewhat thickened and densely setose, though not constituting a true lobe, and the outer corner is produced as a spiniform projection. The second joint projects above at the end as a small triangular lappet, overlapping the base of the terminal joint. The latter exhibits at the inner edge, near the tip, a remarkably strong