

The caudal segments are quite smooth above, and provided with comparatively rather small, rounded epimera. The last segment somewhat exceeds in length the preceding, and does not exhibit any trace of a preanal spine.

The eyes (see figs. 2 and 4) are remarkably small, incompletely developed, and do not in the least project beyond the sides of the carapace. The pedicle is narrow cylindrical, but expands at the end, above, as a knob-like prominence. The cornea occupies only a small part of the eye, and is distinguished by its light, whitish pigment, as also by the surface exhibiting no true corneal facets or other visual elements, but merely an indistinct and irregular areolation.

The antennular peduncle (figs. 5, 6) is remarkably short and thick, with the basal joint somewhat flattened, and about as large as the other two taken together; moreover, it juts out above at the end, somewhat interiorly, as a pointed process, bearing on the inner edge a row of stiff incurved bristles (see fig. 6). The flagella were broken off in the specimens examined, but would seem to have been rather elongate, judging from the thickness of the still remaining basal part, more especially of the outer flagellum.

The antennal scale (fig. 7) about equals in length the antennular peduncle, and exhibits an oblong-ovate form, the apex being broadly rounded and somewhat oblique, with the outer corner not in the least projecting, and armed with a very minute denticle. The basal spine is likewise very small, nearly obsolete, whereas the peduncle of the flagellum is very strong, reaching to the tip of the scale. The terminal part of the flagellum was broken off in the specimens examined, but may no doubt have been very elongate.

The anterior lip (fig. 8) is comparatively large, and has the lateral corners a good deal projecting; for the rest, it shows the structure characteristic of the family.

This will also apply to the posterior lip (fig. 9), the terminal lobes of which have the usual triangular form.

The mandibles (figs. 10, 11) are very strong, with the masticatory part considerably expanded, securiform, and scooped out a little anteriorly. The cutting edge is sharpened and exhibits a small number only of scattered teeth, somewhat differently arranged on the two mandibles (see fig. 10). The palp is comparatively very large, fully equalling the mandible itself in length. Of its joints, the middle one is by far the largest, and rather broad, as also fringed along both edges with strong ciliated bristles. The last joint is oblong, and furnished along the inner edge with a double series of bristles.

The maxillæ (figs. 12, 13) exhibit a structure very different from that observed in any hitherto known form of Euphausiidæ, and would thus fully warrant the generic distinctness of the present form.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 12) have the two masticatory lobes very unequally developed, the posterior lobe forming merely a broad, lamellar expansion of the basal part, fringed along the edge with a dense row of plumose setæ, whereas the anterior lobe projects very considerably, and is dilated into a somewhat securiform apex, which is