Willemoes-Suhm, who simply states in his manuscript notes, that they occurred as a mere rudiment. On dissecting one of the specimens in the collection, I found them, however, developed precisely as the rest, both the exopod and endopod being well defined, the latter as a distinctly articulate stem, differing merely in having the terminal part very small and composed of only two articulations.

The gills (see figs. 16–24), although on the whole presenting the structure and arrangement characteristic of the family, yet exhibit certain striking peculiarities. They increase successively in size posteriorly, and become, as they do so, more complex in structure, the three hindmost pairs being richly arborescent. In no other form of Euphausiidæ does the homology of the gills to the epipod admit of being better demonstrated than in the present animal. For in the anterior pair (see figs. 16 and 19) the epipod-plate retains precisely the original aspect it has in the maxillipeds, whereas the true branchial part is found to be merely an out-growth from the exterior face of this plate, in the form of a curved stem fringed along its posterior edge with a regular series of gill-lobules of the usual structure. In the second pair (fig. 20) the interior extremity of the epipod-plate has become somewhat produced, and from its apex a single minute gill-lobule has taken origin, whereas the outer gill-stem remains unaltered. In the third pair (fig. 21) the inner part of the epipod-plate has taken a still more striking gill-like aspect, several other gill-lobules having made their appearance on its edge; and in the following pair, this would appear characteristic to a still greater extent. Finally, in the fifth and sixth pairs (figs. 22, 23), the inner part of the epipod-plate has been so greatly modified as to assume the aspect of the principal part of the gill, furnished, as it is, with several spirally arranged gill-stems, each subdivided into numerous lobules. Yet in all those pairs, the outer part of the epipod-plate has remained almost unchanged, forming a simple rounded lobe, of a peculiar, as it were spongy structure, and projecting above the true gills (see fig. 1). The last pair of gills (see figs. 18–24) are very large, and, as usual, exhibit two principal diametrically diverging sections, both of which are divided into numerous secondary branches, partly spiral in arrangement, and all of them furnished at one of their edges with a regular series of gill-lobules.

The pleopoda (fig. 25) do not exhibit any marked peculiarities of structure.

The telson (see fig. 3) is relatively less produced than in other Euphausidians, and scarcely longer than the last segment. Moreover, it is somewhat flattened throughout, tapering gradually toward the apex, which is sharply pointed. The subapical spines are rather slender, reaching far beyond the tip of the telson, and perfectly smooth. On the dorsal face of the telson occur in addition two pairs of very small denticles.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) scarcely extend beyond the telson, and have both plates comparatively broad and lamellar. The inner plate, which is the shorter, is lanceolate and fringed all round with plumose setæ. The outer plate is oblong in form, and exhibits, contrary to what is the case in other Euphausiidæ, in its outer part a distinct