

even actually burdensome to ovigerous animals, as the ovisacs would to a very considerable extent interfere with their free mobility; hence their development in the females is quite arrested in that region, whereas in the male they are retained, as usual, on all the legs, except the last (see Pl. XXI. figs. 1, 5). Of the northern species, *Nyctiphanes couchii*, Bell (= *Nyctiphanes norvegica*, M. Sars?), an ovigerous specimen has on one occasion only been observed, viz., by Professor Bell, in whose well-known work on the British Stalk-eyed Crustacea, the ovisacs are recorded and figured as two rotund sacs depending freely from the posterior part of the trunk. The form and arrangement of the ovisacs in the two species accordingly exhibit well-marked differences, though agreeing in their being not confluent, as is the case in other forms of Euphausidians.

As regards the luminous apparatus, the number and arrangement of the globules perfectly agrees with that described above in the genus *Euphausia*.

*Habitat*.—Of the present species rather numerous specimens, besides some few larvæ in a very early stage of development, to be described further on, were collected in three different localities off the Australian coast. All the specimens were taken in the surface-net, and in most instances at night. The localities were as follows:—

Date.	Locality.
April 2, 1874. April 3, 1874. June 8, 1874.	Off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait. Off Cape Howe, south-eastern coast of Australia. Off Port Jackson, east coast of Australia.

With respect to distribution, the species would accordingly appear to be wholly confined within the limits of the Australian Seas.

#### Genus 5. *Thysanoëssa*, Brandt, 1851.

*Thysanoëssa*, Brandt, Middendorf's sibirische Reise, Zoologie.

*Generic Characters*.—Body more or less slender, tapering posteriorly. Carapace short, distinctly rostrate, antero-lateral corners produced. Eyes of somewhat irregular form, cornea divided, as it were, into two segments by a transverse constriction. Flagella of both pairs of antennæ very short. Antennular peduncle without any dorsal leaflet, basal joint much flattened, the two other narrow and elongate. Terminal joint of second pair of maxillæ comparatively small, exognaths in both pairs well developed. Maxillipeds slender, not very elongate. First pair of legs very strongly developed, and much longer than the rest, geniculate, meral and carpal joints very elongate and nearly naked, propodal joint compressed, and provided on both edges with strong, spiniform