

The telson (see fig. 26) exhibits the usual slender form, and has the apex somewhat produced and acutely pointed. The subapical spines are of moderate length, and perfectly smooth. Moreover, two pairs of very small denticles occur on the dorsal face of the telson.

The uropoda (*ibid.*) have the inner plate very narrow, and reaching almost to the tip of the telson when extended posteriorly. The outer plate is a trifle shorter, but much broader, and projects at the apex, exteriorly, as an acute corner.

The luminous globules agree perfectly both as to number and arrangement with those in *Euphausia*.

*Colour*.—Some specimens in the collection, preserved in glycerine, have the whole surface of the body, and more particularly that of the tail, dotted over with small stellate pigment-spots of a dark reddish colour.

*Habitat*.—Numerous specimens of this characteristic form were collected in the Expedition in different tracts of the ocean. Especially in one locality of the South Atlantic, the species would seem, to judge from the considerable number of specimens obtained, to have occurred in great abundance along with *Nematoscelis megalops*, a form of Euphausiidae to be described further on. All the specimens were taken at the surface of the sea. The localities were as follows:—

Date.	Locality.
December 19, 1873.	South of Cape of Good Hope.
May 9, 10, 1874.	Off Australian coast.
June 14, 1874.	Off Australian coast.
June 15, 1874.	Off Australian coast, Sydney to Wellington.
July 10, 1875.	North Pacific.
July 1875.	North Pacific, Japan to Honolulu.
October 21, 1875.	South Pacific.
October 22, 1875.	South Pacific.
January 21, 1876.	South Atlantic, between Falkland Islands and Patagonia.
February 11, 1876.	South Atlantic, south of Buenos Ayres.
March 3 to 5, 1876.	South Atlantic, east of Buenos Ayres.
March 10, 1876.	South Atlantic.
March 11, 1876.	South Atlantic.
March 13, 1876.	South Atlantic.
May 6, 1876.	North Atlantic.

The same species I have also observed in the Mediterranean, at Messina.

*Distribution*.—The distribution of the species would accordingly seem to be very extensive, ranging, as it does, from the Mediterranean, throughout the whole of the North and South Atlantic, the Australian Seas, and the Pacific as far north as Japan.