

32. *Thysanoëssa macrura*, G. O. Sars. (Pl. XXIII. figs. 1-4).

*Thysanoëssa macrura*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 30.

*Specific Characters.*—Form of body very slender. Carapace with a single lateral denticle posterior to the middle of lower margin; rostral projection forming a triangular plate, broad at base, with apex acutely pointed. Caudal segments smooth above, with very small rounded epimera. Last segment exceedingly slender and elongate, preanal spine small, with only two denticles at posterior edge. Eyes somewhat smaller than in *Thysanoëssa gregaria*. Antennal scale very narrow, sublinear. First pair of legs much smaller than in last species, meral joint scarcely reaching beyond middle of antennal scale. Telson very slender. Inner plate of uropoda much longer than outer. Length reaching 13 mm.

*Remarks.*—This species may be at once distinguished from *Thysanoëssa gregaria* by the slender form of its body, and more particularly by the great length and slenderness of the last caudal segment. Moreover, the form of the rostrum is somewhat different, and the first pair of legs much less elongate than in that species.

*Description.*—Most of the specimens in the collection are immature; but a few examples would seem to be nearly full grown. The largest of these has a length of 13 mm. They are all females.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXIII. fig. 1) is much more slender than in the preceding species, and the tail in particular is remarkably elongate and narrow; hence the specific name.

The carapace resembles that in the last species, both as regards its general form and the situation of the lateral denticle, but differs in the shape of the rostral projection. The latter (see fig. 2) is not so sharply defined from the carapace as in that species, forming merely an appressed triangular process of the frontal margin, and terminating in a very acute point, that reaches beyond the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ.

The caudal segments are very narrow, almost cylindrical, and provided with very small, rounded epimera. The last segment is remarkably elongate and slender, about as long as the two preceding taken together, and perfectly cylindrical in form. The preanal spine (fig. 4) is much smaller than in *Thysanoëssa gregaria*, and armed with only two denticles at the posterior margin.

The eyes (figs. 1, 2), although exhibiting a very similar form to those in the preceding species, are yet by comparison appreciably smaller.

The antennular peduncle (fig. 2) would seem to be a trifle more slender, agreeing, however, in other respects perfectly as to structure with those in *Thysanoëssa gregaria*.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) likewise appears somewhat narrower, almost linear in form.

The first pair of legs (fig. 1) are not nearly so strongly developed as in the latter