

the two preceding segments taken together. It tapers toward the apex, produced as an acute point. The subapical spines are of moderate size and smooth. Moreover, two pairs of small denticles occur on the dorsal face of the telson.

The uropoda (see fig. 30) have both plates very narrow, the inner one being appreciably longer than the outer, and projecting beyond the tip of the telson.

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

Habitat.—The collection contains comparatively numerous specimens of this interesting species, the greater part having been taken from the surface of the sea at two adjacent Stations of the South Atlantic. The species also occurred in two other localities, but much less abundantly. The localities are the following:—

Date.	Locality.
May 21, 1873.	North Atlantic, off Nova Scotia.
March 9, 1876.	South Atlantic (Station 331).
March 10, 1876.	South Atlantic (Station 332).
March 13, 1876.	South Atlantic (Station 333).

The distribution of the species therefore, as yet known, would appear to be restricted to the Atlantic Ocean.

34. *Nematoscelis microps*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXV. figs. 1-4).

Nematoscelis microps, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Shizopoda, No. 32.

Specific Characters.—Body somewhat more slender than in the preceding species. Carapace without any lateral denticles, anterior part very slightly keeled above, rostral projection straight, acute, flattened at base. Caudal segments smooth above. Eyes much smaller than in *Nematoscelis megalops*, cornea narrowed in the upper part. Antennal scale projecting but slightly beyond second joint of antennular peduncle, less narrow than in preceding species, apex obtusely rounded. First pair of legs, when fully extended, shorter than body, propodal joint longer than carpal, terminal joint oblong, constricted at base, with about six spines, one of which is much longer than the others. Telson and uropoda nearly as in *Nematoscelis megalops*. Length 16 mm.

Remarks.—This species may be readily distinguished from the preceding by the much smaller eyes, the less elongate first pair of legs, and the form of the rostral projection. It is, moreover, rather inferior in size, and also a trifle more slender.

Description.—Only three female specimens of this form were taken during the Expedition, the largest having a length of 16 mm.