

more powerful than in the female. The outer flagellum more especially is distinguished by a very thick, and, as it were, swollen base.

The antennal scale (fig. 4) projects but slightly beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a regular oblong-linear form, its length being about four times greater than its breadth. The apex is obliquely truncate, with the inner corner projecting, the outer jutting out as a small denticle. Of the flagellum, here too the outer part was broken off in all the specimens; its peduncle is exceedingly slender and projects far beyond the scale, with the middle joint very elongate, nearly three times as long as the terminal.

The anterior lip (see fig. 5) exhibits the usual galeate form, but would seem to be relatively somewhat smaller than in other Euphausiidæ.

The posterior lip (fig. 6) has the terminal lobes somewhat rounded, without a distinctly marked outer angle.

The mandibles (see fig. 5) are eminently distinguished by the total absence of the palp. Their masticatory parts (fig. 7) appear a trifle less strongly expanded than in most other Euphausiidæ, but with the cutting edges divided in the usual manner into several acute teeth, having likewise posteriorly a well-marked molar protuberance.

The first pair of maxillæ (fig. 8) do not exhibit any trace of the usual lamellar exognath, but for the rest would seem to be of normal appearance, except that both of the masticatory lobes have a comparatively small number of setæ and spines. The terminal joint is lamelliform, oval, and, as usual, provided along the inner edge with a double row of bristles.

The second pair of maxillæ (fig. 9) are rather small and membranous throughout, exhibiting, on the whole, a less perfect development than in other Euphausiidæ. The masticatory lobes are only two in number and project but very little, forming merely slight expansions of the inner edge of the basal part, fringed with a single row of slender ciliated bristles. Of the lobes, the inner one is by far the shorter, and has only five bristles. The terminal joint is very short, appearing as a mere direct continuation of the basal part, though separated by a distinct transverse suture; it is furnished with three bristles only, springing from the inner edge. The exognath forms a slight expansion of the outer edge of the basal part, and is fringed with about nine plumose setæ, increasing in length anteriorly.

The maxillipeds (fig. 10) have the stem, or endopodite, comparatively small, reaching but very little beyond the basal part of the antennæ, and rapidly tapering toward the apex, the outer part being very slender. The masticatory process, issuing from the coxal joint, is conically produced, and bears at the tip three diverging setæ. The basal joint is rather broad and compressed, and also the ischial joint is decidedly laminar, though considerably narrower, both furnished along the inner edge with very short bristles. The meral joint is somewhat longer than the ischial, but very much narrower, and has like-