

in such a position as to admit of the front part of the globule being brought precisely in the same axis. Thus, no doubt, a much more complete condensation of light may be effected than could possibly result from the action of the globule alone. Within the ocular pedicle occurs, moreover, in both sexes, a luminous organ, similar in structure to the one described above in *Euphausia* (see fig. 1).

Of the female specimens in the collection, two were ovigerous. The ova are (see fig. 1) very large, and of course few in number, as also contained within a common sacular envelop, oblong and somewhat flattened, and extending beneath the greater part of the trunk. The peculiar slender, non-ciliated bristles issuing from the endopods of the antepenultimate and penultimate pairs of legs in the female, serve most probably for affixing the ovisac and keeping it *in situ*.

*Habitat*.—The specimens in the collection were all taken by the tow-net, in the following localities :—

Date.	Locality.
August 11 to 13, 1874.	Pacific, off Kandavu, Fiji Islands.
October 1874.	Off Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
February 1875.	North Pacific.
March 21, 1876.	South Atlantic.

The range of the species would accordingly seem to be rather extensive, comprising, as it does, the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as also the Celebes Sea.

38. *Stylocheiron suhmii*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1-4).

*Stylocheiron suhmii*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 36.

*Specific Characters*.—Form of body rather short. Carapace larger than in last species, without any distinct dorsal crest, rostral projection triangular, acute. Last caudal segment scarcely longer than preceding. Eyes smaller than in *Stylocheiron carinatum*, cornea much narrowed in upper part. Antennular peduncle in female exceedingly slender, equalling carapace in length, last joint longer than second. Antennal scale projecting considerably beyond second joint of antennular peduncle, very narrow, linear, apex obliquely truncate. Second pair of legs almost as long as the body, carpal and meral joints subequal, propodal joint with three slender spines at end of inner edge, terminal joint produced as a strong unguiform spine and with two shorter spines springing from either side. Uropoda shorter than telson, terminal plates subequal. Length 8 mm.

*Remarks*.—Among the drawings executed by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm during the Expedition, there is one representing this form, and as the species, therefore, may be