

said to have been discovered by that lamented naturalist, I have deemed it advisable to associate his name with this form, although he was clearly misled in regarding it as a male *Euphausia*. The species may be at once distinguished from *Stylocheiron carinatum* by the more elongate carapace, lacking, as it does, any distinct dorsal crest, by the much smaller eyes, the very slender antennulæ, and a somewhat different structure of the second pair of legs.

*Description.*—Only three specimens of this form are in the collection, the largest of which, a female, measures 8 mm. in length. The latter, apparently the same specimen examined by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, has been treated with carmine and mounted in Canada balsam on a glass slide. The two other specimens, one of which was a male, were more or less defective, and also of smaller size.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXVII. fig. 1) is rather short, and exhibits between the anterior and posterior divisions a proportion somewhat different from that in the preceding species, the tail being relatively far less elongate.

The carapace appears comparatively larger than in *Stylocheiron carinatum*, as also somewhat narrowed anteriorly, and without any distinct crest, being but very slightly keeled along the middle of the anterior part. The rostral projection is shorter, and flattened at the base, terminating in a sharp point, that does not nearly reach to the middle of the basal joint of the antennulæ.

The caudal segments rapidly diminish in height and breadth posteriorly, and are furnished with distinct, though not very large, rounded epimera. The last segment is comparatively short, very little, if at all, longer than the preceding, and would seem to lack the preanal spine.

The eyes (see fig. 1), as in *Stylocheiron carinatum*, are irregularly pyriform, but relatively much smaller, with the cornea exceedingly narrowed in its upper part, forming here (see fig. 4), as it were, a mammillar projection containing a number of densely crowded visual elements.

The antennular peduncle, in the female (see fig. 1), is remarkably elongate and slender, almost equalling the carapace in length, and has the last joint somewhat longer than the second. In the male this part (fig. 4) is relatively less slender, with the outer joints subequal and cylindrical in form. Of the flagella the inner one only is complete in the female specimen; it has nearly the length of the peduncle, and is very slender, with six rather elongate articulations.

The antennal scale (fig. 2) is rather elongate, projecting considerably beyond the second joint of the antennular peduncle, and, in the male (fig. 4), reaching nearly to the tip of the peduncle. It is exceedingly narrow, linear, though slightly expanding toward the apex, which is very obliquely truncate, with the inner corner greatly projecting and the outer having a well-defined tooth. The flagellum is remarkably elongate and slender, exceeding even the length of the body, and has the peduncle extending far