

*Description.*—Several, but the greater part defective, specimens of this striking form are met with in the collection, the largest of which has a length of 8 mm. All specimens would seem to be females.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXVII. fig. 11) is exceedingly short and thickset, more so perhaps than in any other known species of Euphausiidae.

The carapace, in particular, is remarkably shortened, almost as high as long, and above has a distinct, though not very elevated, rounded crest. The rostral projection is rather strong, lanceolate, and terminates in a very acute and somewhat deflexed point.

The five anterior caudal segments are somewhat thick, and furnished with comparatively small, rounded epimera. The last segment, on the other hand, is very elongate and tapers toward the apex. Of the preanal spine, no trace whatever could be detected.

The eyes are prodigiously developed, with very thick, and, as it were, swollen pedicles, and the cornea somewhat expanded below but appreciably narrowed in the upper part.

The antennular peduncle is rather elongate, with the two outer joints very slender and about equal in length. Both of the flagella were broken in all the specimens.

The antennal scale (fig. 12) is rather large, reaching to well nigh the middle of the last joint of the antennular peduncle; it exhibits a narrow, linear form, being somewhat curved and narrowly truncate at the apex, with the outer corner projecting as a small denticle. The flagellum is very slender, with its basal part exceedingly narrow and projecting far beyond the tip of the scale, having also the middle joint by far the longest.

The second pair of legs (see fig. 11) do not attain, when fully extended, the length of the body, and have the carpal joint scarcely more than half as long as the meral. The propodal joint, on the other hand, is more produced than in any of the preceding species, attaining well nigh the length of the carpal, and juts out at the end interiorly as a strong unguiform spine. The last joint is digitiform-produced, and terminates in a strong incurved claw, bearing at its base two secondary spines. This joint, too, admits of being impinged against the spine arising from the preceding joint, and thus constitutes with the latter a complete chela, in appearance somewhat resembling that in several Decapods.

The caudal fan does not exhibit any marked peculiarities. The inner plate of the uropoda is, however, somewhat longer than the outer, and projects a little beyond the tip of the telson.

*Habitat.*—The specimens were taken at the surface of the sea, in the following localities:—