

Willemoes-Suhm under the name of *Euphausia simplex*, but unfortunately wanting in the collection.

What distinguishes these larvæ at the first glance is the very peculiar armature of the free edges of the carapace, which are coarsely and elegantly denticulate in a regular pectiniform manner, the denticulation being quite continuous all round in the Calyptopis stage described by Dohrn, whereas in the Furcilia stage represented here it is interrupted by the lateral emarginations of the frontal margin, from which the eyes project.

The solitary specimen in the collection (fig. 30) has a length of nearly 5 mm., and evidently corresponds, as regards the development of the limbs, to the first Furcilia stage of *Euphausia pellucida* (Pl. XXIX. figs. 4, 5), from which, however, it differs, not only in its much larger size and the above-mentioned peculiar armature of the carapace, but in some other points to be set forth in the sequel.

The carapace is comparatively very large and tumid, and has the inferior margins strongly arched in the posterior part and somewhat incurved anteriorly to the middle, as also terminating anteriorly in an acutely produced angle. Posteriorly, it juts forth in the middle as a rather strong, spine-like projection, and is, moreover, provided in the middle of the dorsal face with a distinctly marked rounded crest. The frontal plate is very large and broadly rounded at the extremity, and coarsely denticulate along the terminal edge, the denticles being somewhat larger than those occurring along the inferior margins of the carapace.

The tail is comparatively slender, and has the edges of the rounded epimera finely serrate. The third segment juts out posteriorly as a small but well-defined dorsal projection. The last segment is but little longer than the preceding, and quite smooth.

The eyes are rather large and projecting, of a slender clavate form, with the corneæ comparatively small.

Of limbs, the antennulæ, antennæ, mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and the maxillipeds are distinctly developed, exhibiting, it would seem, a structure closely resembling that in the corresponding stage of *Euphausia pellucida*. In addition, as in that stage, the first trace of the anterior pair of legs and of the first pair of pleopoda has appeared, both having as yet merely the form of small bud-like processes.

The telson (fig. 31) is very large, almost equalling in length the three preceding segments taken together, and gradually expanding towards the apex, which is broadly truncate and slightly emarginate in the middle. The number of spines is as usual fifteen; meanwhile both the lateral and three outer on each side of the terminal ones are remarkably large and spinulose at the edges, whereas the seven median are very small, especially the middle one, which is, moreover, quite smooth. The lateral spines are placed at the last third of the length of the telson; and of the three outer spines of the terminal edge, the middle one is much the largest, projecting far beyond the rest.