

*Remarks.*—The present species may be easily known from the preceding by its exceedingly narrow tail, the last segment of which is greatly elongate, by the short and thick eyes, the narrow antennal scale, and the want of lateral denticles on the telson.

*Description.*—Only a single specimen, apparently a young female, was procured during the Expedition. It has a length of 8 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXVII. fig. 21), somewhat deformed in the specimen by pressure, would appear to be much more slender than in *Euchætomera typica*, and the tail in particular is remarkably narrow, as compared with the anterior division.

The carapace would seem to be relatively larger than in the preceding species, its wings partly advancing over the first caudal segment. It exhibits, however, posteriorly in the middle, a deep but narrow emargination, exposing the dorsal part of the two posterior segments of the trunk. The frontal margin presents in the middle a very slight projection, scarcely reaching beyond the ocular segment.

The caudal segments are cylindrical, and the four anterior very short and subequal, the fifth a trifle longer, and the last exceedingly elongate, nearly as long as the preceding three taken together.

The eyes are greatly expanded toward the apex, being broader than long, and originate close together, so as not to project laterally. The cornea exhibits, somewhat anterior to the middle, a transverse constriction similar to that in the preceding species.

The antennular peduncle appears somewhat more slender than in *Euchætomera typica*, but otherwise exhibits a very similar structure.

The antennal scale (fig. 22) is very narrow, linear, about six times as long as broad, and very slightly curved. As in the preceding species, the apex is obliquely truncate, with the inner corner somewhat projecting and the outer armed with a dentiform projection, but the latter is far from so strong as in that species.

The legs (fig. 23) are extremely slender, and the posterior pair reach, when reflexed, even beyond the last caudal segment (see fig. 21). In their structure they agree with those in the preceding species, saving that the marginal setæ are fewer in number and also rather more elongate.

The telson (fig. 24) exhibits a short lamelliform shape similar to that of *Euchætomera typica*, being but very little longer than broad, but differs materially in the lateral edges being perfectly smooth, without a trace of the strong denticles occurring in that species. The apex is narrowly truncate, with a very small dentiform projection on either side, and the terminal setæ placed close together.

The uropoda do not seem to differ essentially from those in *Euchætomera typica*, saving that their terminal plates are a trifle more slender.

*Habitat.*—The above described specimen was taken November 18, 1875, at the surface of the sea, in the South Pacific, off the coast of Chili.