

XV. *On some Oceanic Entomostraca collected by Captain Toynbee.**By* JOHN LUBBOCK, *Esq., F.R.S. & L.S.*

Read June 7th, 1860.

IN the present paper is a list containing fifty species of Entomostraca collected by Captain Toynbee in the years 1858 and 1859, and descriptions of fifteen which appear to be new to science, showing how very imperfect is our knowledge of these interesting creatures. Naturalists, however, are not only indebted to Captain Toynbee for having collected these and many other marine animals, but also, and perhaps in a still higher degree, for having carefully recorded the place, date, and circumstances of each capture.

Such collections as these are highly valuable; and as Captain Toynbee fully intends to pursue the same course in his future voyages, he cannot fail to obtain results very interesting in themselves, and very important, perhaps, in their application to practical navigation.

The collections already made contain numerous Mollusca, Annelids, Zoophytes, and *Thalassicollæ*, besides Crustacea, of which, however, I have as yet confined my attention to the Entomostraca.

Our knowledge of the oceanic forms belonging to this group is as yet too imperfect to justify us in attempting to draw any general conclusions. The large genera seem to be ubiquitous,—the *Calani*, however, growing larger in the Northern Seas, while the *Pontellæ* flourish more in warmer latitudes.

Some few species are recorded as occurring both in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; but none of the cases are, I think, quite satisfactory, as there has generally been some slight difference between the specimens from the two different oceans.

Other species *appear* to be very local; but until they have been often captured, it would of course be unsafe to come to any conclusion. Many circumstances combine to retard our acquaintance with the geographical distribution of Oceanic species. Certain lines of ocean are repeatedly traversed, while others are almost deserted. The more delicate species can hardly be obtained except when the vessel is going slowly; so that the calm regions near the line have been examined with (comparatively speaking) considerable care, while the more windy seas of the temperate zones are almost virgin water. The introduction of steam also has of course, in this respect, an unfavourable influence on the study of natural history.

It may also happen that a species which has been very abundant for some days may suddenly disappear; and yet the change may be no indication of the geographical limit assigned to the form in question, but be caused entirely by some change in temperature, some threatening of a storm, or some other more obscure cause.

The examination of Captain Toynbee's collection has impressed me still more deeply with the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of obtaining satisfactory generic characters. I am of course aware that many naturalists are still inclined to consider genera

not merely as artificial helps to classification, but as actual groups between which no links are known or will ever be discovered. I have already pointed out certain species which seem to prove the incorrectness of this opinion, and I shall have occasion in the present paper to describe more than one species apparently intermediate between two genera. Indeed, so far from considering such links as rare, it would be more correct to say that every species is a link between other allied forms. The same argument is applicable to species. Of course, as long as any varieties remain undescribed there will be gaps—which, however, exist only in our knowledge, and not necessarily in nature. How many centuries must elapse, even under the most favourable circumstances, before all the existing animals are known to us; and even then how small a proportion will be described of the animals which have peopled the world during the countless ages of past time! How worthless, then, is the argument against the mutability of species which depends on the supposed absence of “links!” When every variety which now exists, and every one which ever has existed, is known, then, and not until then, can this argument be considered conclusive. Moreover, it is admitted by every one that there are certain species which are especially variable, that is to say, which present two or more extreme forms, with all the intermediate gradations. Now we may fairly ask those who assert that no two species are connected by links, how they would separate the instances of variable animals (which they admit to occur) from the case which they say does not exist. If we were to obtain to-morrow all the links between any two species which are now considered distinct, no one can deny that the two would at once be united, and would hereafter appear in our classifications only as one variable species. In fact, therefore, they first unite into one species all those forms, however different, between which a complete series of links is known, and then argue in favour of the permanence of species because no two of them are united by links.

As bearing on this point, I may also mention that there are in the collection about ten or twelve other species, represented each by very few (perhaps only one or two) specimens, which I can neither refer with sufficient confidence to any already known, and which yet differ so little that I cannot venture to describe them as new. I have therefore put them aside for future examination, either when I have more specimens for examination, or when the old species in question are better known. I do not see what else I could have done; but in this way, no doubt, it comes to pass that specimens which can be decidedly determined are named, and the doubtful forms, in which perhaps many interesting series of links lie concealed, are left for re-examination at that more “convenient season” to which naturalists, like other people, are only too apt to defer any inconvenient duty.

A good example of an intermediate form is presented to us by the species which I have named *Calanus latus*. This species possesses some of the characters of *Euchæta*, and others (more numerous) which induced me to place it in *Calanus*. The maxillipeds resemble those of *Euchæta*, and are quite unlike the form which prevails in the immense majority of *Calani*. The long setæ with which the anterior antennæ are provided, and the long seta at the apex, are also similar to those of *Euchæta*; but, on the other hand, the form of the front part of the cephalothorax, and the absence of long caudal setæ,

seem to show that it is in reality more nearly allied to the typical *Calani*. Moreover, in certain *Calani* (as, for instance, in *C. elongatus*) the anterior antenna bears here and there long setæ, almost as in *Euchæta*. *C. latus* seems therefore, to me, to form an interesting link between the two above-named genera. The Calanidæ, many as are the species which yet remain to be discovered, present us with a very perfect gradation of forms; and indeed the whole tribe of Cyclopoidea offers in this respect a marked contrast to the Cyproidea. This latter group is at present poor both in genera and in existing species, and it is in many respects very aberrant. The Cyclopoidea, on the contrary, contain an immense number of species, which, as I have just remarked, form a somewhat complete series, or rather network. In this great family, then, it would seem that most of the types are still existing, that there has as yet been no very great amount of extinction, and that the type is not, geologically speaking, very ancient. The nature of the body is certainly not favourable for preservation, and negative evidence is of very little value in geology; still it is worthy of remark that the group, now so numerous, has not as yet any known extinct representatives, though, from the great differences between some of the existing species, we may safely infer that the group is of considerable antiquity. The Cyproidea, on the contrary, are known to have existed as early as the Silurian period. They are therefore a very ancient type; a great proportion of the known species are fossil; and as the soft parts are never preserved, we cannot expect to recognize among them more than a few of the links which must have connected the different genera with one another, and the whole group with what we now consider the more normal Crustacea.

Diaptomus? abdominalis, again, is obviously a link between *Diaptomus* and the species placed by Dana in his genus *Hemicalanus* and the ordinary *Calani*,—possessing, as it does, the second maxillæ and second antennæ of the latter, with the geniculating anterior antennæ and abnormal posterior legs which are characteristic of the former. Indeed, unless it is admitted to constitute such a link, it must be considered as the type of a new genus. I did not, however, adopt this view in 1856, nor am I disposed to do so now. Such a course, if followed in other similar cases, would lead to an immense and at present unnecessary multiplication of genera. This species, moreover, even “if called by any other name,” would be just as much intermediate between the above-named genera as before. In order, however, to retain this species in the genus *Diaptomus*, it will be necessary to modify the generic character given by Dana, in so far as concerns the posterior legs of the females.

The structure of the anterior antennæ, again, is intermediate between that of *Calanus* and that of *Pontella*. The right antenna differs slightly from the left, and may perhaps be rightly described as geniculating; but the prehensile power must be very small.

The second pair of antennæ have the two branches equal. The mandibles and first pair of maxillæ resemble those of *Calanus brevicornis* (Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. iv. pl. 3. f. 3 & 4). The second pair of maxillæ and maxillipeds are as in *Calanus*; the latter has the terminal segments elongated. Mrs. Toynbee's collection included no mature males. The fifth pair of legs in the females (*l. c.* pl. 10. f. 6.) differ slightly from those originally figured by me. The present specimens, however, were rather smaller, and

perhaps, therefore, immature. Some of them had four joints, instead of three, to the abdomen: this is generally characteristic of the male sex; yet these specimens agreed with the others in the form of the abdomen and in other respects, and only differed from the mature females in the form of the fifth pair of legs. We do not, however, yet know whether, as in some other animals, the characteristics of the male sex appear first when the animal is mature, or whether in the young male the abdomen, antennæ, and fifth pair of legs already resemble those of full-grown specimens. I am inclined to doubt whether it be advisable to retain Dana's genus *Hemicalanus*. The characters by which it is separated from *Diaptomus* are not, I think, of great importance, and are both somewhat inconvenient—the difference of size in the fifth pair of legs in the female, from being applicable only to one sex, and the absence of the four small intermediate segments of the second pair of antennæ, because the joints between these segments become fainter and fainter so gradually that in some cases it is difficult to say whether they are present or not.

Mr. Darwin, in his admirable work 'On the Origin of Species' (p. 156), observes that secondary sexual characters are very variable, that "species of the same group differ from each other more widely in their secondary sexual characters than in other parts of their organization;" and again, "that the secondary sexual differences between the two sexes of the same species are generally displayed in the very same parts of the organization in which the different species of the same genus differ from each other." The Entomostraca, and especially the Cyclopoidea, present remarkable examples of this law. In *Pontella*, for instance, the sexual characters are afforded mainly by the anterior antennæ and the fifth pair of legs. The specific differences also are principally given by these organs; and many of the generic characters in the Cyclopoidea are taken from the same source.

The genera *Calanus*, *Pontella*, *Euchaeta*, and others are very similar in form, live together in the open sea, and probably upon nearly the same food, and might, at first sight, be supposed to have similar habits. A glance, however, at the great differences in many of their appendages shows that this cannot be the case, and proves to us how little we really understand of their habits and mode of life.

CALANIDÆ.

CALANUS.

1. *Setæ antennarum anticarum apicales subapicalibus longiores. Styli caudales vix oblongi.*

CALANUS LATUS, Lbk.

Collected May 3, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

2. *Setæ antennarum anticarum apicales subapicalibus breviores.*

A. *Setæ caudales mediocres.*

* *Cephalothorax 5-6-articulatus, posticè obtusus aut breviter subacutus.*

CALANUS SETULIGERUS, Dana.

My specimens differed from those described by Prof. Dana in having the cephalothorax

distinctly six-jointed,—the anterior portion, including the base of the maxillipeds, being separate from the five segments bearing the natatory feet. In some specimens, which in other respects were like the remainder, the antennæ were rather shorter than usual. It would be very desirable to ascertain, by the examination of a number of specimens, how much variation exists in this character. Prof. Dana describes the two posterior subapical setæ of the anterior antennæ as “subequal;” in all my specimens the antepenultimate seta was distinctly the larger of the two.

According to Mr. Toynbee’s notes, his specimens had red antennæ and feet; while Prof. Dana’s were of a faint purplish-blue colour.

Of two specimens which were captured on the 15th of December 1858, each had two spermatic tubes attached to the posterior part of the cephalothorax. The specimens in question had the segments of the abdomen gradually decreasing in length, the basal being at least half as long again as the second segment.

This species was met with on several occasions.

Collected October 25. S. lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$; W. long. $33^{\circ} 55'$.

„ November 4. S. lat. $33^{\circ} 27'$; W. long. $30^{\circ} 28'$.

„ November 22. S. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$; E. long. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

„ December 14. S. lat. $5^{\circ} 49'$; E. long. $83^{\circ} 17'$.

** *Cephalothorax supernè visus posticè acutus, angulis posticis non appressis.*

CALANUS BREVICORNIS, Lbk.

This species may at once be distinguished from *Calanus setuligerus*, which it otherwise much resembles, by the shortness of the antennæ, and by the front being produced in front of the stylets and of the base of the antennæ. The cephalothorax was five-jointed in my previous specimens; in the present individuals it had six segments—an important variation, which appears also to occur in *C. setuligerus*.

Collected November 22, 1858. S. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$; E. long. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

„ „ S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

CALANUS COMMUNIS, Dana.

Collected October 7th. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 2'$.

„ June 22nd. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

CALANUS VULGARIS, n. s. Frons rotundatus. Cephalothorax 5-articulatus, supernè visus angulis posticis acutis, non appressis; latere visus rotundatus, inermis. Antennæ anticæ corpore paulo breviores, setis apicalibus brevibus, anticâ penultimâ elongatâ, posticâ penultimâ antepenultimâque longioribus subæquis. Abdomen 4-articulatum, stylis caudalibus brevibus, setis mediocribus, secundis longioribus.

In general outline, in the proportion of the cephalothoracic and abdominal segments, and in the setæ of the anterior antennæ, this species very closely resembles *C. communis*, from which, however, it differs in the relative shortness of the antennæ, and in having the cephalothorax unarmed behind. It is true that Dana makes no mention of the lateral cephalothoracic hook; but it was present in all the specimens examined by me which possessed the other characters of the species.

Collected May 3. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.
 „ October 7. S. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.
 „ November 22. S. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$; E. long. $45^{\circ} 22'$.
 „ November 30. S. lat. $34^{\circ} 43'$; E. long. $77^{\circ} 0'$.

B. *Setæ caudales 2dæ longissimæ. Frons obtusus, rotundatus.*

CALANUS DANAI, Lbk. Cephalothorax 6-articulatus, posticè obtusus, capite discreto; segmentis tribus penultimis subæquis, postico brevi. Antennæ anticæ corpore paulo longiores, setâ antepenultimâ posticâ longissimâ. Abdomen mediocre, 4-articulatum. Styli caudales breves, setis secundis longissimis.

This species is nearly allied to the three last described by Dana, namely, *C. gracilis*, *elongatus*, and *attenuatus*. These three, however, all have the anterior antennæ much longer than the body, and the cephalothoracic segments four or five in number, and are altogether longer and slenderer. The second pair of antennæ resemble those of *C. mirabilis* (Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. iv. pl. 5. f. 2), though the arrangement of the hairs is not exactly the same. There are four pairs of natatory feet. Pl. XXIX. fig. 2 represents a leg of the fifth pair, which is somewhat peculiar. The second segment of the abdomen is larger than the other three. The caudal lamellæ are a little longer than the posterior segment.

Collected April 27, 8 A.M. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 2. posterior leg, $\times 30$; fig. 3. end of anterior antenna, $\times 30$.

CALANUS GRACILIS, Dana.

The second pair of antennæ in my specimen do not resemble those of *Calanus attenuatus*, nor are they formed upon the type usual in *Calanus*, but resemble those of *Diaptomus*,—the accessory branch having four small intermediate segments, each with a long seta. The abdomen also is quite unlike that of *C. attenuatus* and *elongatus*, next to which this species is placed by Prof. Dana.

Of this species there is one specimen, collected on the 7th July, $0^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., and $0^{\circ} 20'$ W. long.

CALANUS MIRABILIS, Lbk.

This species was described by me in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society of London,' vol. iv. pt. 2. p. 10. My specimens wanted the terminal segment of the anterior antenna. This segment bears a short plumose hair in the middle, and four beautiful dark-red setæ, three of which are of considerable size, and two are beautifully plumose. None of them, however, are so large as the two posterior subapical setæ, which are nearly equal in size. In the present specimens the cephalothorax was 6-jointed, the head being separate; the separation of the two last cephalothoracic segments was indistinct, and they were smaller than the two preceding. The caudal lamellæ had four long hairs, but the ends were all broken off. Colour slightly pink.

Collected February 1, 1858. S. lat. 0° ; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

In PL. XXIX. fig. 1, two of the secondary setæ and a part of one of the large antennary hairs is represented, under a magnifying power of 250.

EUCHÆTA.

EUCHÆTA ATLANTICA, Lbk.

Some of these specimens, and also some collected on the 7th October, had spermathecae attached to their abdomen. One of the latter also carried some eggs.

Collected March 25th. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

„ February 1. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

„ May 14. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

„ October 7. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

EUCHÆTA SUTHERLANDII, Lbk.

Collected October 7. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

UNDINA.

UNDINA LONGIPES, Lbk.

There was only one specimen of this species. The fifth pair of legs did not exactly agree with my drawing (*l. c.* pl. 6. fig. 5), as the terminal part of the long leg was considerably produced. On referring, however, to the specimen from which my drawing was made, I find that it is perfectly correct; so that probably this organ varies in form.

Collected October 7, 1858, in lat. $7^{\circ} 15' N$, long. $27^{\circ} 52' W$.

UNDINA DARWINII, n. s. Frons rotundatus. Cephalothorax 5-articulatus, supernè visus subacutus, latere visus rotundatus. Antennæ anticæ corporis ferè longitudine, articulo primo elongato, setis brevibus: seta articuli secundi et octavi longiuscula, recta; seta postica apicalis et antica penultima articulo longiores, postica antepenultima tamen brevior. Pes posticus dexter elongatus, sinister brevis. Abdomen 5-articulatum. Styli caudales breves; setæ plumosæ, secundæ vix duplo longiores.

The basal segment of the anterior antennæ is long; probably, however, it consists in reality of three true segments. The second, third, and fourth segments have almost coalesced, or rather, perhaps, have scarcely separated. The second and eighth (apparent) segments bear a rather long straight hair. The posterior penultimate hair is the longest of those near the apex (Pl. XXIX. fig. 5).

The posterior leg of the male is long and rather slender: its form is difficult to describe, but is sufficiently indicated in Pl. XXIX. fig. 4. It consists of five segments, the three middle ones subequal and of moderate length. On the outside of the fourth is a long, slender, twisted and blunt appendage. On the inner side of the second segment is a small appendage, which is probably a rudimentary representative of the inner ramus. The left leg is not half as long as the right; it is small, and of the ordinary type, with short spines. The abdomen is 5-jointed, the segments gradually, though not very regularly, decreasing in size. The caudal lamellæ are short. The abdomen is $\frac{4.0}{2.000}$ in length, of which the lamellæ measure $\frac{5.0}{2.000}$; the segments gradually decrease in size. The second caudal seta is $\frac{6.0}{2.000}$ in length; the others about half as long: but these measures cannot be depended on as exact, as the tips may have been broken off.

Collected January 30, 1858. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

„ February 10, 1859. N. lat. $8^{\circ} 0'$; E. long. $77^{\circ} 0'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 4. fifth pair of legs of male, $\times 60$; 5. end of anterior antenna, $\times 60$.

DIAPTOMUS.

DIAPTOMUS ABDOMINALIS, Lbk.

Collected June 7. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

„ October 7. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

CANDACE.

CANDACE ORNATA, D.

Collected September 15. N. lat. $47^{\circ} 41'$; W. long. $7^{\circ} 58'$.

CANDACE PACHYDACTYLA, D.

Collected December 15. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

„ September 15. N. lat. $47^{\circ} 41'$; W. long. $7^{\circ} 58'$.

„ October 7. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

PONTELLA.

Subgenus *Calanopia*.*Calanopia* BRACHIATA, D.Subgenus *Pontellina*.*Pontellina* TURGIDA, D.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

„ N. lat. $2^{\circ} 3'$; E. long. $86^{\circ} 14'$.

Pontellina PERSPICAX, D.*Pontellina* BAIRDII, Lbk.

Collected March 25. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

„ April 17. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 6'$.

CYCLOPIDÆ.

CLYTEMNESTRA.

CLYTEMNESTRA TENUIS, n. s. Cephalothorax subacutè rostratus, segmento antico lato, posticè utrinque dilatato, tribus segmentis sequentibus subito angustioribus, margine posteriore arcuatis, et lateribus posticè productis et subacutis. Abdomen 6-articulatum, segmentis subæquis, decrescentibus, postico bilabato. Antennæ anticæ 7-articulatæ? segmento apicali longo.

The genus *Clytemnestra* is widely extended, being found in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. At present, however, three species only are known: one was found by Dana in the Pacific Ocean and in the China Sea; and a second collected by Dr. Sutherland in the Atlantic, and described by me in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' n. s. vol. iv. p. 25.

Of the present species, only a single specimen was observed. It was a female, and carried a single mass of eggs. The length was about $\frac{1}{25}$ th of an inch. The general outline of the body much resembled that of *C. scutellata*. The anterior antennæ are much longer than in *C. atlantica*, and resemble in their general proportions those of *C. scutellata*. They have also, as in that species, an appendage on the fourth segment counting

from the apex; but, whereas in Dana's species the three terminal segments diminish in size towards the apex, in the present species the apical segment is as long as the three preceding put together. Like Dana, I was unable to satisfy myself as to the form of the appendage. The two terminal setæ appear to be shorter than in the species from the Pacific. The basal part of the antenna had moreover only three segments.

There are four pairs of natatory legs. All the branches had three segments, though in the first pair it was doubtful whether there was any real joint. In all the legs the inner branch was the longer of the two, while in the great majority of the Cyclopoidea the reverse is the case.

The second and third segments of the abdomen have almost completely coalesced, their original separation being indicated by a distinct indentation. The last segment is deeply bilobed.

Dana says nothing about the sexual characters in this genus; and I have had no opportunity of examining a specimen which I knew to be a male. It is moreover quite possible that the present specimen may have been immature.

It was very active. According to a sketch made at the time by Mrs. Toynbee, it seems to have been of a lightish lilac colour, with green and yellow tints inside, and the eye red.

Collected April 15, 1858, in lat. $24^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $62^{\circ} 53'$ E., at 8 P. M.

PL. XXIX. fig. 6; fig. 7. anterior antenna, $\times 60$.

SETELLA.

SETELLA TENUIS, n. s. Corpus 9-articulatum. Antennæ anticæ crassiusculæ, breves, articulis primis duobus subæquis, tertio quintoque longioribus, quarto appendiculato. Maxillipedis digitus ferè dimidii articuli secundi longitudine. Styli caudales elongati; setæ caudales corpore vix longiores.

This species differs from *S. tenuicornis* and *S. longicauda* in the shortness of the anterior antennæ and the length of the caudal lamellæ, from all the species except *S. Aciculus* in having only nine segments to the body, and from all in the shortness of the abdominal setæ, which are but little longer than the body. I was at first inclined to think that this character ought perhaps not to be relied on, and that the setæ might perhaps be imperfect; they taper, however, so gradually, and to so fine a point, that they can have lost very little, if any, of their length.

The deficiency of a segment in this species and in *S. Aciculus* evidently arises from a coalescence of the first two abdominal segments; so that the two pairs of appendages are both attached to one segment. The anterior antennæ have only six distinct segments, though there are indications of others. The fifth is the longest, then comes the third, while the two basal and the fourth are short and subequal.

The appendage which is, as usual, attached to the fourth segment is rather more than half as long as the apical portion of the antenna. The frontal appendage is shaped as in *S. crassicornis*. The caudal lamellæ are elongated.

The separation of the segments is, however, often so indistinct that I am indisposed to attach much weight to the characters thus afforded.

Collected June 26. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 12, $\times 30$.

CORYCÆIDÆ.

CORYCÆUS.

1. *Antennæ anticæ macrodactylæ, digito non breviorē quam carpus.*A. *Setæ caudales stylis valdè breviores.*

CORYCÆUS GRACILIS, D.

Collected June 21. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.„ September 29. N. lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$; W. long. $23^{\circ} 28'$.

CORYCÆUS VARIUS, D.

Collected December 30. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.B. *Setæ caudales stylis non valdè breviores, sæpe longiores. Cephalothorax posticè acutus.*

CORYCÆUS LATICEPS, D.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

CORYCÆUS ANGLICUS, Lubbock.

Collected October 7, 1858. N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.„ October 20, 1858. S. lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$; W. long. $33^{\circ} 55'$.

Pl. XXIX. figs. 10 & 11.

2. *Antennæ posticæ microdactylæ; digitus articulo secundo brevior.*A. *Seta articuli antennarum posticarum secundi nuda.** *Styli caudales abdomine breviores.*

CORYCÆUS HUXLEYI, n. s. Cephalothoracis segmentum tertium supernè visum breve, angulis posticis productis. Conspicilla parvula, remotiuscula. Antennæ anticæ mediocres, setis longis; antennarum posticarum articulus secundus apice interno bidenticulato, digito ferè longior, setâ longâ, nudâ. Abdomen 2-articulatum, segmento primo paulo latiore et duplo longiore quam secundum. Styli caudales abdomine duplo breviores, setis longioribus.

This species is nearly allied to *Corycæus venustus*, in which species, however, as in many others, Professor Dana has represented the finger as consisting of only two segments; in all the species examined by me, however, the usual three segments were present, though, as is the case in the present species, and probably also in *C. venustus*, the basal is very short.

Length $\frac{1}{1000}$ ths of an inch; length of cephalothorax $\frac{1}{1000}$ ths of an inch. The first segment of the abdomen is $\frac{6}{2000}$ ths of an inch, the second $\frac{3}{2000}$ ths of an inch, the lamella $\frac{4}{2000}$ ths of an inch, and the caudal setæ $\frac{8}{2000}$ ths of an inch. The claw forms half the length of the finger.

Collected October 20. S. lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$, W. long. $33^{\circ} 55'$.„ July 21. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.Pl. XXIX. fig. 8, $\times 30$; fig. 9. antenna of second pair, $\times 60$?

B. *Seta articuli antennarum posticarum secundi setulosa.*

CORYCÆUS PELLUCIDUS, D.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$;
S. lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$, W. long. $33^{\circ} 55'$.

CORYCÆUS LONGICAUDIS, D.

Collected in N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$, W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

ONCÆA, Philippi.

ONCÆA PYRIFORMIS, n. s. Feminae cephalothorax 5-articulatus, rotundatus. Maxillipedes mediocres, antennis posticis paululo majores. Abdomen 5-articulatum, stylis mediocribus. Styli caudales abdomine quadruplo, et setæ caudales duplo breviores.

This species is very nearly allied to *A. obtusa*, which it resembles in shape. The stylets, however, are scarcely one-fourth, and the setæ scarcely half as long as the abdomen. I believe, however, that the length of these setæ varies a little. At least, in one specimen, which in other respects resembled this species, the caudal setæ were about a quarter smaller.

The cephalothorax is five-jointed, and tapers a little behind. The anterior antennæ are four-jointed, the apical segment showing traces of articulations. The setæ are of moderate length. The branches of the natatory legs are three-jointed. The claw of the maxillipeds is scarcely shorter than the preceding joint. The abdomen is five-jointed, the three posterior segments being distinct. The two outer spines of the caudal stylets are ciliated only on the posterior margin.

This description applies to several specimens with bags of eggs attached to the upper side of the abdomen, as described by Dana. There were also some similar specimens without eggs, which, however, may also have been females. But in one case I found a couple connected together, which I suppose to have been male and female. The female had two bags of eggs, as usual. The smaller one, which I suppose to have been the male, clasped the anterior narrow part of the abdomen of the female with its anterior legs. These organs were larger than those of the female; and I am inclined, therefore, to think that this may be a sexual character.

In establishing this genus, Professor Philippi makes no mention of the large eyes; and Dana therefore assumed that they were absent, and placed the genus among the Cyclopidae. Philippi, however, expressly states ('Wiegmann's Arch.' 1843, vi.) that the specimen was lost before the examination was completed; and in all other respects Dana's genus *Antaria* so closely agrees with *Oncæa*, that I cannot but regard them as synonymous, in which case the latter name, by the rule of priority, must be retained.

Neither Philippi nor Dana, who alone has described any species belonging to this genus, mentions the males; but the two sexes are probably alike.

Several of the specimens carried bags of eggs.

Collected May 17, 1858. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

" " N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

" " S. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$; E. long. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

Pl. XXIX. fig. 24, $\times 30$; fig. 25. abdomen, seen from above, $\times 30$.

SAPPHIRINA.

A. *Conspicilla contigua*.

SAPPHIRINA CYLINDRICA, n. s. Maris conspicilla contigua, fronti insita. Antennarum posticarum digitus articulo secundo paulo longior. Corpus depressum, elongatum, posticè non attenuatum, 10-articulatum, segmento ultimo parvo, tecto. Lamellæ caudales oblongæ, segmento penultimo non longiores. Setæ lamellæque caudales eâdem ferè longitudine.

The peculiar outline of the body distinguishes at once this species from all those described by Dana, at the same time most nearly resembling his *S. metallina*. He does not figure nor describe the second pair of antennæ in that species; and I am therefore unable to compare them with those of *S. cylindrica*, which, as is shown in Pl. XXIX. fig. 14, are somewhat unlike those of its congeners. The branches of the natatory legs are all three-jointed. The anterior antennæ are short, with only four or perhaps five segments, gradually diminishing in size and length towards the apex. The hairs are rather longer than the organ itself.

Collected April 9, at 6 A.M. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 13, $\times 15$; fig. 14. antenna of second pair, $\times 60$; fig. 15. caudal lamella, $\times 60$.

SAPPHIRINA NITENS, n. s. Conspicilla ferè contigua. Digitus antennarum posticarum paulo longior quam articulus secundus, articulis duobus digiti inæquis; unguiculo brevi. Lamellæ caudales ovatae, ad apicem rotundatae, prope apicem internum dente acuto armatae, setis quatuor, dimidio lamellæ brevioribus.

This species is very nearly allied to *S. coruscans* of Dana, from which it differs in the length of the two-jointed finger, which (without the claw) is rather longer than the second segment. The *male* has five thoracic segments, which diminish in length (and also slightly in breadth) from the front backwards. The abdominal segments are also five in number, and diminish slightly in size like those of the thorax. They are not so much pointed behind as in Dana's figure of *S. coruscans*. In the *female* the first abdominal segment is short and with the sides truncated; the second is rounded; the third, fourth, and fifth lunate. The caudal stylets are ovate, about twice as long as broad. There are four short setæ, and a little spine on the inner apex. The setæ are not more than one-third as long as the lamella. The lamellæ of the male and female seemed to vary a little in shape and in the position of the two apical hairs.

Collected, 8 A.M., April 27, 1858. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

Also November 22, 1858. S. lat. $40^{\circ} 53'$; E. long. $45^{\circ} 22'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 16; fig. 17. antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.

SAPPHIRINA ELEGANS, n. s. Conspicilla contigua. Antennarum posticarum digitus articulusque secundus ferè æquales, articulis digiti inæquis, unguiculo vix dimidii digiti. Cephalothorax 5-articulatus, segmento postico lunato, latere rotundato. Abdomen 6-articulatum, articulis tertio quarto quintoque lunatis. Lamellæ caudales ovatae, latitudine plus duplo longiores, apice interno denticulato, setis quatuor parvulis.

This species is nearly allied to *S. inæqualis*, from the Pacific. The forms of the two posterior cephalothoracic segments are different, and the caudal lamellæ are rather longer than twice their breadth.

Length $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch; length of the finger $\frac{1.7}{2000}$ " , of the 2nd segment $\frac{2.2}{2000}$ " , of the claw $\frac{8}{2000}$ " , of the caudal setæ $\frac{6}{2000}$ " , of the caudal lamellæ $\frac{2.7}{2000}$ " ; breadth of the caudal lamellæ $\frac{1.2}{2000}$ " . The setæ of the appendage to the base of the abdomen were imperfect.

One of the specimens had a number of eggs attached to it.

Collected November 24, 1857. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 18, $\times 15$; fig. 19. antenna of second pair, $\times 30$.

SAPPHIRINA PARVA, n. s. *Feminæ* conspicilla contigua, prominentia. Digitus antennarum posticarum articulo secundo brevior, articulis valdè inæquis, unguiculo dimidii digiti longitudine. Abdomen segmentis primo et secundo angustis truncatis, tertio et quarto latoribus lunatis, postico rotundato. Lamellæ caudales ovatæ, ad apicem rotundatæ, apice interno denticulato, setis duabus terminalibus, duabus lateralibus, omnibus brevibus (lamellâ ferè quadruplo brevioribus).

This species is nearly allied to *S. detonsa*, a Pacific form. It differs, however, in having longer setæ to the caudal lamellæ; and the general outline is a little different. The length of the second segment of the antennæ is $\frac{1.5}{2000}$ " , that of the finger being $\frac{1.2}{2000}$ " , and of the claw $\frac{6}{2000}$ " . The breadth of the caudal lamellæ is $\frac{8}{2000}$ " ; their length is $\frac{1.7}{2000}$ " , and that of longest seta is $\frac{5}{2000}$ " . The total length is about $\frac{1}{15}$ th of an inch.

Collected April 9, 1858, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 20, $\times 30$; fig. 21. antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.

SAPPHIRINA, n. s. ?

The collection contains also a specimen closely resembling *S. indigotica*. The finger is however as long as the second joint, the claw is not half as long as the finger, and the caudal setæ are barely half as long as the lamellæ. It must therefore, I think, be considered a new species; but having only one specimen, I do not like to describe it.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

SAPPHIRINA ORIENTALIS, Dana.

I name this species with some hesitation, as it was originally collected by Dana in the Sooloo Sea, south-west of the Island of Panay. It appears, however, to agree exactly with a specimen collected by Captain Toynbee on the 5th Oct., N. lat. 12° , W. long. $20^{\circ} 50'$.

SAPPHIRINA DANAI, Lbk.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

B. *Conspicilla non conjuncta*.

SAPPHIRINA OVATOLANCEOLATA, D.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

SAPPHIRINA GEMMA, D.

Collected, June 18, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

SAPPHIRINA THOMPSONI, n. s. *Maris* conspicilla non conjuncta, fronti insita. Digitus et articulus secundus antennarum anticarum eadem ferè longitudinis, articulis duobus digiti inæquis, unguiculo longiusculo (dimidium digiti longitudine superante). Lamellæ caudales latæ, latitudine tamen longiores, apice interno producto et acuto; setæ caudales quatuor, duæ apicales, aliæ externæ, omnes breves (dimidio lamellæ breviores).

I have named this *Sapphirina* after Mr. Thompson, thinking it but right that one species should be dedicated to the discoverer of the genus. The body consists of ten segments gradually tapering backwards,—the posterior, however, being, as usual, small and almost concealed beneath the penultimate. It is of a somewhat peculiar form; so that I have given a separate figure of it. The first five segments are rounded at the sides, the next four have a minute spine at the posterior corners. The seventh, eighth, and ninth segments have on the under side a small toothed flap. The anterior antennæ have only three apparent segments, the first and third about equal, the middle one shorter. The setæ are short. The total length is $\frac{3}{20}$ ths of an inch. The width of each conspicillum is $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{2000}$ ", and the space between them $\frac{8}{2000}$ ". The length of the second segment of the posterior antenna is $\frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{2000}$ ", and that of the finger is the same; the claw is $\frac{1\frac{2}{3}}{2000}$ "; the length of the caudal lamella is $\frac{2\frac{0}{10}}{2000}$ ", and their breadth $\frac{1\frac{7}{10}}{2000}$ ". The caudal setæ are $\frac{5}{2000}$ " in length.

Collected February 1, 1858, at 3 A.M., in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 22, $\times 15$; fig. 23. antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.

MIRACIA.

MIRACIA EFFERATA, D.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

POLYPHEMIDÆ.

EVADNE.

EVADNE NORDMANNI, Lovén.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

HALOCYPRIDÆ.

CONCHÆCIA.

CONCHÆCIA AGILIS, D.

I am not quite sure about this species. The collection contained only two specimens.

Collected in N. lat. $24^{\circ} 39'$, W. long. $23^{\circ} 28'$.

„ S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 29. maxillæ and legs, $\times 30$.

CONCHÆCIA BIROSTRATA, n. s. Supernè visa elongatè ovata; latere visa oblonga, subrectangulata, posticè paulo altior, fronte instar rostri producta et angulo superno postico denticulato. Antennæ anticæ setis 5 inæquis, unâ longâ, aliis crassis brevibus. Spiculum antennâ longius, sagitticapitatum. Antennarum posticarum articulus secundus duplo longior quam sequentes simul sumti.

This species is at once distinguishable from all the others at present known, by the posterior angle of the back being toothed. In general outline it resembles the other species of *Conchæcia*, but is deeper behind instead of in front.

The anterior antennæ resemble those of *Halocypris atlantica* in the form and arrangement of the setæ; the spiculum, however, is longer than the antenna by its whole head.

The mandibles and first pair of maxillæ are not unlike those of *Halocypris atlantica* (Trans. Ent. Soc. n. s. vol. iv. pl. 12. f. 5 & 6).

The shell is reticulated but very faintly; and the two valves are similar in outline.

Length $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch.

Collected April 21 and June 7. S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$; W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$; W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$.

S. lat. $13^{\circ} 43'$; W. long. $33^{\circ} 55'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 26, $\times 30$; fig. 27. anterior antenna, $\times 30$; fig. 28. posterior antenna, $\times 30$.

CONCHÆCIA INTERMEDIA, n. s. Supernè visa ovata, anticè rotundata elliptica, posticè subacuta; latere visa oblonga, subrectangulata, fronte instar rostri producta, dorso ferè recto, angulo postero acutè rectangulato. Spiculum ferè cylindricum, antennâ plus dimidio longius. Antennarum secundarum articulus secundus duplo longior quam ultimi simul sumti. Pes mandibularis articulo secundo elongato, tribus ultimis non inflexis, vix attenuatis.

This species possesses the general outline of *Conchæcia*, with an almost cylindrical spiculum and short setæ to the first pair of legs. Prof. Dana gives the flexure of the three terminal segments of the mandibular palpus as a generic character. Although, however, it is true that they are generally bent down, this is not always the case. Moreover their base is provided with two strong muscles—a flexor and an extensor; so that they must have considerable play; and I have represented a specimen (Pl. XXIX. fig. 15) in which they are as little bent as is the case in *Halocypris*, which also has the two muscles, and must therefore have the power of bending the three terminal segments.

The present species, again, though in general outline it resembles the typical species of *Conchæcia*, differs from it in having the spiculum cylindrical; and the palpus of the mandibles is at any rate not always inflexed.

The anterior antennæ resemble those of *H. atlantica*; but the spiculum is longer than in that species.

The five setæ of the appendage to the second antennæ are all elongated, as usual; but their appearance is peculiar; and I am uncertain whether they are perfect or not, as they scarcely taper at all and yet do not look as if they had been broken off. The same remark applies also to the setæ of the anterior antennæ.

The terminal setæ of the first pair of legs are rather short, as in *Halocypris*. The two valves are similar to one another.

The shell is not latticed.

Length $\frac{1}{20}$ th of an inch.

Collected May 3, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 30, $\times 30$.

CONCHÆCIA CURTA, n. s. Corpus curtum. Latere visa literæ formâ D similis, dorso ferè recto, anticè rostrato, posticè rotundato; supernè visa anticè rotundata, posticè subacuta. Spiculum sagitticapitatum. Antennæ primæ setis 3 longis, subæquis. Antennarum secundarum articulus secundus duplo longior quam ultimi simul sumti. Pes mandibularis articulo secundo vix elongato, articulis sequentibus subæquis, vix attenuatis. Pedes primi setis 3 apicalibus, longis, articulo ultimo perbrevis.

Surely this species must be considered as intermediate between *Conchæcia* and *Halocypris*, since, with the sagittate spiculum, the first pair of maxillæ, and the long hairs at the end of the first pair of legs, which belong to the former, it possesses the general outline of *Halocypris*. Moreover the second segment of the mandibles is not so much elongated as in *Conchæcia*. Upon the whole, however, the characters which point to *Conchæcia* seem more important than those which would unite it to *Halocypris*. The generic description of *Conchæcia* must, however, be altered; but I am unwilling to do so until we are acquainted with a greater number of species, and with the differences which may occur at different ages. The difference in general outline is very marked between the extreme forms; but some of the new species already discovered tend to fill up the gap, and render the rule less easy of application.

The spiculum is $\frac{4\frac{3}{10}}{2000}$ " in length, the anterior antenna being $\frac{3\frac{9}{10}}{2000}$ " : they are 3-jointed.

The little appendage of the posterior antennæ has a strong spine on the basal segment, which is opposed to another, longer, curved spine, which springs, as well as the four long setæ, from the small apical segment.

In outline the two valves are nearly, if not quite, similar to one another.

The shell is reticulated, as in *Halocypris rostrata*.

Length $\frac{7}{200}$ ths of an inch.

Collected April 19, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 8, $\times 30$; fig. 9. anterior antenna, $\times 30$.

HALOCYPRIS, D.

HALOCYPRIS ATLANTICA, Lbk.

This species was described by me in the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society,' n. s. vol. iv. part ii. My previous figure, however, gives a somewhat incorrect idea of the organ. The two antennæ were lying one exactly over the other (as I have ascertained by referring to the actual specimen copied); and I have consequently represented too many hairs. In fact there is one long seta, and four rather short thick rod-like hairs which end abruptly and without tapering. In my previous specimen these hairs were imperfect. The spiculum is slightly swollen at the free end.

The second segment of the posterior antennæ is twice as long as the succeeding joints.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

HALOCYPRIS BREVIROSTRIS, D.

This species appears to be very common. The anterior notch is single in one valve, and double in the other. The latter was on the left side in four specimens examined by me.

Collected in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

HALOCYPRIS ROSTRATA, n. s. Supernè visa elliptica, posticè subacuta; latere visa literæ D formâ similis, dorso ferè recto, anticè rostrato, posticè rotundato. Antennæ anticæ setis inæquis. Spiculum cylindricum, antennâ vix longius. Antennæ posticæ 7-articulatæ, articulo secundo duplo longiore quam ultimi simul sumti.

This species is nearly allied to *H. brevirostris*; and as my specimens were mostly rather smaller and the two were taken together, I was at first somewhat doubtful whether the differences did not depend on age. The second segment of the posterior antennæ is, however, longer in proportion to the terminal portion—a difference which Prof. Dana considers of specific value ('Crustacea,' pp. 1302, 1303). Moreover some of the notched specimens were as large as *H. brevirostris*. The setæ belonging to the longer branch of the posterior antennæ are plumose; those of the two-jointed appendage are naked.

There is an indication of a minute segment at the base of the long branch; and the terminal portion also seemed to consist of six segments rather than five.

The spiculum is scarcely longer than the anterior antenna.

The three terminal segments of the mandibular palpus scarcely diminish at all in breadth. The second segment is short and broad.

The two valves are similar to one another in outline.

The shell is latticed by longitudinal and transverse bars.

Length $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch.

Collected April 22, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 33, $\times 30$; fig. 34. mandible, $\times 30$.

HALOCYPRIS TOYNBEEANA, n. s. Supernè visa, brevissimè ovata; latere visa subrotundata, literæ D formâ similis, dorso ferè recto, angulis rotundatis, fronte obsoletè prominulâ. Antennæ anticæ 3-articulatæ, setis nudis, uno longiore. Antennæ posticæ 9-articulatæ, articulo secundo plus duplo longiore quam sequentes simul sumti.

I have done myself the pleasure of calling this species after Capt. Toynbee, to whose industry and love for science we owe this valuable collection. It differs from *H. inflata* in general outline, and in the posterior antennæ. These latter are unlike those of any other species, in the arrangement and form of the large hairs belonging to the little appendage; these are six in number: four of them are simple and naked; one is longer, and clubbed at the end; and the other is thick, and bent upon itself in the form of a sickle. The larger branch of the antenna is 8-jointed, and the hairs belonging to it are plumose.

The mandibles are like those of *H. inflata* in form, but differ a little in the arrangement of the hairs.

The two pairs of maxillæ and of legs offer no very striking peculiarities.

Length $\frac{1}{15}$ th of inch. The animals were very active.

Collected June 25, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 40'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 20'$.

A collection made in N. lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$, W. long. $27^{\circ} 52'$, contained some specimens agreeing very closely with this species, except in wanting the recurved spine on the appendage of the second pair of antennæ. This may perhaps be a sexual difference.

PL. XXIX. fig. 35, $\times 30$; fig. 36. anterior antenna, $\times 30$; fig. 37. posterior antenna, $\times 30$; fig. 38. mandible, $\times 30$; fig. 39. carapace, $\times 30$.

PÆCILOPODA.

BACULUS, n. g.

BACULUS ELONGATUS, n. s. Cephalothorax 4-articulatus, segmento antico maximo, sequentibus brevibus, subæquis. Oculi duo, parvi. Antennæ quatuor, posticis prehensilibus. Truncus buccalis magnus. Maxillipedes fortes. Pedes natatorii octo, biremes. Abdomen 1-articulatum, elongatum.

The interesting specimen above described is quite unlike any other with which we are yet acquainted; but as it bears no eggs, it is impossible to ascertain what is its sex, or whether it is yet mature. If not, it may be a young state of some little-known species; but unless this is the case, it must, I think, be considered as the type not only of a new genus, but also of a new family. In general form it resembles a constable's staff. It is thickest near the front end, and gradually tapers to the other extremity.

The cephalothorax is four-jointed; the first segment occupies more than two-fifths of the whole length. The three following segments are small, and rounded at the sides. The eyes are two in number, small, and seated on a mass of pigment. The anterior antennæ are short, three- or four-jointed, and clothed with rather long hairs on the front end. The posterior antennæ are shorter and stouter. They end in a large claw, which gives them a prehensile character.

Immediately behind the large suctorial mouth is a pair of jaws, the homologies of which I have not been able to determine.

The natatory feet are eight in number. The abdomen appears to consist of only a single segment; it is ringed at the sides, and ends abruptly. At the posterior extremity are two small, slightly projecting disks.

This remarkable species belongs apparently to the Ergasiloidea, and at first sight somewhat resembles *Monstrilla*. From this genus, however, it differs altogether in the form of the abdomen, and in the presence of posterior antennæ—a character which might seem to indicate a greater affinity with *Ergasilus*.

Length $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch.

Caught April 9, in S. lat. $0^{\circ} 30'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 30'$.

PL. XXIX. fig. 40, $\times 30$.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

TAB. XXIX.

- Fig. 1. *Calanus mirabilis*. End of anterior antenna, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 2. *Calanus Danae*. Posterior leg, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 3. *Calanus Danae*. End of anterior antenna, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 4. *Undina Darwinii*. Fifth pair of legs of male, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 5. *Undina Darwinii*. End of anterior antenna, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 6. *Clytemnestra tenuis*.
 Fig. 7. *Clytemnestra tenuis*. Anterior antenna, $\times 60$?
 Fig. 8. *Corycaeus Huxleyi*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 9. *Corycaeus Huxleyi*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 60$?
 Fig. 10. *Corycaeus Anglicus*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 60$?
 Fig. 11. *Corycaeus Anglicus*. Maxilliped, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 12. *Setella tenuis*, $\times 3$.
 Fig. 13. *Sapphirina cylindrica*, $\times 15$?
 Fig. 14. *Sapphirina cylindrica*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 15. *Sapphirina cylindrica*. Caudal lamella, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 16. *Sapphirina nitens*.
 Fig. 17. *Sapphirina nitens*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 18. *Sapphirina elegans*, $\times 15$.
 Fig. 19. *Sapphirina elegans*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 20. *Sapphirina parva*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 21. *Sapphirina parva*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 22. *Sapphirina Thompsoni*, $\times 15$.
 Fig. 23. *Sapphirina Thompsoni*. Antenna of second pair, $\times 60$.
 Fig. 24. *Oncaea pyriformis*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 25. *Oncaea pyriformis*. Abdomen, seen from above, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 26. *Conchæcia birostrata*. Outline, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 27. *Conchæcia birostrata*. Anterior antenna, $\times 30$.
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 Fig. 29. *Conchæcia agilis*. Maxillæ and legs, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 30. *Conchæcia intermedia*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 31. *Conchæcia curta*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 32. *Conchæcia curta*. Anterior antenna, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 33. *Halocypris rostrata*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 34. *Halocypris rostrata*. Mandible, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 35. *Halocypris Toynbeeana*, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 36. *Halocypris Toynbeeana*. Anterior antenna, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 37. *Halocypris Toynbeeana*. Posterior antenna, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 38. *Halocypris Toynbeeana*. Mandible, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 39. *Halocypris Toynbeeana*. Part of carapace, $\times 30$.
 Fig. 40. *Baculus elongatus*, $\times 30$.

