

smaller and not so slender, the setæ stouter than in the female, shorter, and recurved. The four pairs of swimming feet are very short, nearly alike, the inner branches about half the length of the outer, and three-jointed, except in the first pair, where they have only two joints. The fifth pair is absent in the female, but in the male exists in the shape of two small, unequal, simple prehensile limbs (Pl. II. fig. 10). The abdomen is extremely short, scarcely more than one-sixth or one-seventh of the length of the cephalothorax. The second tail-seta, on the left side only, is much longer than the rest, and is about equal to the length of the body of the animal.

I have seen two species referable to this genus, both of which occurred in considerable numbers in several of the Challenger gatherings.

In his great work on the Crustacea of the United States Exploring Expedition, Prof. Dana remarks respecting *Calanus attenuatus*, that "the multiarticulate character of the smaller branch of the posterior antennæ may authorise the institution of a new genus, or sub-genus, for this and allied species, for which we propose the name *Eucalanus*. The above species will be *Eucalanus attenuatus*." And though Dana does not himself adopt that suggestion, but calls the species *Calanus attenuatus*, it yet seems to me that the name proposed by him, though in this hesitating way, may fairly claim precedence over the later generic term of Dr. Claus. I therefore accept *Eucalanus* as the proper name of the genus, which was very rightly separated by Claus from *Calanus*, on account not only of the general peculiarity of its external form, as shown in the peculiarly attenuated head, very long body, and stunted abdomen, but also on account of the abnormal structure of the antennæ, mandible-palp, and posterior foot-jaws, together with the absence of a fifth pair of feet in the female. These characters are certainly amply sufficient to sustain "*Calanella*" as a distinct generic form. And it seems pretty clear, as pointed out by Claus, that some species of "*Calanus*" described by Dana and Lubbock (e.g., *Calanus elongatus*, Dana; *Calanus attenuatus*, Dana; *Calanus danæ*, Lubbock; and *Calanus mirabilis*, Lubbock) belong to "*Calanella*."

1. *Eucalanus attenuatus*, Dana (Pl. VI. figs. 1-8, and Pl. II. figs. 8-10).

*Calanus elongatus*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1079, pl. lxxv. fig. 1.

*Calanus attenuatus*, idem, ibidem, p. 1080, pl. lxxv. fig. 2.

*Calanus mirabilis*, Lubbock, Trans. Entom. Soc., vol. iv. (1856), pl. v. figs. 1-6; and Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxiii. p. 178, pl. xxix. fig. 1.

*Calanella mediterranea* (?), Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden (1863), p. 176, pl. xxviii. figs. 6-11.

Length, 1-6th of an inch (4.2 mm.). Rostrum small (Pl. VI. fig. 3), divided at the apex into two long and slender, thread-like filaments. Anterior antennæ twenty-three jointed, about one-third longer than the body, sparingly setiferous, but bearing numerous short club-shaped appendages; seventh joint longer than those immediately preceding or following it; the last joint armed with three or four, the penultimate and