

a strong spinous projection, which nearly meets a corresponding spine of the right thoracic angle.

Habitat.—Off Port Jackson, Australia; between Sydney and Wellington; off Kandavu, Fiji; Philippine Islands; lat. $36^{\circ} 48'$ S., long. $39^{\circ} 36'$ W.; several stations in the Atlantic, between lat. 10° S. (near Ascension Island) and 27° S. (west of the Canaries).

From the list of localities it will be seen that the distribution of this species is almost identical with that of *Candace pectinata*. The points of difference between the two are to be found in the style of armature of the right male antenna, and in some slight divergences in the fifth feet of both sexes. And, as far as I have been able to observe, the distribution of colouring in the swimming feet affords a good diagnostic mark; in *Candace pectinata* the colouring extends over only half the breadth of the outer branch, but (usually) over the whole of the inner branch; in *Candace pachydactyla* the whole of the last joint of the outer branch is coloured, while the inner branch is altogether colourless.

Several male specimens showed an immature form of the fifth pair of feet (fig. 7), and in these the anterior antennæ had not taken on the special characters of the male.¹

3. *Candace truncata*, Dana (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 12–15, and Pl. XXIX. figs. 1–14).

Candace truncata, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1118, pl. lxxviii. fig. 8, a–d.

? „ *bispinosa*, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, p. 191, pl. xxvii. figs. 9–16, and pl. xxxiii. fig. 5.

Length, 1–12th of an inch (2.1 mm.). Cephalothorax truncated both in front and behind, posterior lateral angles rounded off or obtusely angular, not spined, anterior antennæ twenty-four-jointed, the joints more nearly equal in length than in the foregoing species; several of the basal joints (fig. 4) bearing long, slender spines. The right anterior antenna of the *male* (fig. 2) has no denticulated plates, and the joints, both on the distal and proximal sides of the hinge, are nodose at their apices. Outer margins of the swimming feet very finely serrated. Terminal spines of the swimming feet (figs. 7, 8) nearly straight (rarely twisted). Fifth pair of feet of the *male* (fig. 9) non-prehensile, that of the right side simple, three-jointed, short, bearing a long straight, plumose, apical setæ, which reaches as far as the apex of the left foot; left foot four-jointed, sparingly setiferous at the apex. The fifth pair of feet in the *female* (fig. 10) is small, the last joint elongated, with two small apical and two marginal teeth, and on the inner margin two or three setæ. The first somite of the *female* abdomen has large triangular lateral processes, that of the *male* is simple. Animal usually colourless.

¹ Sir John Lubbock, in his paper on the Entomostraca collected by Dr. Sutherland (*Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1856), appears to have made his drawings of *Candace pachydactyla* from a male of that species and a female of *Candace truncata*, himself expressing a suspicion that more than one species were mixed together in his material.