

widely distributed, it does not appear that the genus is rich in species; only two others have been found amongst the Challenger captures, and these occurred but sparingly.

1. *Centropages brachiatus*, Dana (Pl. XXVI. figs. 1-7).

*Calanopia brachiata*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1133, pl. lxxix. fig. 7, *a, b*.

Length, 8-100ths of an inch (4.4 mm.). Cephalothorax elongated, slightly constricted at the points of junction of the somites, posterior angles produced into strong hook-like spines; anterior antennæ slender and about equal in length to the body of the animal, the first two joints somewhat larger and stouter than those immediately following, those from the third to the eleventh very small, none of them being much longer than broad, the next three considerably longer; the fifteenth to the nineteenth are the longest of all, being about four times as long as broad, the apical joints somewhat shorter; the entire limb beset with rather short, slender setæ; the first, second, and fifth joints each bear on the outer margin a short, stout spine, and several of the lower joints, from about the seventh to the twelfth, have one or more aborted spines (fig. 2). The right anterior antenna of the *male* (fig. 3), in addition to the spines already mentioned, has well-developed spines on the tenth and eleventh joints; the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth are greatly enlarged, the thirteenth and fourteenth having each a very strong spine; the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth joints are more slender, but about twice as long as the preceding, and are armed on the inner aspect with finely serrated plates, the hinge being situated between the sixteenth and seventeenth; the eighteenth joint is of equal size, but has no serrated plate; these four joints represent by coalescence seven joints of the normal antenna (15-21). The outer branch of the fifth foot in the *female* has the middle joint very short, and produced internally into a very long and strong spine, the margins of which are smooth. The outer branch of the right fifth foot in the *male* (fig. 6) forms a powerful, doubly-clawed, prehensile organ, the upper internal angle of the middle joint produced into an extremely long hooked claw, which opposes at its extremity the claw-like termination of the last joint; the lower outer angle also of the middle joint forms a long claw-like process, which is twisted to the inside so as to have the same direction as the upper claw; the foot of the left side has the outer branch two-jointed, equal in length to the inner branch, the last joint truncated, and bearing only three or four setæ at the apex. The first segment of the *female* abdomen has on each lateral margin two slender curved spines. The caudal segments are about twice as long as broad, and likewise twice as long as the last abdominal segment. Tail setæ subequal, short, the longest considerably shorter than the length of the abdomen, the four external setæ in the *female*, but not in the *male*, are conspicuously dilated towards the base. Eye small, composed of two closely approximated ocelli.

*Habitat*.—Several specimens of this species occurred in tow-net gatherings off