

Valparaiso (Station 298), November 18, 1875, and from the west coast of Patagonia (Station 304), December 31, 1875. Prof. Dana's type specimens were from the Lagulhas Bank, near the Cape of Good Hope and from the South Pacific, in lat. 42° to 36°.

Though Dana's description does not quite accurately apply to the Challenger specimens, more especially as to the spinous armature of the antennæ (no notice being taken of the small spines near the base), I can scarcely doubt that it is meant to refer to the species here under review; the differences, at any rate, are not so great as to warrant my proposing a fresh specific name. It must be noted, however, that the size assigned by Prof. Dana to his species (1-12th of an inch) is only about half that of our specimens.

2. *Centropages furcatus*, Dana (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 1-11).

*Catopia furcata*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1173, pl. lxxix. fig. 1, a.-d.

Length, 8-100ths of an inch (2 mm.). Body elongated, cylindrical, posterior angles of the cephalothorax produced each into two spines (figs. 1, 2), the outer spine much the longer of the two, and separated from the inner by a deep curve. Anterior antennæ spined on the first, second, and fifth joints, as in *Centropages brachiatus*, and agreeing generally with that species in length of joints; the right antenna of the *male*, however (figs. 3, 4), is more feebly serrated in the geniculating portion, and has no spines except on the basal joints, the median joints are only slightly enlarged. The fifth right foot of the *male* is very similar to that of *Centropages brachiatus*, but the second joint has only one uncinatè process, and the last joint has one internal and two external marginal spines (fig. 8). The fifth foot of the *female* (fig. 9) is also like *Centropages brachiatus*, except that the spine of the median joint is slightly serrated, and projects downwards instead of at a right angle to the limb. The first segment of the *female* abdomen has no hooks, but is very tumid below. Caudal segments narrow, not divergent, about five times as long as broad. Eyes coalescent, single, indistinctly three-lobed.

*Habitat.*—*Centropages furcatus* was taken in the tow-net, off Port Jackson; in the Arafura Sea, September 13, 1874; and near the island of Mindanao, February 4, 1875. Prof. Dana's specimens were from the Straits of Banca.

3. *Centropages violaceus*, Claus (Pl. XXVII. figs. 1-14).

*Ichthyophorba violacea*, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, p. 199, pl. xxxv. figs. 13, 14.

Length, 1-11th of an inch (2.3 mm.). Cephalothorax elongated, cylindrical, narrowed towards the front and behind, posterior angles rounded off, internodes slightly constricted. Anterior antennæ (fig. 4) very slender, longer than the animal, gradually tapering from base to apex, twenty-four-jointed, fourteenth to nineteenth joints the longest, entirely destitute of spines, but clothed, especially towards the base, with slender setæ. The right anterior antenna of the *male* (figs. 2, 3) is but