

slightly dilated in the middle; the joints on each side of the hinge bear delicately serrated marginal plates, and at the base of each plate there is a small spine. The terminal spines of the swimming feet are very slender, scarcely stouter than the marginal setæ. The outer branch of the fifth foot in the *female* (fig. 11) has its inner apical angle produced into a stout spine, which does not reach more than half the length of the third joint. In the *male* the fifth foot of the right side (fig. 12) is prehensile, the middle joint of the outer branch forming a robust, blunt, claw-like process, while the last joint bears at the apex a long, slender, doubly-curved, or S-shaped claw; the left foot has the last joint of its outer branch (fig. 13) distorted at the extremity, where it bears three short spine-like setæ. The abdomen in the *male* is elongated, but in the *female* short and stout; the caudal segments are flattened, slightly divergent, and scarcely twice as long as broad; setæ six, subequal, stout, shorter than the abdomen; in the *female* (fig. 14) the place of the second seta—counting from the outside—is usually occupied by a stout club-shaped appendage.

Habitat.—Off Cape Howe, Australia; off the Philippine Islands; Pacific, east of Japan, lat. 30° 22' N., long. 154° 56' W. (Station 256); South Pacific, October 18, 1875 (near Station 287); Atlantic, lat. 40° 3' S., long. 132° 58' W. (Station 288); lat. 42° 43' S., long. 82° 11' W. (Station 302); lat. 37° 3' S., long. 44° 17' W. (Station 326); lat. 37° 31' S., long. 36° 7' W. (Station 329); lat. 9° 43' S., long. 13° 51' W. (Station 342); North Atlantic, lat. 26° 21' N., long. 36° 6' W. In many of these places the species occurred in considerable abundance, showing a very extensive range of distribution, from the Mediterranean on the north to the coast of Patagonia southward, and to Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Australia in the east.

Dr. Claus describes his *Ichthyophorba violacea* as being violet-coloured with red spots. Such a description would perhaps not inaptly apply to the Challenger specimens when fresh, and I am the more inclined to suppose so, as the spirit specimens may be very readily separated from the bulk of the gatherings in which they occur by the presence of a cloudy purplish-brown patch on the body of each. This very probably represents the more diffused colouring of the living animal after being acted on by preservative fluid. The other points of Dr. Claus' description accord perfectly with our specimens, except as to the left fifth foot of the male, in which I find three terminal setæ instead of only two. The peculiar setose armature of the caudal segments in the female is not noticed by Dr. Claus.

Calanopia, Dana.

Calanopia, Dana, in part, 1852.

Anterior antennæ eighteen-jointed, that of the right side in the male geniculated, provided with two denticulated plates, and somewhat angulated at the flexures. Mouth-