

proposed by Dana, must be retained, and the family hereafter named *Eucopiidæ*, in lieu of *Chalaraspidæ*.

The schizopodous nature of *Eucopia* is apparent both in the powerfully developed natatory branches (exopods) of all the legs, and more particularly in the marsupial pouch of the female, the latter exhibiting precisely the same structure as the same part in the *Lophogastridæ*. Indeed this last character alone would suffice to distinguish the species as a true Schizopod, no other Podophthalmians possessing, as stated above, a similar characteristic. Moreover, the structure of the oral parts would seem to bear out this assumption, for they are, on the whole, rather similar to those in other true Schizopods. Thirdly, the structure and arrangement of the gills exhibit a striking resemblance to those of the corresponding parts in the *Lophogastridæ*. On the other hand, however, the very peculiar and anomalous form of the legs would apparently prevent us from ranging this Crustacean within any of the three previously established families of Schizopoda, and for this reason I have seen fit to adopt the view of the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm in regarding it as the type of a separate family.

Genus *Eucopia*, Dana, 1852.

Eucopia, Dana, United States Exploring Expedition, Crustacea, part i. p. 609.
Chalaraspis, Suhm (*ex parte*).

Generic Characters.—Integuments very thin and soft, membranous. Carapace large, covering whole of trunk, deeply emarginate posteriorly, lateral wings produced along the sides of tail; frontal part rounded off, not rostrate. Caudal segments without distinct epimera, smooth. Eyes imperfectly developed. Antennular peduncle rather stout, inner flagellum very small, outer strongly developed. Antennal scale large, jointed at apex. Mandibular palp very slender. Maxillæ rather feeble in structure; first pair without any palp, second pair with very small masticatory lobes, provided with only simple bristles. Maxillipeds furnished with an imperfectly developed exopodite, the epipodite exceedingly large. The three anterior pairs of legs short and strong, developed as gnathopoda; the three succeeding pairs exceedingly slender and elongate, with propodal joint slightly expanded and terminal claw very mobile; last pair filiform, outer part setose. Branchiæ well developed, consisting of three bipinnate ramifications, the inner one projecting beneath the ventral face, the two others covered by the carapace. Pinnulæ of gills irregularly lobular. No branchiæ at base of last pair of legs. Marsupial pouch composed of seven pairs of incubatory lamellæ. Telson rather large, tapering; apex entire, not incised. Outer plates of uropoda jointed at apex.

Remarks.—The genus does not, in my opinion, at present comprise more than a single species, described in detail below. Mr. Spence Bate having examined some of the specimens from the Challenger Expedition, does indeed suggest that one of these is