

Bipinnaria (with young starfish).  
 Echinid, Ophiurid, and Holothurian larvæ.  
*Planaria*, *Distoma* (on *Sagitta*).  
*Sagitta* (many with *Gregarinæ*).  
 Sipunculid larvæ.  
*Terebella*, *Polynoe*, *Alciope*, *Tomopteris*, Aphroditacean and other Annelid larvæ.  
 Tornaria.  
*Corycæus*, *Saphirina*, *Copilia*, *Setella*, and other Copepods.  
*Cythere*, *Halocypris*, and other Ostracodes.  
*Hyperia*, *Phronima*, *Rhabdosoma* and other Amphipods.  
*Squillerichthus*.  
*Mysis*, *Euphausia*.  
*Sergestes*, *Leucifer*, *Amphion*, *Phyllosoma*, zoeas of Crabs.  
*Halobates*.  
*Hyalea*, *Cleodora*, *Cymbulia*, *Pleuropus*, *Spirialis*, *Pneumodermon*, *Styliola*, and  
 other Pteropoda.  
*Ianthina*, *Atlanta*, *Carinaria*, *Pterotrachea*.  
*Phylliroë*, *Acura*, *Scyllæa*, *Glaucus*, and larvæ of other Gasteropods.  
*Cranchia*, and other small Cephalopods.  
*Pyrosoma*, *Salpa*, *Doliolum*, *Appendicularia*, *Fritillaria*.  
*Sternoptyx*, small Scopelids, *Leptocephalus*, young Pleuronectids (*Plagusia*),  
 young of *Exocetus*, other larval fish, and fish eggs.

*The Radiolaria*.—Professor Haeckel, who is engaged in the preparation of a detailed Report on the Radiolaria, which will shortly be published, has revised and amended the following notes on this group by Mr Murray:—"Of all the classes of marine animals, of which our knowledge has been extended by means of the acquisitions gained by the Challenger Expedition, the Radiolaria must be admitted to be, without doubt, amongst the richest and most interesting. Up to the time of the Expedition scarcely more than 600 species of this remarkable class of Rhizopoda had been recognisably described or portrayed, of which about one half were recent and one half fossil.

"The number of new species which Professor Haeckel has hitherto been able to distinguish in the rich collection brought home by the Challenger, amounts to more than three times this number, viz., over 2000. Amongst these are found not only very many highly curious and delicate forms, but also a great number of new types, which throw a bright light on the morphology of the whole class, and, as phylogenetic documents, have a special interest for the students of evolution.

"Our knowledge of the Radiolaria, which now appear to be the richest and most varied in form of all the classes of Protozoa, is scarcely more than half a century old. In