

*Habitat*.—This species occurred in moderate numbers in surface-net gatherings from many different localities:—"Lat.  $26^{\circ} 21' N.$ , long.  $33^{\circ} 37' W.$ , down to 80 fathoms, May 3, 1876;" and near the Philippine Islands, January 1875; also between Api and Cape York; off Port Jackson, at night; off Kandavu, Fiji; in lat.  $9^{\circ} 43' S.$ , long.  $13^{\circ} 51' W.$  (Station 342); and in several North Atlantic gatherings between lat.  $3^{\circ} 10' N.$ , long.  $14^{\circ} 51' W.$ , and lat.  $9^{\circ} 9' N.$ , long.  $16^{\circ} 41' W.$  (Stations 348–351). I cannot be quite certain that this is rightly assigned to Dana's *Calanus gracilis*, though his description and figures contain nothing inconsistent with that supposition. Even if this be the case, it is more than probable that future research will render necessary the formation of a new genus for the reception of this and other allied forms. At present I have seen only one male specimen, and am unable to speak with confidence as to the structure of the fifth feet, which were not very distinctly made out. But I can scarcely doubt that they are distinct from those of the typical *Calani*.

6. *Calanus princeps*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 3–7).

*Female*.—Length, half an inch (12.5 mm.). Anterior antennæ (fig. 4) longer than the body, slender, sparingly setiferous, the basal joints, as far as the eighth, very short, the rest very long,—mostly four or five times as long as broad,—except the twenty-fourth, which is short, and bears on the middle of its inner margin an excessively long plumose seta. The branches of the mandible-palp are very short, equal, the outer having two, the inner three joints. The maxilla-palp (fig. 5) is made up of fewer segments than usual, having one quadrate and two ovate plates, together with a single, small bisetose digit. The anterior foot-jaws are armed with strong, curved setæ, which are densely clothed on their inner margins with short, delicate, and closely set hairs (fig. 6), except towards the base, where the setæ are naked. The joints of the outer branches of the swimming feet (fig. 7) are much constricted at the base, the marginal spines are short and stout, the terminal spines very slender, with finely serrated margin. The setæ, both of feet and mouth-organs, are all densely feathered with long, brownish cilia. The colour of the body is a deep reddish-brown. The abdomen is short, stout, and three-jointed.<sup>1</sup>

*Habitat*.—This fine species—the largest, so far as I know, of the Calanidæ—occurred in two dredgings, but only one specimen was found in each locality. Station 45, lat.  $38^{\circ} 34' N.$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 10' W.$ ; depth, 1240 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $2^{\circ} 4' C.$ ; mud.—Station 50, lat.  $42^{\circ} 8' N.$ , long.  $63^{\circ} 39' W.$ ; depth, 1250 fathoms; bottom temperature,  $2^{\circ} 8' C.$ ; grey ooze.

<sup>1</sup> Since this description was written, Mr. Murray has sent me a drawing made by Dr. von Willemoes-Suhm from a freshly taken specimen. A memorandum on the drawing states that the animal was found "on the swabs of the dredge (surface?) on May 3, 1873, depth 1250 fathoms, off Sandy Hook, North America, lat.  $38^{\circ} 34' N.$ , long.  $72^{\circ} 10' W.$ " I am disposed to think, seeing that all the specimens have been obtained from the dredge, that this species is really an inhabitant of the deep sea, and not casually entangled by the dredge on its way to the surface.