

I refer these specimens, only provisionally, to the genus *Calanus*, from which they differ in some important particulars,—in the structure of the maxilla-palp, and in the presence of only three segments in the female abdomen. But as the male is unknown, and as the structure of the maxillæ in allied species has scarcely as yet received sufficient attention, it seems best, for the present, to defer any attempt to frame a complete generic definition.

*Eucalanus*, Dana.

*Eucalanus* and *Calanus* (in part) Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852.)

*Calanus*, Lubbock, Trans. Entom. Soc. (1856.)

*Calanella*, Claus, Die frei lebend. Copep. (1863.)

Body straight, slender and elongated; anterior portion of the head much attenuated and elongated; forehead triangular, prominent, rostrum very slender and furcate. Last four thoracic segments very small. Anterior antennæ composed of twenty-three or twenty-four joints, bearing (in the male) numerous club-shaped appendages; setæ small, except towards the apex. Inner branch of the posterior antennæ seven or eight-jointed, shorter than the outer branch. Mandible palp composed of one large and one very small two-jointed secondary branch. Anterior foot-jaws of moderate size, posterior excessively long. Four pairs of feet in the female, five in the male, the fifth pair one branched and prehensile. Eyes small, simple. Abdomen short, composed of four joints in the male, of three in the female.

The anterior portion of the body, composed of the head and first thoracic somite, is extremely long,—more than twice the length of the rest of the body (Pl. VI. fig. 1); the forehead, from which springs the rostrum, forms a triangular projection between the two rounded, somewhat bulbous sides, behind which there is a slightly constricted neck (fig. 2). The animal, though large, seems to be excessively fragile, at any rate in its antennæ and feet, the antennæ especially being often broken away so as to leave visible only a very small portion of their original length. The smaller branch of the posterior antennæ (fig. 4) is fusiform, eight-jointed, the first two joints being large, the last six small and gradually tapering towards the apex; the larger branch is two-jointed, large, and bears long terminal setæ. The mandibles (fig. 5) are broad and numerously toothed at the apex, the basal joint of the palp very large, the apical portion much smaller, and composed of four joints; to the basal joint is attached a very small two-jointed branch, which bears three apical setæ. The maxillæ (Pl. II. fig. 8) are very large, and their distal segments are more than usually elongated. The anterior foot-jaws (Pl. VI. fig. 6) have the normal form, but according to Claus, are more powerfully armed in the female than in the male, the lateral segments unusually large. The posterior foot-jaws are very large, in the female six-jointed (Pl. II. fig. 9), elongated, and not differing much from the normal form; in the male (Pl. VI. fig. 7)