

all attenuated, distinctly separated from the thorax, and constricted at the point of junction. Anterior antennæ somewhat longer than the body of the animal, twenty-four jointed, clothed with very short setæ, two or three on each joint, and with a single, rather longer, rigid seta at the apex of the second, third, eighth, thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth joints; the last two joints bear a lash of setæ of moderate length; in the *male* the antennal joints are constricted at the bases. Posterior antennæ slightly different in the two sexes, as in *Eucalanus attenuatus* (figs. 9, 10). Basal joint of the mandible-palp (fig. 11) short and broad, outer branch composed of only one joint, inner branch small and two-jointed. Maxillæ and foot-jaws as in *Eucalanus attenuatus*. The swimming feet (fig. 12) have no terminal spines; all the inner branches are two-jointed, except those of the first pair, which are one-jointed (?). Those of the fifth pair of the *male* are very slender (fig. 13), simple, and composed of five joints, the last of which is small and setiform. The last two thoracic segments bear each a slender, divaricate lateral seta (fig. 14). The abdomen of the *female* is extremely short and three-jointed, that of the *male* (fig. 15) four-jointed.

Habitat.—Between Sydney and Wellington; Arafura Sea; off Sibrabo Island and Zebu Harbour, and at two other stations (*circa* 201, 202) amongst the Philippine Islands; off St. Vincent Islands, Cape Verde; in lat. 7° 33' N., long. 15° 16' W. (Station 350); and in lat. 34° 37' N., long. 140° 32' E. (east of Japan, Station 237).

In general appearance this is deceptively like the male *Calanus finmarchicus*, and affords a remarkable instance of homomorphism—perhaps even of mimetic resemblance—between two certainly distinct genera. I do not remember to have seen amongst the Calanidæ any other so well marked example of this condition. Without minute examination, the only palpably distinctive character is the somewhat greater length of the antennæ of *Eucalanus*. The two genera, however, differ essentially in the structure of the posterior antennæ and the fifth pair of feet.

Rhincalanus, Dana.

Animal slender and elongated, cephalothorax many times as long as the abdomen; head and thorax coalescent, five-jointed; anterior part of the head produced. Anterior antennæ alike in both sexes, much longer than the body, bearing numerous short and a few very long setæ; inner branch of the posterior antennæ multiarticulate, the last five joints very short and nearly equal. Mandibles broad and strongly toothed at the apex; palp well developed, with a large basal joint and two branches, one composed of two, the other of three joints. Maxillæ and foot-jaws nearly as in *Calanus*. Swimming feet, five pairs, short; inner branches of the first four pairs small and three-jointed, except in the first pair, which has only two joints; fifth pair one or two-branched. Abdomen four-jointed.