Dana separated this form from its relatives, and gave it generic rank, simply on the strength of its strongly produced rostrum, a character certainly insufficient of itself to maintain the generic distinction. But as the fifth pair of feet (at any rate in *Rhincalanus gigas*) presents some differences of structure, I have retained, provisionally, Prof. Dana's name, though with much doubt as to the propriety of doing so.

1. *Rhincalanus cornutus*, Dana (Pl. VII. figs. 1–10).

Rhincalanus cornutus, Dana, Crust. U.S. Expl. Exped., p. 1083, pl. lxxvii. fig. 2, *a.d.*

Female.—Length, 1-7th of an inch (3·5 mm.). Forehead very much produced, attenuated, terminated by a triangular, slenderly furcate rostrum, between which and the anterior part of the head, as seen laterally, is a deep sinus; cephalothorax four or five times as long as the abdomen, and very slender; the posterior margins of all except the first and last segments produced at each side into a sharp, backward-pointing spine. Anterior antennæ about one-fourth longer than the body, twenty-three-jointed, the basal joint very long, one very long marginal seta near the base, one on the twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, and twenty-first joints, two on the twenty-second, and a lash of four or five at the apex of the last joint. Posterior foot-jaws (fig. 7) of no great length, and in structure like those of *Calanus;* peduncle two-, flagellum five-jointed. Inner branches of the first pair of swimming feet two-jointed (fig. 8), second joint of the peduncle swollen at the inner side, and bearing a setose tuft; outer branch bearing three ciliated spines. The second, third, and fourth swimming feet have their inner branches three-jointed, the outer branches destitute of marginal spines (fig. 9), except the first joint, the outer margin of which is swollen and produced into an apical tooth; the terminal spines of the swimming feet are long, very slender, and have an extremely delicate hyaline lamina extended along the outer margin, but are in no other respect distinguishable from the neighbouring setæ. Fifth pair of feet (fig. 10) simple, three-jointed, short, the last joint bearing two apical spines of unequal length, the larger of which is marginally ciliated. Abdomen four-jointed (three-jointed, Dana), first segment about as long as the following three, and spined at its postero-dorsal angle. Caudal laminæ about twice as long as broad, setæ about as long as the abdomen, except the second on the left side, which is twice as long as the rest.

That the specimens above described are females, I conclude, from the fact of spermatophores having been seen attached to the abdomen of some of them. Amongst all the specimens I have not been able to find any difference which appeared to me to be sexual, except that in one or two no fifth pair of feet was discernible. I think, however, that these examples were probably immature. It will be noticed that the number of segments