

figured in the cephalothorax and abdomen differs in the two specimens represented in the plate (figs. 1 and 2). These were drawn as they appeared under the microscope. The differences may perhaps be sexual, but of this I could find no evidence.

Habitat.—Off Sibrabo Island, and in several other localities amongst the Philippine Islands; and in lat. $5^{\circ} 28' N.$, long. $14^{\circ} 38' W.$ (Station 349). Dana's specimens were collected in the Sulu Archipelago.

2. *Rhincalanus gigas*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 1–11).

Female.—Length of the body one-third to three-eighths of an inch (8.5–10 mm.). Anterior antennæ twenty-three-jointed, nearly as in *Rhincalanus cornutus*, but with somewhat shorter marginal setæ. Forehead not so much elongated as that of *Rhincalanus cornutus*. Ventral angles of the last three thoracic segments produced into overlapping spines. Abdomen composed of four segments, the first and last of which form spinous processes at their postero-dorsal angles. The inner branches of the swimming feet are three-jointed, the outer branches very feebly spinous, the spines, as in *Rhincalanus cornutus*, being merely small, unjointed processes of the limb, in the last joint amounting to little more than marginal crenulations (fig. 8). The feet of the fifth pair (figs. 9, 10) are one or two (?) branched, the terminal joint bearing three, the penultimate joint one apical seta. Caudal stylets about as long as broad, setæ subequal (fig. 11).

Habitat.—*Rhincalanus gigas*, though distributed over a very wide area, seems to be much more abundant in the southern hemisphere than in more northern latitudes. The following list indicates the localities in which it was taken by the surface-net during the cruise of the Challenger:—In lat. $65^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $79^{\circ} 49' E.$, 80 fathoms (Station 153); lat. $64^{\circ} 37' S.$, long. $85^{\circ} 49' E.$ (Station 154); lat. $47^{\circ} 25' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 32' E.$ (Station 159); near Station 206, January 9, 1875; lat. $37^{\circ} 17' S.$, long. $53^{\circ} 52' W.$ (Station 320); lat. $36^{\circ} 44' S.$, long. $46^{\circ} 16' W.$ (Station 325); and between Japan and Honolulu.

This species differs from *Rhincalanus cornutus* chiefly in size, being more than twice as long; also in the less attenuated forehead, in the situation of the thoracic spines (which are on the ventral surfaces of the somites instead of on the dorsal), and in the characters of the fifth pair of feet. Fig. 9 in the plate represents, I believe, the normal form of that limb, but in another specimen it was found as in fig. 10. No perfect anterior antennæ were seen, but those shown in the figure are probably nearly, if not quite, correct. The terminal spines of the swimming feet are very slender and scarcely distinguishable from the marginal setæ. The specimens here described are probably females, in which case the male has yet to be discovered.