

bearing long, plumose apical setæ; the secondary branch usually much shorter, and shewing an elongated basal joint, with four incompletely separated median joints. Not less interesting is the form of the mandibles, the biting part of which is very slender, almost stylet-shaped, and terminates in two long, sharp teeth; the palp consists of an elongated peduncle, with two well-developed branches. . . . The maxillæ, instead of having as in *Calanus* a short lappet-like appendage, show an elongated rod-like process, bearing at its apex two excessively long and usually plumose setæ. . . . The fifth pair of feet of the male differ from those of the female in the conversion of the extremity into a prehensile organ; the outer branch of both feet is destitute of setæ, but has at the apex a claw, and the foot of the right side differs still further in having its penultimate joint excavated on the inner border, while the last joint has its marginal spine much enlarged and turned inwards."

That Claus should have found five species of *Hemicalanus* in the Mediterranean seems very remarkable, inasmuch as three forms only were noticed in the Challenger gatherings which passed through my hands, and they were represented only by about half-a-dozen specimens in all.

1. *Hemicalanus longicornis*, Claus (Pl. IX. figs. 1-7).

Hemicalanus longicornis, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, p. 179, pl. xxix. fig. 1.

Length, 1-10th of an inch (2.5 mm.). Forehead short and broad, subtriangular; anterior antennæ twice as long as the body, very slender beyond the middle, plentifully provided with very long setæ (fig. 1). Posterior antennæ (fig. 2) very long and slender, secondary branch very small, six-jointed, reaching to the end of the second joint of the larger branch; the small intercalated joints very indistinct, four or five in number. The five pairs of swimming feet all nearly alike; inner branches only about one-half as long as the outer. Abdomen short, about one-fifth of the length of the body; caudal stylets twice or thrice as long as broad; setæ five, nearly equal, not longer than the abdomen. Branches of the mandible-palp (fig. 3) slender, the outer branch two-, the inner one-jointed.

Habitat.—South Pacific, lat. 40° 3' S., long. 132° 58' W. (Station 288), and North Atlantic in lat. 26° 21' N., long. 33° 37' W., taken in the tow-net down to 80 fathoms (Station 353). The last-named locality, it will be seen, is almost in the same latitude, and may be supposed to afford pretty much the same external conditions, as the Sicilian Station, at which the same species was found by Dr. Claus. The specimen figured in our plate, though imperfect, is drawn accurately from one of the two found in the above-mentioned gathering.¹

¹ Except as to the jointing of the posterior antennæ, which was taken from a Pacific specimen.