

were many of its parts so carefully observed as they ought to have been, as at the time I did not suspect that I should not be able to lay my hands on another specimen. The whole gathering, however, which is remarkably poor in Copepoda, has been hunted over without success, for further examples. The length of the anterior antenna is half an inch (12.75 mm.), and is probably about the same as that of the body of the animal.

*Undina*, Dana.

*Undina*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 1849 (not *Undina* of Claus).

Head anchylosed with the first thoracic segment. Anterior antennæ twenty-five-jointed in the female; those of the male alike on both sides, twenty-two to twenty-four-jointed, not geniculated, but distinctly angulated at the sixth or eighth joint. Both branches of the posterior antennæ equal in length, secondary branch four-jointed, the two median joints very short and indistinct. Mandible broad, numerously toothed, palp with a large quadrate base and two short bi-articulate branches, the first joint of the inner branch swollen and almost circular. Maxilla-palp well developed, the lower branch digitiform, three-jointed, the upper smaller and crescentic. Anterior and posterior foot-jaws as in *Calanus*. Five pairs of feet in both sexes, both branches three-jointed; fifth pair in the male on the right side very largely developed and prehensile, on the left small and not much different from the preceding pairs. Abdomen of the male five-, of the female four-jointed.

The angulated male antenna, the three-jointed inner branches of all the swimming feet, the absence of excessively long antennal and caudal setæ, the prehensile form of only one of the fifth feet in the male, and the presence of five pairs of feet in the female, are the characters which distinguish *Undina* from the very closely allied genus *Euchæta*. From *Scolecithrix* it is separated by the larger number of joints in the anterior antenna, the equality of the two branches of the posterior antenna, the uniformly three-jointed inner branches of the swimming feet, and the presence of a normally formed fifth pair in the female, while *Scolecithrix* is still further distinguished by the peculiarity from which it takes its name—the presence of a fascicle of worm-like filaments at the apex of the posterior foot-jaw. Both the species here described have a very wide range of distribution, being found abundantly over almost the whole areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and over a large part, at any rate, of the Atlantic. *Undina messinensis*, Claus, and *Undina danaë*, Lubbock, present some peculiarities of structure which have led me to place them under a distinct genus (*Scolecithrix*), and *Undina pulchra*, Lubbock, seems properly to belong to *Euchæta*.