

The stout build, and—in the female—the very short abdomen of this species are almost sufficient to distinguish it at a glance from any other. On closer examination the most conspicuous character is the remarkably long eighth joint of the anterior antenna in both sexes; the joint is evidently formed by the coalescence of four into one, traces of this composition being, in some cases, quite distinct. The peculiar club-shaped filaments of the anterior foot-jaw may perhaps be olfactory organs; they seem at any rate to resemble appendages which have been so considered in other Crustacea, and from their situation it seems most likely that they are in some way subsidiary to alimentation.

The occurrence of a four-segmented abdomen in both sexes is a little remarkable, and though Sir John Lubbock's observation agrees with my own in ascribing only four joints to the male abdomen, I was at first suspicious of a mistake. On careful re-examination, however, I have been unable to see more than four joints in either sex, but the fourth in the female is often so small as to be almost obsolete (see fig. 11). Sir John Lubbock describes the tail setæ as four in number, and in many cases I have not found more than that; but in others (and this I suppose to be the normal condition) there is a very slender fifth seta, attached, I think, between the third and fourth.

This species, though not perhaps so abundant as *Undina darwini* or *Undina longipes*, is often found associated with them, and in very considerable numbers.

2. *Scolecithrix minor*, n. sp. (Pl. XVI. figs. 15–16, and Pl. XVIII. figs. 1–5).

Length, 1–15th of an inch (1.6 mm.). Cephalothorax moderately stout, broadly rounded in front, postero-ventral angle acute, dorsal rounded off. Anterior antenna in the *male* nineteen-jointed, angulated at the tenth joint, eighth joint very long, in the *female* twenty-three-jointed, the large basal joint showing a faint trace of another articulation. The mouth-organs are almost exactly like those of *Scolecithrix danæ*, but the maxilla (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3) is entirely destitute of an inner branch, and the anterior foot-jaws of the *male* (fig. 4) are much more sparingly setiferous. The feet of the fifth pair in both sexes are unbranched, in the *female* (Pl. XVI. fig. 16) minute, cylindrical, three-jointed, the last joint furcate at the apex; in the *male* (fig. 15) the right foot is longer than the left, the last joint slender and bayonet-shaped, the antepenultimate bearing a rather long lateral adpressed process; the left foot ends in a trifold (?) slender claw.

*Habitat.*—*Scolecithrix minor* was found only in a surface-net gathering from lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E. (Station 146). In this bottle, however, it occurred in considerable abundance.

The comparatively small dimensions and apparently imperfect development of some of the parts of this animal led me to suspect that it might perhaps be only an immature form. But it can scarcely belong to *Scolecithrix danæ*—the only known Copepod which possesses similar mouth-organs—the fifth pair of male feet being distinctly different.