

And I cannot suppose that the female would lose its fifth pair of feet in a more advanced stage of development, which must be the case if it be really a young *Scolecithrix danæ*. Moreover, had it belonged to that species it would almost certainly have been noticed in some of the many gatherings in which *Scolecithrix danæ* occurred.

### *Euchæta*, Philippi.

*Euchæta*, Philippi, Archiv. f. Naturgesch., 1843.

„ Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 1849.

„ Claus, Die frei lebend. Copep., 1863.

*Euchirus*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci.

Head and thorax coalescent. Anterior antennæ twenty-four-jointed, those of the female provided with a few very long setæ, those of the male scarcely geniculated and bearing much shorter setæ. Forehead elongated, triangular, rostrum transversely notched or simply curved, not furcate. Eyes small, simple. Mandibles well developed in the female, biting portion wanting in the male. Maxillæ abnormal, the two branches almost coalescent, in the male very minute. Anterior foot-jaws short and stout, strongly setiferous, obsolete or entirely wanting in the male. Posterior foot-jaws very long and well developed, doubly geniculated and conspicuously projected from the body, very small in the male. Inner branch of the first pair of swimming feet one- (or two-) jointed, of the second pair one-jointed, of the third and fourth pairs three-jointed. Fifth pair wanting in the female, in the male much elongated, both limbs prehensile. Abdomen in the female composed of four, in the male of four or five segments; tail setæ in the male nearly equal, the second seta of the female, on each side, usually very long.

The eyes were not seen except in one or two of the specimens, having been mostly obliterated by immersion in alcohol, but from an indistinct glimpse of them in these examples they seem to be very minute, and situated almost immediately behind the rostrum. The last very minute joint (twenty-fourth) of the anterior antenna (in *Euchæta prestandræ*) is called by Claus a tubercle, but I am unable to see any structural distinction between it and the other joints. The absence of the biting segment of the male mandible is a very remarkable, and, so far as I know (with the single exception of *Calanoides*, a new genus described further on), a unique character amongst the Gnathostomata. It is not noticed by Claus or by any other author, but I have carefully dissected many specimens of *Euchæta prestandræ* and other species, and have never been able to find a trace of that structure, except in the case of *Euchæta australis*, where there is a doubtful rudiment of it. The very feeble development of the male maxillæ and foot-jaws, together with the absence of the mandible, and sometimes also of the first foot-jaw, points perhaps to the conclusion that the life of the creature is a very short one, death possibly following speedily the act of copulation. We seem to have here a case of retrogradè development;