

differing only in degree from those well-known and more conspicuous examples found amongst the lower parasitic Copepoda and the Cirripedes.

I observed in several cases—and this is noticed also by Claus—the attachment of spermatophores to one of the fifth feet of the male (see Pl. XVIII. fig. 13, *a*). There can be little doubt, I suppose, that this is the mode in which the fertilising element is transferred to the generative system of the female; the spermatophores are quite commonly seen affixed to the vulva. I have not noticed the club-shaped sensory appendages of the anterior male antennæ which are figured and described by Claus, but though those organs are frequently present in the males of most Calanoid Copepoda, their number and size are extremely variable even in the same species. Indeed it seems to me very probable that they are subsidiary sexual organs, adapted for some temporary purpose, and, that purpose being fulfilled, that they—if the animal lives long enough—may drop off or become atrophied. On the other hand, those males which are without them are probably, in the majority of cases, individuals not yet arrived at sexual maturity.

The genus is very widely distributed, indeed almost ubiquitous, except perhaps in the Arctic and Antarctic, and in the colder parts of the temperate seas. The number of species, however, seems to be small, several of those described by Dana being, as I believe, founded upon different stages of growth of the same animal. The most conspicuous generic characters are, in the female, the very long, scattered setæ of the anterior antennæ, the absence of the fifth pair of feet, and the large doubly geniculated posterior foot-jaws; in the male, the long prehensile feet, the absence of the mandibles, and the absence or atrophy of the first pair of foot-jaws. I strongly suspect that the notched rostrum will be found to characterise one species only—*Euchæta prestandreæ*. At any rate the genus as here defined includes some species which have neither that character nor the single long caudal seta.

1. *Euchæta prestandreæ*, Philippi (Pl. XVIII. figs. 7–15 (male), and Pl. XIX.).

- ? *Euchæta prestandreæ*, Philippi, Archiv f. Naturgesch. (1843), Taf. iv. fig. 5.
 " " Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, p. 183, pl. v. fig. 12, *a*, pl. ix. figs. 6, 7, 9, 12, pl. xxx. figs. 8–17.
 " *communis*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci. (1849) and Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1036, pl. lxxvii. fig. 1, *a–e*, and fig. 2, *a–e*.
 ? " *concinna*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1088, pl. lxxvii. fig. 4, *a–b*, and fig. 5, *a–c*.
 ? " *pubescens*, Id. Ibid. p. 1090, pl. lxxvii. fig. 6, *a–g*.
 " *atlantica*, Lubbock, On some Entomostraca collected by Dr. Sutherland, Trans. Entom. Soc., vol. iv. 1856, p. 13, pl. viii.
 " *sutherlandii*, Id. Ibid. p. 14, pl. ix. figs. 1, 2.

Length, 1-8th to 1-5th of an inch (3–5 mm.). Rostrum transversely notched and forming two sharp teeth. Anterior antennæ of the *female* rather longer than