

5. *Euchæta australis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXI. figs. 5-11).

Length, 1-6th of an inch (4.2 mm.). Cephalothorax elongated, robust; anterior antennæ as long as the body, in the *female* twenty-four- in the *male* twenty-one- (?) jointed; the basal joints more or less villous; in the *female* several of the joints bear single long apical setæ, the rest have two or more very short hairs; in the *male* (fig. 6) there are no excessively long setæ, and the shorter ones are but few. The terminal spines of the swimming feet (fig. 11) are not so coarsely serrated as in *Euchæta philippii*, the serræ being about twenty-five on each spine; and the secondary spines are quite small. The general characters of the feet and mouth-apparatus in both sexes are those of a normal *Euchæta*. The first abdominal segment of the *female* (fig. 10) is serrated at the outer angles, the caudal stylets are about as long as broad, the tail setæ equal and densely plumose.

*Habitat*.—Between Api and Cape York; and in a deep-sea gathering down to 2650 fathoms, lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W. (Station 325).

It is of course impossible to say at what depth the specimens brought up in the net from 2650 fathoms were really caught, but as one at least of the species belonging to this gathering (*Euchæta gigas*) has been found in no other, it seems probable that they were brought from a great depth; and I entertain no doubt whatever that it is from the abyssal water and from the bed of the sea itself in those regions, as well as in more moderate depths, that we must now hope to obtain interesting or novel examples of Copepoda. In some specimens of *Euchæta australis* there was a brightly refracting spot near the middle of the first body-segment, which may perhaps be a pleural eye, but I was unable to obtain a sufficiently distinct view to satisfy myself as to its nature.

6. *Euchæta gigas*, n. sp. (Pl. XXII. figs. 1-5).

Length, 22-100ths of an inch (5.25 mm.). *Female*.—Body robust, obtusely angulated in front, posterior lateral angles of the thorax armed with sharp slender spines: anterior antennæ (fig. 2) as long as the cephalothorax, twenty-three-jointed, joints from the third to the seventh very short, eighth about twice as long, last six joints the longest; the limb is provided throughout its whole length with marginal setæ, none of which are excessively long. The teeth of the mandible (fig. 3) are very strong, the two larger ones with falcate apices. The terminal spines of the swimming feet (fig. 4) are closely and finely serrated on the outer, and very densely setose on the inner margin. Abdomen four-jointed, short; caudal stylets very short, broader than long; tail setæ four, spreading, subequal, very densely plumose, not longer than the abdomen.

*Habitat*.—Lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W., down to 2650 fathoms (Station 325).