

Fifth pair of feet in the female composed of one triarticulate branch on each side; those of the male dissimilar, the right usually prehensile. Abdomen composed in the female of three, in the male of five somites. Rostrum short and rounded.

The chief distinctive characters of the genus *Candace* are found in the very largely developed anterior, and almost obsolete posterior foot-jaw; the armature of the anterior, consisting of numerous very strong non-ciliated uncinatæ setæ. The right antenna of the male is always strongly geniculated, swollen in the middle, and usually provided with dentated marginal plates, and several of the basal joints are strongly toothed on the outer margin. The first abdominal somite in the adult female is often greatly swollen and angulated. The eyes are two lateral refracting bodies with one unpaired central ocellus. The external margins of the outer branches of the swimming feet are often finely pectinated, and those of the third and fourth pairs coarsely serrated towards the apex.

The genus is widely distributed, often occurring in considerable numbers. Its members may usually be distinguished at a glance, often even without the help of a lens, by the deep brown or black colouring which pervades parts, or sometimes the whole, of the body. The parts most liable to this coloration are the swimming feet, the anterior part of the long antennæ, and the cephalothorax. Only rarely is a specimen found entirely without colouring, some tinge of brown being almost universally visible in the tips of the various spines, or in the plumes of the feet, even when the rest of the animal is colourless.

1. *Candace pectinata*, Brady (Pl. XXX. figs. 1-13).

*Candace pectinata*, Brady, Monog. Brit. Copep., vol. i. p. 49, pl. viii. figs. 14, 15, and pl. x. figs. 1-12.

Length, 1-8th of an inch (3.1 mm.). Cephalothorax (figs. 1, 2) robust, truncated in front, scarcely at all tapered towards the extremities, posterior lateral angles produced into strong spines. Anterior antennæ as long as the cephalothorax (fig. 3), twenty-three-jointed, several of the basal joints (third to seventh) bearing strong marginal teeth; the setæ are irregular in size, those at the apex of some joints being very long, the rest comparatively short; in the *male* (figs. 4-6) the seventeenth joint of the right antenna (that on the proximal side of the hinge) bears a strongly pectinated crescentic marginal plate, the central teeth of which are the largest; the sixteenth joint is minutely pectinated, and the eighteenth bears a short beard-like fringe of setæ; several of the basal joints bear short, club-shaped sensory filaments; joints from the seventh to the eleventh on the right side,—seventh to tenth on the left side (and on both sides in the *female*), very small. The terminal spines of the third and fourth pairs of swimming feet are usually twisted at the apex; the inner branches, and the inner halves of the outer branches (figs. 7, 8), are mostly coloured brown or black, the setæ also deeply coloured