

and densely plumose. The right foot of the fifth pair in the *male* (figs. 9, 10) is shorter than the left, and ends in a prehensile hand, one limb of which is broad and rounded, bearing two or three short apical setæ, the other forms a falciform claw; the foot of the left side consists of four nearly equal joints, the last two being more or less copiously ciliated. In the *female*, the feet of the fifth pair (figs. 11, 12) are cylindrical, three-jointed, the last joint elongated, subulate, and bearing two or three apical teeth. In the adult *female* the first abdominal segment (fig. 1) is usually produced at each side into a triangular prominence; the caudal stylets are extremely small, the setæ spreading, subequal, and about as long as the abdomen. The *male* abdomen (fig. 13) has the first somite produced on the right side only, forming a large spine-like acutely-angular projection.

*Habitat.*—*Candace pectinata* occurred in very many of the Challenger surface gatherings, often in considerable abundance. The species has a wide range of distribution, ranging from Australia in the south-east to the Scilly Islands in the north-west. Though so common a form, I cannot identify it with any of the species described in Dana's great work, probably on account of the insufficiency of the descriptions there given. It is the only member of the genus which has been met with in the British Seas, but does not appear among the Mediterranean species described by Dr. Claus.

The following are the localities of the Challenger captures:—off Cape Howe, Australia; off Port Jackson; between Sydney and Wellington; between Api and Cape York; in various places about the Philippine Islands; and at several Atlantic Stations between Ascension and the Azores.

## 2. *Candace pachydactyla*, Dana (Pl. XXXI. figs. 2–9).

*Candace pachydactyla*, Dana, Crustacea U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1113, pl. lxxviii. fig. 2, a.b.

Length, 1-8th of an inch (3.1 mm.). In general form like *Candace pectinata*. The apical portion of the anterior antennæ (figs. 2, 3) is usually deeply coloured; the coalesced seventeenth and eighteenth joints of the right *male* antenna (figs. 3, 4) are densely pectinated with short, rigid setæ, and the nineteenth joint bears a shorter series of similar setæ; relative sizes of the joints as in the preceding species. The outer branches of the swimming feet have the last joint only deeply coloured throughout, the inner branches are uncoloured; the terminal spines usually short and twisted. The right foot of the fifth pair in the *male* (fig. 6) is prehensile, the second joint forming a blunt, falciform claw, which opposes a broad, ovate third joint; the foot of the left side is longer, four-jointed, the two terminal joints sparingly setiferous; in the *female* (fig. 8) the fifth pair of feet are stout, three-jointed, the last joint divided at the apex into three stout teeth, bearing a few short marginal setæ, and on the middle of the outer margin a single tooth. The abdomen of the *male* (fig. 9), like that of *Candace pectinata*, forms on the right side