

One specimen only was found amongst the Copepoda from Zebu Harbour, Philippine Islands. The parts were not very clearly made out on dissection, but so far as appears, the individual is not referable to any known species.

Acartia, Dana.

- Acartia*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1846.
Dias, Lilljeborg, Crust. ex. ord. trib., 1853.
 „ Claus, Die frei lebend. Copep., 1863.
 „ Boeck, Oversigt Norges Copepoder, 1864.
 „ Brady, Monog. Brit. Copep., 1878.

Body long and slender, head produced into a slender rostrum, abdomen composed in the male of five, in the female of three, segments. Anterior antennæ in the female twenty-jointed, bearing scattered long setæ, nodose, and in the male, on the right side, geniculated. External branch of the posterior antenna long, three-jointed; internal branch short, one-jointed. Labium very large, three-lobed, setiferous, the middle lobe very broad. Mandible-palp of moderate size, two-branched, branches short, one- or two-jointed. Anterior foot-jaws large, bearing numerous uncinatæ setæ, which are pectinated as in *Pontella*; posterior composed of a broad basal, and a more slender apical portion; the basal part provided with four or five very long plumose setæ, the apical part sparingly aculeate. Internal branches of the swimming feet two-jointed, outer branches three-jointed. Fifth pair of feet one-branched, prehensile in the male, in the female rudimentary, consisting of a small basal joint, from which spring two slender, unequal setæ. Eye mobile, formed of several lenses.

The genus *Acartia*, though very imperfectly characterised and figured by Dana, was evidently meant to include the species belonging to Lilljeborg's more recently established genus *Dias*. Dana, however, does not appear to have seen the male of any of the four species described by him; and this accounts for his guarded statement as to the non-geniculation of the male antennæ. Indeed the males of the pelagic species of *Acartia* seem to be very scarce. I carefully hunted for them in all the gatherings which have come under my notice, and only found one example,—a remarkable fact, seeing that in any gathering of the well-known European species, *Acartia longiremis*, males are quite commonly met with. The geniculation of the right anterior male antenna is rather indistinct, but the limb is considerably swollen for the insertion of flexor muscles; the posterior antenna has on the second joint of its larger branch a marginal series of rather long hairs. The marginal spines of the swimming feet differ from the common type in being continuous with the joints of the limb, and not articulated appendages. The terminal spines are narrow, sword-shaped, and finely serrated, and in length are more than equal to the whole outer branch.