

This genus, in the structure of its mouth apparatus, especially of the foot-jaws, shows a close relationship with *Pontella*, but the imperfect geniculation and absence of serrated plates in the anterior antennæ of the male, the peculiarly nodose and laxly setiferous character of those organs, the rudimentary form of the fifth pair of feet (especially in the female), and the small secondary branch of the posterior antenna, together with various minor differences in the spinous armature of the swimming feet, amply distinguish it from that genus.

From *Corynura*, a still more closely related genus, it is separated by the absence of serrated antennal plates, and by the structure of the maxillæ and tail.

All the members of the genus are usually colourless and almost transparent; and though not occurring so abundantly as many other Copepoda, are very widely distributed in all the great oceanic areas.

1. *Acartia laxa*, Dana (Pl. XXXII. figs. 1-11).

*Acartia laxa*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1123, pl. lxxix. fig. 5, *a-c*.

Length, 1-18th of an inch (1.4 mm.). *Female*.—Cephalothorax (fig. 1) elongated, very slightly tapered towards each extremity, obtusely pointed in front, truncated behind, posterior lateral angles produced into sharp, slender spines. Anterior antennæ (fig. 2) as long as the body, of nearly equal thickness throughout, bearing a few very long setæ, which are distributed somewhat as follows:—three or four near the base, on the third, fourth, and fifth joints; two or three in the middle, on the tenth and eleventh joints, and ten on the last five joints. The fifth pair of feet small (fig. 10), their two setæ about equal in length. The first segment of the abdomen (fig. 11) is equal in length to the remaining four, tumid, and armed with a slender spine on the posterior dorsal angle; the second segment is much produced downwards and backwards; caudal segments short, about as broad as long; setæ equal, spreading widely in a fan-shaped manner, and about as long as the abdomen.

*Habitat*.—Philippine Islands; between Arrou and Banda; Atlantic Ocean at several points between lat. 12° 16' S., and lat. 10° 55' N.

The presence of spines on the posterior lateral angles of the cephalothorax is the most tangible distinction between this and the following species; there is also a slight difference in the structure of the fifth pair of feet in the female (those of the male have not been seen), and in the anterior antennæ, which in *Acartia laxa* show no toothed marginal processes.

2. *Acartia denticornis*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXI. fig. 1, and Pl. XXXII. figs. 12-17).

(?) *Acartia limpida*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., p. 1119, pl. lxxix. fig. 2, *a.b*.

Length, 1-22nd of an inch (1.1 mm.). In general shape similar to *Acartia laxa*, except that the posterior angles of the cephalothorax are rounded off, and destitute of