

spines. The setæ of the anterior antennæ are distributed pretty much as in *Acartia laxa*, but the joints, just above the origin of each seta, are angularly produced in a tooth-like fashion. In the *male* (Pl. XXXII. fig. 12) the right anterior antenna is swollen below the middle, but is only indistinctly geniculated. The fifth foot in the *male* (fig. 15) is angularly bent, the penultimate joint bearing a stout subquadrate marginal process, the last forming a distorted, acuminate claw: in the *female* (fig. 16) the basal joint is short and broad, with truncated and angular apex, the two terminal setæ nearly equal in length, the inner one dilated at the base, the outer much more slender. The abdomen and tail setæ do not differ materially from those of *Acartia laxa*.

This is very similar to Dana's *Acartia limpida*, but some parts of the description cannot rightly apply to our species, as, for instance, "caudal stylets longer than twice their diameter," and "one seta of the posterior foot quite long and a little curved, the other less than a fourth as long"; moreover, the angular or toothed articulations of the anterior antennæ are not mentioned as characterising *Acartia limpida*.

Habitat.—Abundant in Hilo Harbour, Sandwich Islands (August 1875); one or two specimens noted in a gathering from the Philippine Islands, and (?) in the Atlantic, north of Tristan d'Acunha.

Calanoides, n. gen.

Cephalothorax six-jointed (in the male the first joint is barely visible), head united with the thorax; abdomen of the male five- of the female four-jointed. Anterior antennæ twenty-four-jointed, nearly alike in both sexes. Branches of the posterior antennæ nearly equal in length, inner branch with three small median joints. Mandible-palp well developed, biting portion of the mandible well developed in the female, very feebly or altogether wanting in the male. Maxillæ and foot-jaws as in *Calanus*; the foot-jaws very small in the male.¹ Five pairs of feet in both sexes; the inner and outer branches three-jointed throughout, except in the fifth pair of the male, which are very long, prehensile, and in which the inner branches are rudimentary.

In general appearance, in the structure of the antennæ, maxillæ, foot-jaws, and swimming feet, we have here an almost exact agreement with *Calanus*; but the absence of mandible proper in the male, and the conformation of the fifth pair of feet in the same sex, are characters which ally the genus to *Euchæta*, under which I was at one time disposed to place the single species known to me. Some of the most conspicuous characters of *Euchæta* are however wanting, as, for instance, the single long caudal seta, and the large doubly flexed posterior foot-jaws; while the three-jointed inner

¹ In the two or three males which I dissected I was unable, except in one instance, to find any trace of the mandible proper; in one case, however, I observed a process, not unlike that figured by Giesbrecht as belonging to the male *Lucillus acuspes*, and which may possibly represent the mandible.