

have both two-jointed. The general characters are those of *Temora*; rostrum and caudal stylets as figured by Claus.

### *Centropages*, Kröyer.

- Centropages*, Kröyer, Nat. Tidskr., 1849.  
 „ Boeck, Oversigt Norges Copepoder, 1864.  
 „ Brady, Monog. Brit. Copepoda, 1878.  
*Catopia*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 1849.  
*Calanopia*, Dana (in part), Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped., 1852.  
*Ichthyophorba*, Lilljeborg, De Crustaceis ex. ord. trib., 1853.  
 „ Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, 1863.

Body elongated; head distinct from the thorax, produced into a cloven rostrum, and more or less distinctly divided by a transverse groove into two segments. Anterior antennæ twenty-four-jointed, that of the right side in the male geniculated and prehensile. Mandibles, maxillæ, and foot-jaws similar to those of *Calanus*, except that the setæ of the anterior foot-jaws are beset with strong marginal hairs as in *Pontella*. The five pairs of swimming feet have both branches three-jointed, except the outer branch of the left fifth foot in the male, which is only two-jointed, while on the right side the outer branch, though three-jointed, forms a doubly-clawed prehensile organ. Eye median and mobile, of moderate size.

From *Pontella* this genus is separated by the single eye, by the Calanoid form of the posterior foot-jaw, the three-jointed inner branches of the swimming feet, and by the peculiar structure of the fifth pair of feet in both sexes. From *Diaptomus*, *Temora*, and other nearly allied genera, the characters of the swimming feet, especially of the fifth pair, form a sufficient distinction, while from *Candace* it is further separated by the structure of the mouth-organs, more particularly of the mandibles and maxillæ.

The names *Catopia* and *Calanopia* were proposed by Dana, the one as a genus, the other as a sub-genus, to include certain species closely allied to *Pontella*. The characters relied upon do not, however, appear to be very important, or very serviceable as landmarks of classification, the two species assigned by Prof. Dana to *Calanopia* (*Calanopia elliptica* and *Calanopia brachiata*), belonging, in my view, to two distinct genera. The name *Centropages*, used by Kröyer in 1849, has precedence, of course, over the more lately published *Calanopia* and *Ichthyophorba*, while *Catopia*, though dating from the same year as *Centropages*, has not obtained the same currency, and, moreover, has scarcely been defined with sufficient precision.

Of this genus three European species have been described. *Centropages typicus*, Kröyer, *Centropages hamatus*, Lilljeborg, and *Centropages violaceus*, Claus; the last of which is by far the commonest representative of the group in the Challenger collection, occurring in at least ten of the surface-net gatherings. But though this one form is very