

Sub-family 2. *Pontellinæ*, Dana.

In this sub-family there are two or more paired lateral sessile eyes, in addition to a large median eye, which is situated near the base of the rostrum, and is more or less prominent, and covered by an excessively convex lens.

*Pontella*, Dana.

*Pontia*, Milne-Edwards, Hist. Nat. des Crust., 1828.<sup>1</sup>

*Pontella*, Dana, Amer. Journ. Sci., 1846.

„ Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, 1863.

„ Brady, British Copepoda, 1878.

*Pontellina*, Claus (in part), Die frei lebenden Copepoden, 1863.

*Monops*, Lubbock, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1853.

*Labidocera* (*Iva*, *Ivella*), idem, ibidem, 1853.

Head distinct from the thorax, fourth and fifth thoracic segments coalescent. Abdomen of the male five- (sometimes three- or four-) of the female two- or three-jointed. Anterior antennæ twenty-one to twenty-four-jointed; sixth and seventh joints either coalescent or distinct; right antenna of the male more or less swollen in the middle from the thirteenth to the sixteenth, and hinged (usually) between the nineteenth and twentieth joints; seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth united into one long joint which bears a serrated plate on its inner margin, twentieth and twenty-first joints also coalescent and serrated. Posterior antennæ bearing a large secondary branch. Mandibles well-developed, strongly toothed at the extremity, and bearing a palp composed of a large basal joint and two short branches. Maxillæ well-developed, composed of a broad, prehensile, or chewing portion, and a large three-lobed palp. Anterior foot-jaw robust, with strongly plumose setæ; basal portion of the posterior foot-jaw stout, divided at the apex of the inner margin into three (often indistinct) digits, which bear about six strongly plumose setæ; apical portion much more slender, elongated, four-jointed, setiferous.<sup>2</sup> Inner branches of all the swimming feet (except occasionally the first) two-jointed. Fifth pair of feet in the male adapted for clasping, that of the right side usually larger than the left. Lower eye stalked; two upper eyes often coalescent, composed of numerous refracting bodies, with two large, simple, more or less closely approximated lenses.

Dana (1852) has proposed to divide the genus *Pontella* into three sub-genera, characterised as follows:—

“ 1. *Calanopia*.—Including the Calanoid Pontellæ, in which the anterior antennæ are situated as in *Calanus*, with the tips not anterior to the line of the front; the anterior

<sup>1</sup> This generic name, though prior in date, is discarded, having been already used by Fabricius for a genus of *Lepidoptera*.

<sup>2</sup> The details of the mouth-organs, &c., given in Pl. XXXIX. (*Pontella krøyeri*) represent the typical generic structure.