

## Family III. HARPACTICIDÆ, Claus.

Body cylindrical, or occasionally depressed. Abdomen, in most cases, not sharply separated from the cephalothorax. Anterior antennæ short, composed of few (4-10) joints, and scarcely ever reaching beyond the posterior margin of the first body-segment; in the male adapted on both sides for clasping. Posterior antennæ two- to four-jointed, and provided with a small one- to four-jointed secondary branch. Mandibles strongly toothed; palp either simple, consisting of one or two joints, or more complex, and composed of a basal portion with two branches. Maxillæ usually well developed, consisting of a dentated cutting segment and a more or less complex palp, which is made up of several setiferous digits, arranged in a somewhat radiated manner. Anterior foot-jaws armed at the apex with several strong teeth, and on the inner margin with several (usually three) wart-like, setiferous processes. Posterior foot-jaw sometimes foot-like, but mostly in the form of a prehensile hand. First pair of feet mostly different from the following pairs, and converted into a prehensile apparatus; second, third, and fourth pairs adapted for swimming; fifth pair two-jointed, foliaceous, different in the two sexes, the basal joint usually dilated and embracing the smaller apical joint. Eyes as in *Cyclops*. Heart wanting, copulative organs in the female symmetrical, in the male usually asymmetrical. Ovisac single, or rarely double.

The number of Harpacticidæ taken during the cruise is very inconsiderable, belonging to eight different genera, and as many species. The genera represented are the following:—*Ectinosoma*, *Pseudothalestris*, *Zaus*, *Miracia*, *Machairopus*, *Pontostratiotes*, *Goniosyllus*, and *Setella*; of these all but *Ectinosoma*, *Zaus*, *Miracia*, and *Setella* are new.

*Ectinosoma*, Boeck.

*Ectinosoma*, Boeck, Oversigt Norges Copepoder, 1864.

Body much elongated, slender; abdomen not separated from the thorax by any distinct constriction, and remaining unflexed on the body after death. Head small, united with the first thoracic segment. Anterior antennæ very short, much attenuated towards the apex, five- to seven-jointed, bearing numerous long setæ. Posterior antennæ much larger and stronger, three-jointed, and bearing on the first joint a long two- or three-jointed secondary branch; the last joint bears several strong, spine-like plumose hairs. Mandible slender, deeply cleft at the apex; palp large, two-jointed, bearing several long setæ, and a short, simple, secondary branch, which arises from the first joint. Basal joint of the maxilla strongly clawed, palp divided into numerous marginal setiferous lobes. Anterior foot-jaws two-jointed, broad, provided with two strong terminal claws and marginal setæ; posterior three-jointed, long and slender, second joint the longest. Four pairs of swimming feet, all nearly alike, two-branched, each branch composed of three nearly equal joints. Each foot of the fifth pair is composed of two angular setiferous laminae.