

Zaus spinatus, Goodsir (Pl. XL. figs. 12–16, and Pl. XLI. figs. 13–17).

Zaus spinatus, Goodsir, On several new species of Crustaceans allied to Saphirina, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xvi. p. 326, pl. xi. figs. 1–8 (1845); Brady, Monograph of British Copepoda, p. 153, pl. lxvi. figs. 1–9 (1880).

„ *spinatus*, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden, p. 146, pl. xxii. fig. 25, pl. xxiii. figs. 1–10 (1863); Boeck, Oversigt Norges Copepoder, p. 40 (1864).

This well-known European species needs no detailed description here. The specimens brought home by the Challenger were taken in Balfour Bay, Kerguelen Island, and differ in no respect from those found in Europe, except, perhaps, that the marginal cilia of the spines of the feet and posterior antennæ are somewhat less fully developed.

Zaus spinatus affords an interesting illustration of the close resemblance borne by the Kerguelen Island Entomostracan fauna to that of Northern Europe,—a matter already noticed in the preface.

Miracia, Dana.

Miracia, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 1849.

Body subcylindrical; forehead produced into a short blunt rostrum. Anterior antennæ eight-jointed, short, in the male geniculated, but without any vesiculiform enlargement. Posterior antennæ two-jointed, and bearing a small single-jointed secondary branch. Maxilla toothed and broad at the apex, and provided with a small (one- or two-jointed?) setiferous palp. Mandible composed of a toothed cylindrical segment, without a palp. Anterior foot-jaw small, divided into several small marginal setiferous processes. Posterior much larger, two-jointed, joints long and narrower, the last truncated at the apex and bearing a short falciform claw. Four pairs of feet adapted for swimming and non-prehensile; fifth pair foliaceous. Eyes very prominent, placed in the forehead, and covered with two confluent refracting lenses. Abdomen four-jointed in the female, five-jointed in the male.

Miracia efferata, Dana (Pl. XLIII. figs. 1–16).

Length, 1-12th of an inch (2.1 mm.). Integument tough; body slender, ten-jointed, with distinct constrictions between the several somites; abdomen nearly equalling the cephalothorax in length. Eyes composed of two large confluent and extremely prominent lenses, situated on the very front of the head (figs. 2, 16). Anterior antennæ shorter than the first body segment, eight-jointed; in the *female* (fig. 4) slender, and gradually tapering to the apex; the third, sixth, and eighth joints are the longest, nearly equal, and together make up half the length of the limb; the fifth and seventh joints are the shortest; each joint bears about two or three setæ of moderate length, and the fourth has a rod-like