

Habitat.—The following gatherings contained specimens of *Setella gracilis*:—Surface-net collections taken in January and February 1875, off the north coast of Papua, and among the Philippine Islands; between Api and Cape York, north of the Sandwich Islands, in lat. 30° 22' N., long. 154° 56' W. (abundant); in lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W. (Station 325); lat. 9° 43' S., long. 13° 51' W. (Station 342); lat. 3° 10' N., long. 14° 51' W. (Station 348); at Zamboanga (abundant); and in lat. 13° 50' S., long. 151° 49' E. (Station 181); in lat. 9° 9' N., long. 16° 41' W. (Station 351).

Section II. PÆCILOSTOMA, Thorell.

Family I. CORYCÆIDÆ, Dana.

Cephalothorax elongated or subpyriform, abdomen much narrower, usually elongated, and distinctly separated from the cephalothorax. Anterior antennæ alike in both sexes (? except in *Lubbockia*), five or six-jointed; posterior simple, three- or four-jointed, forming a prehensile hand, which is clawed or armed with curved prehensile setæ at the apex. Mouth-organs (except the posterior foot-jaws) minute, and destitute, or nearly so, of palps. Posterior foot-jaw prehensile, and in the male powerfully clawed. First four pairs of feet alike, or nearly so, adapted for swimming, two-branched, and armed with lancet-shaped lateral spines; fifth pair rudimentary, alike in both sexes; rarely absent. Heart wanting. In addition to two small median eyes, there are usually two lateral eyes, with large, conspicuous lenses (eyes absent in *Lubbockia* ?); ovisacs usually two.

In the Monograph of the British Copepoda, I followed Thorell in separating the Saphirinidæ and Corycæidæ, but have here adopted the older, simpler, and, as I now think, the more natural plan adopted by Dana and Claus. The Saphirinidæ occupy, in fact, a very similar position in relation to the Corycæidæ, as the Peltididæ to the Harpacticidæ, the differences being more of outward appearance than of structure.

Corycæus, Dana.

Corycæus Dana, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia, 1845.†

Body elongated, subcylindrical (Pl. LII. figs. 1, 2); abdomen two-jointed, penultimate segment of the cephalothorax produced ventrally into two hook-like processes, last joint of the cephalothorax very small and overlapped by the preceding joint. Anterior antennæ (fig. 6) six-jointed, short; posterior (figs. 7, 8) uncinatè, strongly prehensile, terminal claw longer in the male. Mandibles (fig. 9, *a*) divided into two apical processes (*a'*, *a'*), and bearing a small setiferous palp (*a''*); maxilla (fig. 9, *b*) composed of an uncinatè lamina and several setiferous marginal processes. Anterior