

46' W. (Stations 349–352); in lat. 26° 21' N., long. 33° 37' W. (Station 353); in lat. 13° 50' S., long. 151° 49' E. (Station 181).

The list of synonyms which I have assigned to this species might, I feel sure, be very considerably enlarged, some of the forms described by various authors being, as I think, founded upon stages of development of *Corycæus varius*.

2. *Corycæus pellucidus*,¹ Dana, (Pl. LII. figs. 15–19).

Corycæus pellucidus, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1224, pl. lxxxvi. fig. 6.

„ *rostratus*, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden (1863), p. 157, pl. xxviii. fig. 5.

Length, 1-26th of an inch (.97 mm.). Body moderately elongated; abdomen short and composed of one joint only (fig. 15); first body-segment produced between the foot-jaws and the first pair of swimming feet into a broad conical prominence; third thoracic segment produced into broadly triangular lateral processes reaching to the middle of the abdomen, and completely hiding the fourth segment. Anterior antennæ (fig. 16) six-jointed; posterior not very powerfully prehensile (fig. 17), basal joint long and bearing two long, plumose, spine-like setæ, second joint narrow, and possessing no marginal teeth; terminal claw short and weak. Posterior foot-jaw (fig. 18) small, and bearing on the inner margin of the hand a small plumose hair. Caudal stylets (fig. 19) much shorter than the abdomen, about four or five times as long as broad, the terminal setæ short. All the specimens seen were females, and many of them had attached to the abdomen bundles of spermatid tubes, very large for the size of the animal, and tapering to each extremity. These are shown in fig. 19.

A few specimens only of this species occurred in the following gatherings:—South Pacific, December 5, 1875; in lat. 36° 44' S., long. 46° 16' W. (Station 325); in lat. 9° 43' S., long. 13° 51' W. (Station 342); and at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

The following interesting remarks of Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm refer to a species which appears to be identical with *Corycæus pellucidus*, the only important differences between our specimens and v. Willemoes Suhm's figures being found in the pectoral process—which in "*megalops*" is much curved and rather slender, in *pellucidus* straight and obtusely conical—and the eyes, which in *pellucidus*, are considerably larger; this latter point, however, need not be much insisted on, as v. Willemoes Suhm especially remarks upon the "extraordinary size" of the eyes. The figures, which are valuable as having been taken from the living animal, are reproduced in the woodcut. Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm's note is as follows:—

Corycæus megalops.—On our way from Teneriffe to St. Thomas, in lat. 23° 10' N., and long. 38° 42' W., I found, among the animals which were got by the towing-net on the surface, a little blue Copepod, which especially attracted my attention by the large size of its eyes. The peculiar long

¹ In the table of species (p. 5) this is given as *Corycæus rostratus*.