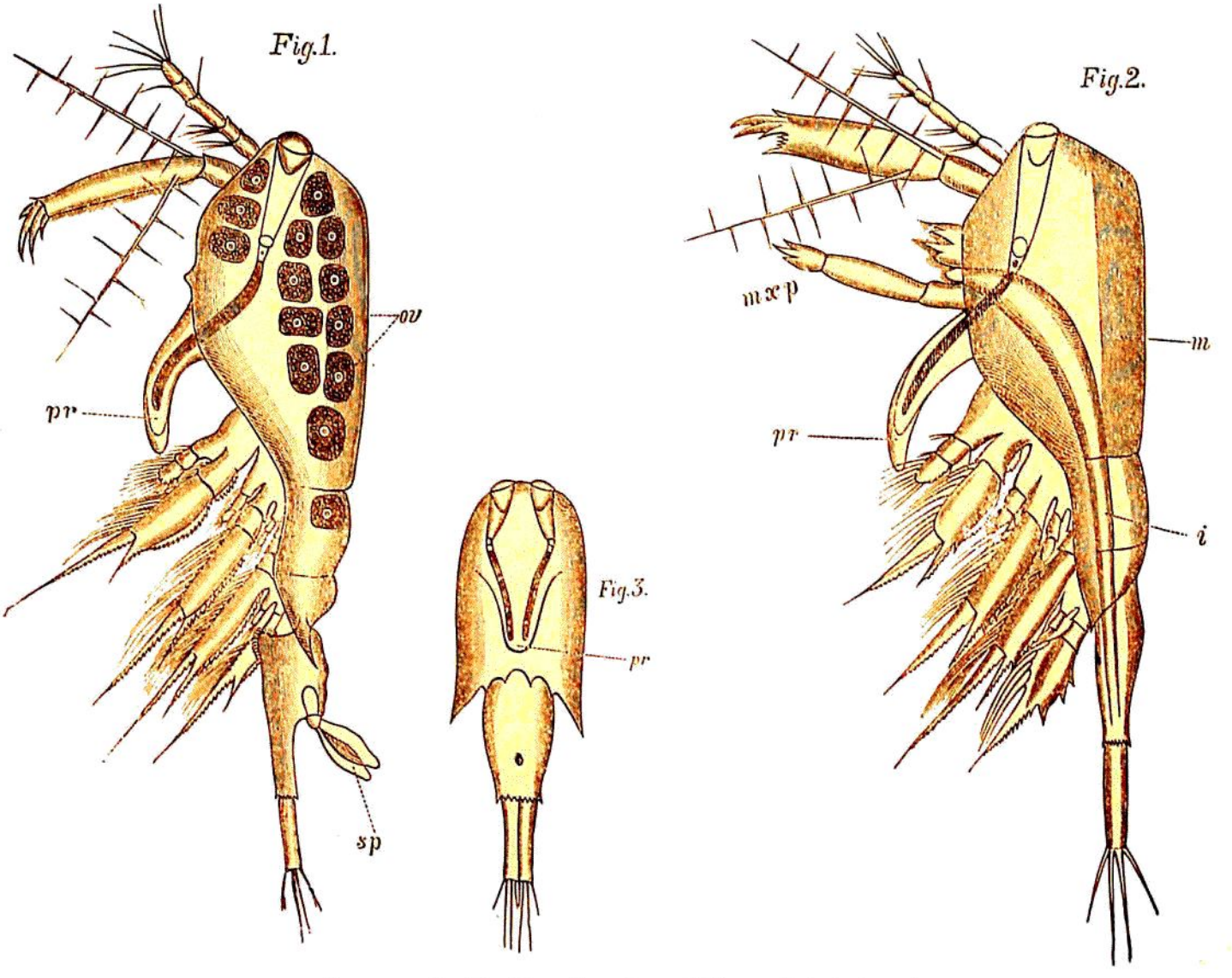
pigmented body and the two lenses united by a tube showed at once that this was a member of the family Corycæidæ, and a glance at Leuckart's picture of *Corycæus germanus* proved that this genus, with its rudimentary development of the fifth thoracic ring, was the one to which it belonged. For I do not think that the extraordinary pectoral process into which the pigmented bodies of the eyes extend makes it necessary to establish for this form a new genus. In the following description I shall especially dwell upon those points in which our animal, which I propose to call *Corycæus megalops*, differs from *Corycæus germanus*, Leuck.



Corycæus pellucidus, Dana (from Dr von Willemoes Suhm's figures).

FIG. 1.—Female, seen from left side. FIG. 2.—Male, seen from left side. FIG. 3.—Female, seen from dorsal surface.
Pr., ocular process; *ov.*, ova; *sp.*, spermatophores; *mxp.*, posterior foot-jaw; *i.*, intestine; *m.*, dorsal muscles.

The female has a length of 0·87 mm. and a width of 0·35 mm., its somewhat larger size and the blue colour of its ovary distinguish it easily from the male. In both sexes the eyes (which are composed of two lenses, a tube, and a red pigmented body) have an extraordinary size, as the pigmented bodies extend into a pectoral process, which is as long as the first pair of legs and somewhat bent backwards (figs. 1, 2, 3, *pr.*).

The first antennæ are amply supplied with olfactory hairs in both sexes. The second ones, somewhat larger in the male, are terminated by curved spines, which are especially numerous in the