

male; they have besides in both sexes two large spiniferous setæ, originating from the base of the last joint. In the mandibles and maxillæ I have not seen anything remarkable; the maxillipedes however, are very large (fig. 2, *maxp.*), and terminated by three claws. In *Corycæus germanus* there is only one recurved nail. The four pairs of thoracal feet are no doubt powerful natatory organs, as they are, especially in the male, very broad and covered with long hairs. The fifth pair, a rudiment of which is to be found in *Corycæus germanus*, could not be observed here.

The thorax ends in the female with a very sharp and slender spine, which is not so strongly developed in the male. The abdomen is reduced in *Corycæus* to two joints, which in our case are even not clearly to be distinguished, though I think that in the female the first abdominal segment ends behind the genital opening (fig. 1, *sp.*), but in the male is inseparably connected with the last one. The furca is terminated by two large and two small spines. As can be seen from our pictures, the shape of the abdominal segment is very different in both sexes; in the female it is swollen up nearly square, and has some small spines on the angle, which is formed at its inferior frontal side. In the specimen I have drawn, some oval spermatozoa were attached to the vulva (fig. 1, *sp.*). In the male this abdominal segment is very different; it is more in continuance with the thoracal part of the body, and has no prominent angle at its underside. I could not find the genital opening in the male, which in the female is at the upper surface of the segment.

From the species hitherto known, *Corycæus megalops* differs especially by the pectoral process, by the want of the last and fifth pairs of thoracal feet, and by the union of the two abdominal segments. It will always be a curious fact that in this species the outlines of the cephalothorax have given way so far as to form a long process to receive the immensely increased eyes. Length of female, 0.875 mm., width 0.350 mm.

The species was in considerable quantity in the surface-water for two days, but since that time has never been seen again.

3. *Corycæus limbatus*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIX. figs. 18–22).

Length, 1-16th of an inch (1.55 mm.). Body slender; posterior thoracic spines moderately long, reaching to about the middle of the first abdominal segment, which is about three times as long as the second; caudal stylets slender, about eight times as long as broad, not divergent. Anterior antennæ short; posterior slender, the terminal claw in the *male* (fig. 19) long, slender, and falcate; inner margin of the second joint bordered with a pellucid and very finely pectinated lamina, which is best developed on the distal half; posterior foot-jaw (fig. 20) rather small, with a flexuous terminal claw. The marginal spines of the swimming feet (fig. 21) are lancet-shaped, with delicately pectinated margins, and the usually vacant interspinous spaces are occupied by supplementary spines (*a, a*), which, however, are not free, but ankylosed by the inner edge with the limb. Eyes contiguous, situated immediately on the front of the head.

This species was noticed only in one gathering from the tropical Atlantic, in lat. 12° 16' S., long 13° 44' W. Only one or two specimens were seen, but the characters are amply sufficient to distinguish them from any described form.