

6. *Corycæus obtusus*, Dana (Pl. XLVI. figs. 7-9).

*Corycæus obtusus*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1214, pl. lxxxv. fig. 6.

? „ *anglicus*, Lubbock, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. xx. (1857), pl. xi. figs. 14-17;  
Brady, Monog. Brit. Copep., vol. iii. p. 34 pl. lxxxi. figs. 16-19, pl. lxxxiii.  
figs. 11-15, pl. lxxxiv. figs. 10-14.

Length, 1-29th of an inch (.87 mm.). Animal rather robust, broadly rounded in front; posterior thoracic spines rather short and stout, about one-third the length of the first abdominal segment, which is at least twice as long as the second, and bears at the antero-ventral angle a small projecting spine; caudal stylets as long as the preceding segment, and not divergent; setæ about half as long as the abdomen. Anterior antennæ clothed with setæ, none of which are much more than half the length of the limb. Lenses large, situated near the sides of the head. The colour of the animal is a beautiful sea-green, the ocular stylets a much deeper shade of the same.

A few specimens of this extremely pretty little species were taken in the Inland Sea of Japan. Having been mounted on the spot, the colour of some of them was beautifully preserved. It is the only species, excepting *Corycæus anglicus*, in which I have seen the peculiar little spine of the first abdominal segment, and this character, together with the small size, seems to identify it unmistakably with *Corycæus obtusus*, Dana, the types of which, however, were found in the Pacific Ocean near El Gran Cocal,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  degrees south of the equator. A single specimen was noticed also in a mounting of specimens from lat.  $36^{\circ} 44' S.$ , long.  $46^{\circ} 16' W.$  (Station 325). I am unable to detect any material difference between this species and *Corycæus anglicus*, Lubbock.

*Copilia*, Dana.

*Copilia*, Dana, Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci., 1849.

Body somewhat depressed, broadly quadrate in front, and bearing at each angle a prominent simple corneal lens (anterior eye); abdomen much attenuated, five-jointed. Anterior antennæ (Pl. LIII. fig. 3) short, six-jointed (?); posterior very large, strongly prehensile, and terminating in a long, curved claw. Mandibles (fig. 6) short, truncated, destitute of a palp, the broad distal extremity finely denticulated and produced at the inner aspect into a slender falciform process; maxillæ (? fig. 7) slender, deeply divided at the apex into three digitiform segments; anterior and posterior foot-jaws (figs. 8, 9) very small, simple, and terminating in slender prehensile claws. Four pairs of swimming feet, having both branches three-jointed, except the fourth, where the inner branch consists of only one joint. Fifth pair one-jointed, rudimentary. Pigment bodies of the posterior eyes distant, and bent into an angular form.