

may not require emendation. In general character, however, it is clear that these organs are very similar to those of such genera as *Corycæus* and *Lichomolgus*. As to specific characters, I find nothing to separate the Challenger captures from the form described by Dana as *Copilia mirabilis*, and it is perhaps doubtful whether either Dana's second species *Copilia quadrata*, or the *Copilia denticulata* of Claus, is sufficiently distinct to entitle it to stand as separate species. I have not been able to distinguish certainly the two sexes of this species, though the slight differences observable in the structure of the posterior foot-jaws may possibly be of sexual importance.

*Lubbockia*, Claus.

*Lubbockia*, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden (1863).

Body narrow and elongated; eyes wanting. Anterior antennæ six-jointed; posterior four-jointed, and armed at the apex with several curved prehensile setæ. Mouth-organs small, very like those of *Corycæus*; posterior foot-jaws very large, prehensile. First four pairs of feet having both branches three-jointed,—the internal much the longer; fifth pair rudimentary. Abdomen four-jointed in the female, five-jointed in the male. Ovisac single.

*Lubbockia squillimana*, Claus (Pl. LIII. figs. 12–16, and Pl. LIV. figs. 1–7).

Length of *female*, 1-15th of an inch (1·6 mm.), of *male* 1-12th of an inch (2·1 mm.). The cephalothorax and abdomen are about equal in length, the latter excessively slender, and separated very distinctly from the thorax; thorax very narrowly ovate, the last segment, in the *female*, having produced lateral angles, and sharply separated from the rest, lateral angles of the last but one produced on the posterior aspect, so as to form two short spines. Anterior antennæ of the *female* (Pl. LIII. fig. 12) six-jointed, scarcely one-third as long as the first body segment; posterior (fig. 13) slightly shorter, and clothed with numerous nearly equal hairs; in the *male* (Pl. LIV. figs. 3, 4) the anterior antenna has several small and one very long seta, nearly as long as the entire animal. The posterior foot-jaw of the *female* (Pl. LIII. fig. 14) is very large, and forms a strongly clawed prehensile organ, the hand armed on its concave edge with four or five very stout triangular spines, the terminal claw longer than the hand, stout and falcate; that of the *male* (Pl. LIV. fig. 7) is much smaller, and the hand is destitute of spines. The swimming feet (Pl. LIII. fig. 15) have the marginal spines of the outer branch laminar and leaf-like, or lancet-shaped, with very finely serrated edges,—very delicate in structure and pellucid. The fifth foot (fig. 16) consists of a single joint, terminating in two laminated setæ or spines like those of the swimming feet. The abdomen is in the *female* equal to about two-thirds, and in the *male* to the entire length of the cephalothorax; it is extremely