

North Sea or the North Atlantic, it must before now have been found in some of the numerous collections made in those areas. In some of the Challenger gatherings it occurred very abundantly, notably in those from the Australian coasts, and especially in gatherings made at night-time:—Off Cape Howe, Australia (at night); off Port Jackson (night and day); between Sydney and Wellington; off Kandavu, Fiji; between Api and Cape York; between Arrou and Banda; off north and south of Papua; at several Stations amongst the Philippine Islands; in lat. $13^{\circ} 50' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 49' E.$ (Station 181); east of Japan (Station 237); in lat. $30^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $154^{\circ} 56' W.$ (Station 256); in the South Pacific (December 5, 1875); in lat. $42^{\circ} 43' S.$, long. $82^{\circ} 11' W.$ (Station 302); in lat. $45^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $78^{\circ} 9' W.$ (Station 303); in lat. $36^{\circ} 44' S.$, long. $46^{\circ} 16' W.$ (Station 325); in the South Atlantic, lat. 38° , from March 3 to 5, 1876; in lat. $9^{\circ} 43' S.$, long. $13^{\circ} 51' W.$ (Station 342); in lat. $5^{\circ} 28' N.$, long. $14^{\circ} 38' W.$ to lat. $9^{\circ} 9' N.$, long. $16^{\circ} 41' W.$ (Stations 349, 350, 351), and off St. Vincent, Cape Verde (April 26, 1876).

Pachysoma, Claus.

Pachysoma punctatum, Claus.

Pachysoma punctatum, Claus, Die frei lebenden Copepoden (1863), p. 163, pl. xxv. figs. 6–11.

One specimen thus named by Dr. von Willimoes Suhm, was taken off Zamboanga. In its present condition it is incapable of accurate identification, having been mounted for the microscope and a good deal distorted; but so far as I can make out, the name is probably correct.

Saphirina, Thompson.

Saphirina, Thompson, Zoological Researches, 1829.

Body flattened, ovate or subovate, abdomen of the female usually much narrower than the cephalothorax¹; last thoracic segment, in the male, rudimentary; fifth pair of feet small, one-jointed. Swimming feet two-branched; both branches three-jointed. Anterior antennæ five- or six-jointed, the second joint elongated; posterior pediform, four-jointed, clawed. Caudal stylets laminated. Males often opaline or iridescent. Unpaired eye, vesiculiform. Pigment-bodies of lateral eyes styliform.

The species belonging to this genus, though occasionally parasitic (as in *Salpæ*), are taken generally by the towing net near the surface of the sea, and a large number have been described from various parts of the world,—notably from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Mediterranean. In many of those points, however, which usually afford the best specific

¹ The number of abdominal segments is stated by Dana to be five or six, but the last thoracic segment is counted by this author as belonging to the abdomen.