

Sub-genus: PYROMMA (*Saphirina*). Paired eyes having yellow, red, or brown pigment bodies, with corneal lenses placed in the middle or far back. The two last joints of the posterior antennæ together shorter than the elongated second joint. Inner branches of the fourth pair of feet well developed, and as large as those of the other feet.

Sub-genus: CYANOMMA (*Saphirinida*). Paired eyes having violet, blue, or bluish-black pigment bodies, with corneal lenses placed quite on the front of the head. The two last joints of the posterior antennæ together as long as or longer than the very short second joint. Inner branch of the fourth pair of feet rudimentary, its three joints together scarcely longer than the first two joints of the outer branch.

But these characters, though interesting, do not seem to me by any means of sufficient importance to warrant their being taken as the basis of new sub-genera. They have, in fact, not the slightest correlation, being associated or dissociated in the most variable manner. For instance, while the two species here referred to Dana's *Saphirina inæqualis* and *Saphirina ovalis*, have the inner branch of the fourth foot short, the eyes frontal, and the pigment bodies blue, *Saphirina metallina*, with frontal eyes and blue pigment bodies, has the inner branches of all the feet as long or longer than the outer; these three species, therefore, cannot be assigned to either of the sub-genera proposed by Haeckel. It is curious, too, that amongst the many specimens examined by Haeckel no females of any species were seen.

1. *Saphirina ovalis*, Dana (Pl. XLVII. figs. 1-12).

*Saphirina ovalis*, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1246, pl. lxxxvii. fig. 10.  
 ,, *detonsa* (?) Id. Ibid. p. 1247, pl. lxxxvii. fig. 11.

Length, 1-10th of an inch (2.55 mm.) Anterior antennæ (figs. 3, 4) five-jointed, the second joint longer than the following three put together; the whole limb is rather densely setiferous on its upper margin, and in the *male* (fig. 3) the last three joints bear, instead of setæ, rather stout spine-like appendages. The posterior antennæ (figs. 5, 6) have the last two joints about equal in length to the second joint; in the *male* they are stouter than in the *female*, and the second joint is armed on its inner margin with a spine. The swimming feet are short and broad, and those of the fourth pair (fig. 10) have the inner branch very small, not exceeding in length the first two joints of the outer branch. The fifth foot (fig. 11) consists of one joint, about thrice as long as broad, and bearing two unequal apical setæ; the last thoracic somite, to which those feet are attached, is in the *female* very small. The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments (fig. 12) are in the *female* imbricated or lunate at the sides, the first is small, the second much wider, the rest gradually decreasing in width to the last; caudal stylets elongated ovate, more