

than twice as long as broad; two short setæ on the outer margin, and two at the external apical angle; internal apical angle produced into a distinct tooth. Lateral eyes closely approximated, and situated quite on the front of the head; pigment bodies dark blue. In some specimens, as shown in fig. 2, the integument contains numerous bead-like rows of rounded vesicular or glandular bodies, and these are symmetrically disposed on each side of the body.

Habitat.—Taken in the towing-net in many places:—Off Kandavu, Fiji; between Api and Cape York; south of Papua; between the Arrou Islands and Banda; at several Stations amongst the Philippine Islands; in lat. $36^{\circ} 32' S.$, long. $132^{\circ} 52' W.$ (Station 287); in lat. $32^{\circ} 24' S.$, long. $13^{\circ} 5' W.$ (Station 335); off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; in lat. $25^{\circ} N.$, long. $33^{\circ} W.$

Though not unfrequent in the Challenger gatherings, the specimens which came under my notice were, almost without exception, females, and I am therefore doubtful as to the accuracy of some parts of the foregoing description of the male. Having had the opportunity, since the plate was lithographed, of examining further specimens, I am disposed to think that fig. 1 has been drawn from a young individual. Adults are longer, the proportion of length to breadth being as two and a half to one. The margins of the abdominal segments are sometimes very minutely serrated, and the front of the head is always rounded. The lateral angles of the abdominal segments in the male are sometimes minutely mucronate.

2. *Saphirina inæqualis*, Dana (Pl. XLVIII. figs. 1-5).

Saphirina inæqualis, Dana, Crust. U. S. Expl. Exped. (1852), p. 1244, pl. lxxxvii. fig. 7.

„ *elegans* (♀), Lubbock, On some Oceanic Entomostraca collected by Capt. Toynebee, Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xxiii. p. 12, pl. xxix. figs. 18, 19.

„ *nitens* (♂), Lubbock, *loc. cit.*

Female.—Length, 1-10th of an inch (2.55 mm.) The third cephalothoracic segment is much narrower (from side to side) than the first two, but the fourth is again wider, and is produced at the angles into two more or less obtusely triangular projections;¹ the fifth segment is very short and narrow, scarcely wider than the first abdominal segment. The five abdominal segments are of nearly equal length, but the first is not so wide as either the second or third, and is not “lunate”; the second, third, and fourth are lunate, and the fifth abruptly truncated. The caudal lamellæ are quite twice as long as broad, ovate, scarcely at all toothed at the inner apical angle, which bears a small seta; there are two apical and two external lateral setæ. The whole length of the abdomen, inclusive of caudal lamellæ, is equal to about half that of the cephalothorax. The first cephalo-

¹ In the figure (Pl. XLVIII. fig. 2) the fourth segment is drawn as wide as the third; this is sometimes the case, but in the majority of instances it seems to be as described in the text.