

Section III. SIPHONOSTOMA, Thorell.

Family I. CALIGINA.

Lepeophtheirus, Nordmann.*Lepeophtheirus*, Nordmann, Mikr. Beit.

Fourth pair of feet slender, of only one branch, and serving the animal for walking. Thorax exhibiting only two distinct articulations. Frontal plates destitute of sucking-discs or lunules on their under surface (Baird).

Lepeophtheirus suhmi, n. sp. (Pl. LV. fig. 2).

Length, 16-100ths of an inch (4 mm.). Cephalothorax about twice as long as the rest of the animal, scarcely longer than broad, and not much narrowed in front; frontal region not emarginate in the middle. Antennæ short, first joint of the anterior pair stout and densely setose towards the anterior margin, second joint bearing several short setæ at the extremity; posterior pair directed backwards and having the last joint abruptly hooked at the apex. Furcula deeply cleft, segments slender and curved. Fourth pair of feet reaching to the distal extremity of the genital segment, long, flexuous, and slender, four-jointed, armed with two small lateral and three apical spines, one of which is very long and curved. Genital segment much broader than long, armed with a small spine at each posterior angle. Last abdominal segment and caudal stylets about equal in length, and together equalling only about one-half the genital ring.

The segment to which the third pair of feet is attached is rounded and squamous, and has a small spine at the base of each pair of feet. Between the rostrum and the base of the first foot-jaw, on each side, is a small forked appendage (fig. 2, *a*), in shape very much like the "furcula,"—apparently homologous with the "palp" of some authors, but which I cannot perceive to have any organic connection with either foot-jaw or rostrum. Nearer the margins of the carapace, outside of the first foot-jaws, are two minute hooked appendages (fig. 2, *b*), which enclose in somewhat dilated bases two objects which have the appearance of very small sucking discs.

Found on a *Scarus* taken at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, July 1873.

Echthrogaleus, Steenstr. and Lutk.

Echthrogaleus, St. & Ltk., Snyltekrebs og Lernæer, 1861.

Dinematura, M.-Edw., Dana, not of Latreille nor Kröyer.

First two body segments coalescent; genital segment broad and flat (never long or slender), and deeply emarginate behind; dorsal laminæ large, and covering half of the