

***Sagitta enflata* (Grassi).**

Agulhas Current: From Cape Natal to about $33^{\circ} 6' S.$ $27^{\circ} 56' E.$, 0-97 metres, April and December, common.

Geogr. Distr.—Australian Current and off Sumatra (S:s). Malay Archip. (C:e). Bay of Bengal, Somali Coast, Red Sea, S. of Madagascar, S.W. of the Cape Colony, Gulf of Guinea, Brazil Current, South Equatorial Current, most abundant W. of Africa, N. of South America (S:s). Madeira (Grassi). Mediterranean (Grassi).

***Sagitta furcata*, Steinhaus.**

West Coast: Lion's Head, N. $63^{\circ} E.$, 34 miles, 277 metres, 19.iv.1900, very rare.

Agulhas Current: Port Shepstone, N.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4} N.$, 12 miles 900 metres 5.iv.1901, very rare.

Geogr. Distr.—South Equatorial Current and the Sargasso Sea, 500 to 800 metres (S:s).

***Sagitta magna*, Langerhans.**

West Coast: Lion's Head, N. $63^{\circ} E.$, 34 miles, 277 metres 19.iv.1900, one specimen only.

REMARKS.—The specimen measured in length 4 centimetres, in thickness 3 millimetres, tail $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total length; epidermis thin, the whole animal soft and transparent. Spermathecae not projecting. Caudal fin entire. Two distant pairs of lateral fins. Head with five pairs of prehensile claws with smooth edge. Anterior teeth 3, posterior 2.

The prehensile claws are, according to Langerhans, 7 to 9, and the anterior teeth 4, the posterior teeth 2-3, according to Grassi.

The *Sagitta tricuspidata*, Kent, measures in length $3\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres, has 8 prehensile claws, 3 anterior teeth and 1 posterior tooth.

Geogr. Distr.—Madeira (Langerhans), Mediterranean (Grassi).

***Sagitta serrulata*, n.sp.**

Diagn.—Body 1 centimetre in length; tail $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length. Epidermis thick, musculature coarse and strong, especially in the posterior part, the animal therefore somewhat rigid in preserved state. Seminal openings prominent. Caudal fin entire; two distant pairs of lateral fins. Prehensile claws in 6 (or 5-7) pairs, with denticulate edge. Anterior teeth 10, posterior teeth 20.

REMARKS.—There is only one species with denticulate prehensile claws known, viz., *S. serratodentata* (Krohn). It differs in larger size (1.5 centimetres), thin epidermis and smaller number of teeth (anterior about 7, posterior about 11).

East Coast: Lion's Head, 76° E., 28 miles, 250 metres 6.iv. 1900, very rare.

Agulhas Current: Cape Natal, N. by E., approximate 24 miles 780 metres 4.iv.1901, very rare; Port Shepstone, N.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., 12 miles, 900 metres, 5.iv.1901, very rare; S.E. Coast about $33^{\circ} 7'$ S. $27^{\circ} 56'$ E., 71 metres 30.xii.98, very rare.

THE PLANKTON

OF

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SEAS.

BY
P. T. CLEVE.

III.—HALOCYPRIDÆ.

The identification of the following species has in most cases been carried out by means of the monograph of *Claus*: *Die Halocypriden d. Atlant. Ocean und Mittelmeeres*, Wien, 1891. Other papers consulted will be quoted in the following:—

Conchoecetta acuminata, Claus (1891; *Halocypris elongata*, T. Scott, 1894. T. Lin. Soc. Lond. (2) VI. Zool., p. 141, Pl. xv., figs. 1, 2, 27, 30).

Agulhas Current.—Cape Natal, W. by N. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 97 m., 14.xii.00, *rr*.

G. D.—Philippine Islands (Brady), Gulf of Guinea, 4° N.— 4° S., 8° W.— 10° E., 35–90 m. (T. S.); Canaries, surface, 34° – 32° N., 16° – 17° W., 500–1000 m. (Claus), 42° N., 42° W. (G. Andersson).

Conchoecia hispinosa, Claus. *West Coast*.—Lions Head, N. 63° E., 34 miles, 277 m., 19.iv.00, *rr*.; Table Mountain, N. 79° E., 40 miles, 450 m., 18.iv.00, *rr*.

Agulhas Current.—Cape Natal, N. by E., 24 miles, 780 m., 4.iv.00, *r*.; Port Shepstone, N.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., 12 miles, 530–900 m., 5.iv.01, *r*.

G. D.—Madeira, surface, 38° N. 14° W., 1500 m. (Claus); 42° N. 42° W., surface (G. Andersson); 33° N. 36° W. and 37° S. 133° W. (Brady).

Conchoecia haddoni, Brady and Norman. Trans. R. Dublin Soc. (2), V., p. 690, Pl. lxiv., figs. 6-16, 1896).

Agulhas Current.—Port Shepstone, N.W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., 12 miles, 530 m., 5.iv.01, rr.

G. D.—Off "Achill Head," 40 miles, Ireland, 350 m. (Brady).

Conchoecia magna, Claus (*C. tetragona*, G. O. Sars).

Agulhas Current.—Port Shepstone, 530-900 m., 5.iv.01, r.

G. D.—1° S., 100° W., and 19° N., 173° E. (G. W. Müller); Gulf of Aden, surface (C : e), 3° N. 26° W. (G. W. Müller); Mediterranean (Claus, G. O. Sars), 52° N., 15°-16° W., 270-2825 m. (Brady).

Conchoecia striolata, G. O. Sars (Archiv. f. Matematik og Naturvidenskab, XII., p. 256, Pl. xiv., figs. 1-5, 1888).

Agulhas Current.—Port Shepstone, 530 m., 5.iv.01, one single specimen.

G. D.—Mediterranean (G. O. S.).

Conchoecia subarcuata, Claus.

Agulhas Current.—Cape Natal, N. by E., 24 miles, 780 m., 4.iv.01, rr., W. by N., 6½ miles 97 m., 14.xii.00, rr.: Port Shepstone, 530 m., 5.iv.01, rr.

G. D.—Madeira, 500-1500 m. (Claus).

Conchoecilla daphnoides, Claus.

West Coast.—Table Mountain, N. 79° E., 40 miles, 450 m., 18.iv.00, rr.

Agulhas Current.—Cape Natal, N. by E., 24 miles, 780 m., 4.iv.01, rr.

G. D.—34°-38° N., 14°-16° W., 1000 to 1500 m. (Claus), 40 miles off "Achill Head," Ireland, 350 m. (Brady and Norman); 61° N., 5° W., 500-600 m. (T. Scott, International Co-operation); Fiji (Brady).

Conchoecilla lacerta, Brady and Norman (Trans. R. Dublin Soc. (2) V., pt. 12, p. 697, Pl. lxii., figs. 1-4, lxv., figs. 1-10, 1896).

Agulhas Current.—Cape Natal, N. by E., 24 miles, 780 m., 4.iv.01, rr.; off Port Shepstone, 530-900 m., 5.iv.01, rr.

G. D.—Atlantic: 52° N., 15°-16° W., 918 to 2968 m. (Brady), 60°-61° N. 7°-8° W., 350 and 1043 m. (Brady and Norman).



Cleve, P. T. 1905. "The Plankton of the South African Seas. III., Halocypridae." *Marine investigations in South Africa* 4, 129–132.

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