of characters in which *Leucosolenia* approaches *Sycon* seem to me indubitable proof of their genetic relationship, just as the characters of *Ascandra falcata* show it to be on quite a different line. The relations of the genera can best be indicated by the graphic method as a genealogical tree:—

It seems to me an open question, however, whether there may not be amongst the Heterocœla—Sycons or Leucons—forms which are on the Ascetta line and which approach *Clathrina* or *Ascandra* in the same way that *Sycon raphanus* approaches *Leucosolenia*.

Oxford,
October 1896.

LIV.—On *Scolecithrix hibernica*, a new Species of Copepod, with some Remarks on the Distribution of the Crustacea. By ANDREW SCOTT, Fisheries Assistant, University College, Liverpool.

[Plates XVII. & XVIII.]

Description of the Species.—*Female*. Length, exclusive of caudal setæ, 1·2 millim. ($\frac{1}{20}$ inch). Body moderately robust; cephalothoracic segment large, nearly as long as the combined lengths of the remaining body-segments and abdomen; last segment of the body produced laterally on each side into spine-like processes. Antennules of moderate length, slender,

reaching to near the end of the body, and composed of four joints, the proportional lengths of which are should be the formula—^{tinct,}

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	e
12.	10.	6.	6.	5.	5.	6.	10.	6.	6.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	8.	8.	8.	6.	9.	10.	4	

The joints are only sparingly setiferous, but the twenty-first and twenty-second have each one plumose seta on the distal end of the lower margin; the twenty-third bears two plumose setæ at the distal end—one on the lower and one on the upper margin—while the twenty-fourth joint is furnished with two plumose and two plain apical setæ; two short sensory filaments—one a little longer than the other—spring from the distal end of the upper margin of the second joint. Primary branches of the antennæ very short, two-jointed; secondary branches fully three times the length of the primary ones and composed of six joints, the third, fourth, and fifth joints being very short; both branches are furnished with a number of plumose setæ. Mandibles fairly well developed, the biting-part armed with a number of small teeth; palp small, two-branched, the upper branch very small and composed of two joints, the lower considerably larger and apparently four-jointed. Maxillæ well developed and somewhat similar to those of *S. danæ*; the foot-jaws also resemble those of that species. The inner branches of the first pair of feet are one-jointed, of the second two-jointed, of the third and fourth three-jointed, while the outer branches of all the four pairs are three-jointed. The female has no fifth pair of feet. Abdomen four-jointed; genital segment as long as the combined lengths of the second and third joints; second, third, and fourth joints of about equal length. Caudal stylets slightly longer than the last abdominal segment, length about equal to twice the breadth.

Male. Somewhat similar to the female, except in the following points:—The proportional lengths of the joints of the antennules differ slightly, as shown by the formula—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8.	8.	7.	4.	4.	4.	5.	8.	7.	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.	6.	8.	6.	9.	9.	4

The mandibles are very small and somewhat rudimentary; the biting-part has apparently no teeth, but consists of an evenly rounded edge; the mandible-palp has the basal part larger than that of the female; the uppermost of the two branches is small and two-jointed, but the lower one is large and composed of three joints. The maxillæ are also very small and somewhat rudimentary. The anterior foot-jaws

Scott, Andrew. 1896. "LIV.—On scolecithrix hibernica, a new species of copepod, with some remarks on the distribution of the crustacea." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 18, 362–367.
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