

Figure 58. *Tisbe californica*

A, Antenna of male. B, Mandible, sutures in palp not distinct. C, antenna of female. D, Base of furca. E, Side view of carapace. F, Adult male. G, Antennule.

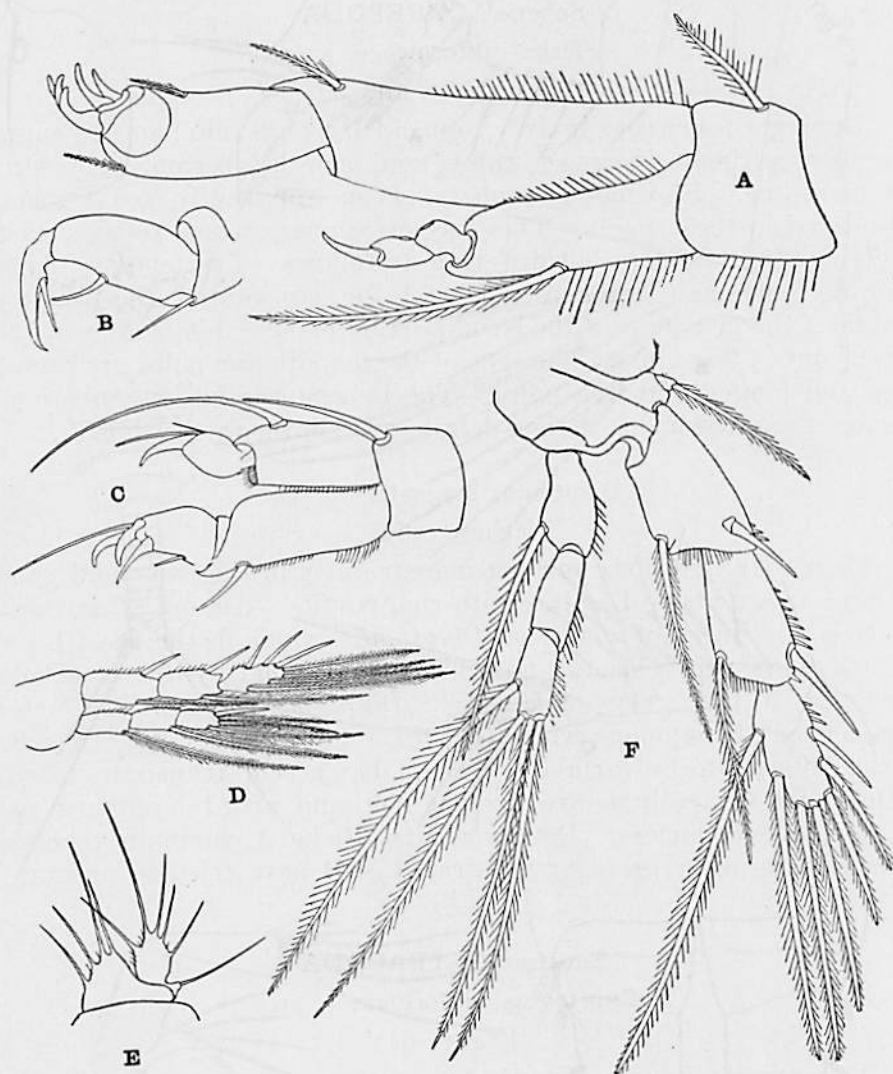


Figure 59. *Tisbe californica*

A, First leg of male. C, First leg of female. D, Penultimate leg. E, Last leg of female. F, Antepenultimate leg.

Subclass CIRRIPEDIA

Numbers of species of barnacles occur at Laguna and the beginnings of a study of them was made which will be continued later.

Subclass COPEPODA

Tisbe californica n. sp.

(Figures 58 and 59)

During a few weeks in July, some of the high tide-pools remained for days without change of water, and each day became very warm at noontime. Enormous numbers of an apparently red Copepod appeared in these pools. This species appears to me to be a *Tisbe* close to *Tisbe furcata* but differing as follows: The terminal flagellum of the female antenna appears to be five-jointed, the produced angle of the last joint of the basal portion being extended beyond the first joint of flagellum. The setæ of the mandibular palpi are numerous and longer than the palpi. The longest caudal setæ are much longer than abdomen. Other details are shown in the figures.

Diaptomus stagnalis Forbes

(Figure 60)

Harry Hall used the tow-net industriously in the two small ponds in the canyon above Laguna, with rich results. Among other things he took specimens of a colossal *Diaptomus*, which fit the descriptions of *stagnalis* very closely and which correspond with remarkable closeness to the figures of Herrick's *Diaptomus giganteus*, which is considered synonymous with *stagnalis*. The color in eastern specimens appears to be variable. Here it has a semi-transparent body, pale bluish ventrally as are also the feet, and with the antennæ pale yellowish to colorless. DeGuerne and Richard complain that this species was never properly illustrated, so I have tried to prepare a plate for it.

Subclass OSTRACODA

Cyprinotus californicus n. sp.

(Figure 61)

This minute species (length .5 to .8 mm.) was taken by Mr. Hall in considerable numbers in the freshwater ponds with *Diaptomus stagnalis*. Color pale translucent greenish. The shell is thickly covered, especially distally in all directions from the hinge, with minute papillæ bearing fine hairs, which are longer towards the margins. Right valve armed anteriorly with small dark marginal teeth. The four weakly plumose natatory setæ of the second antennæ exceed the longest terminal claws by one-half the length of the