

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CYCLOPS.

By G. S. BRADY, M.D., F.R.S. (Pl. VIII. figs 1-6.)

Cyclops Ewarti, n. sp.—Anterior antenna about as long as the cephalo-thorax, eleven-jointed; the first, seventh, and eleventh joints nearly equal and longer than any of the rest; second and fifth very short. Both branches of the first pair of swimming feet three-jointed; fifth pair two-jointed, the basal joint bearing a single long seta on the inner margin; last joint with one long and one very short seta at the apex. Abdomen slightly attenuated towards the extremity; first segment widened towards the distal margin, which is slightly produced at the angles; caudal rami not divergent, scarcely equal in length to the three preceding segments; the longest seta about equal in length to the entire abdomen.

Length of the animal, exclusive of tail setæ, 1.4 mm.

A number of specimens of this species were taken in the tow-net in a small bay west of Charleston (about 5 miles above Queensferry), Firth of Forth, by Mr T. Scott, in November 1887. It is interesting as being the only undoubted member of the genus which has been found living in the sea. But the Forth at this point is subject to considerable admixture of fresh water, and it is possible that this *Cyclops* may have its real habitat in some of the streams or ponds whose contents find their way into the Firth. This is a matter to be decided by future investigation. I have named the species after Professor Ewart, the scientific director of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW COPEPOD. By THOMAS SCOTT.
(Pl. VIII. figs. 7-12.)

Artotrogus papillatus, n. sp.—In general appearance this species is not very unlike *A. Normani*, Brady and Robertson.

The first segment is equal in length to rather more than half of the whole body, or as 21 is to 19.

The anterior antennæ are eight-jointed, stout, bearing comparatively few setæ, and each is terminated by a long curved olfactory appendage. The relative lengths of the joints are as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	44.	14.	9.	12.	11.	14.	29

The terminal joint has a distinct curved band stretching across it near the middle, which in certain positions gives it the appearance of being two-jointed.

The last joint of the posterior antennæ is about as long as the two preceding ones, and terminates in a rather long slender spine.

The maxillæ resemble very closely those of *Dyspontius striatus*, Thorell.

The second pair of foot-jaws are rather powerfully clawed, and bear each a single spine at the distal end and on the inner aspect of the second-last joint.

The outer margins of the joints of the outer branches of the swimming feet are fringed with minute close-set spines, and the outer terminal angles of the first and second joints are armed with one stout lancet-shaped, and one small spine; the third joint has three such pairs of spines.