the others and not fixed to any external object. The eggs appear to have measured about 10 mm. in diameter and are spherical; they have an outer covering of comparatively loose jelly, the inner covering that contains the larva being more tenacious and having a greater density. The escaping larva measures 9 mm. in length—of which 3 mm. is occupied by the tail—and 1·75 mm. in greatest depth; its body is rounded owing to the large amount of yolk held in the belly, but its tail is laterally compressed and has a lanceolate outline. The head is small and round, measuring 1·5 mm. in length; the eyes are large but not protuberant; they appear to be covered with skin, but the eyeball can be detected externally. There are four delicate external gills on either side, each set being arranged in a graduated series from above downwards. The mouth is open externally and is transverse and relatively large; behind it there is a conspicuous fold of the body-wall. The anus is still imperforate. The belly is white, but the tail and the back and sides of the body are grey, with large black pigment-cells forming almost a reticulated pattern.

N. ANNANDALE.

CRUSTACEA.

THE HOSTS OF Tachœ spongillicola, STEBBING.—This Isopod, recently described by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., xxx, p. 39, 1907) from Calcutta, was first found in small numbers in Spongilla carteri, but, owing to a misapprehension, the author of the species suggested in a footnote to his description that it might have come from a form of S. lacustris. This misapprehension was due to a letter of my own in which I intended to refer to a very different Isopod found in Spongilla alba at Port Canning. During the present summer, however, I have found numerous specimens of Tachœ spongillicola in Ephydatia indica, so that it is evidently not confined to one host. Ephydatia indica is a sponge often found on the bottom of tanks, growing most commonly on the roots of water-plants. Possibly this habit may explain the abundance of the Isopod in its canals; as the latter is rare in Spongilla carteri, which generally grows near the surface but has very much wider apertures and canals than any other species common in Calcutta.

N. ANNANDALE.

A SECOND SPECIES OF Dichelaspis FROM Bathynomus giganteus.—The Indian Museum is fortunate in possessing a fine series of specimens of the giant deep-sea Isopod Bathynomus giganteus, Milne-Edwards, and Barnacles of the genus Dichelaspis occur on the pleopods in every case. I recently described examples of these Barnacles from a specimen from the Arabian Sea as the types of a new species, D. bathynomi (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), xvii, p. 46), and others from specimens from the Andaman Sea and off the Madras coast agree with them. Those on another specimen, however, from off Ceylon, closely resemble D. occlusa, Lanchester,