

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 *Tachæa 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 *Tachæa 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,