

lat. $39^{\circ} 4' S.$, long. $105^{\circ} 5' W.$; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} \cdot 4$; while the other specimen came from lat. $38^{\circ} 7' S.$, long. $94^{\circ} 4' W.$, the bottom temperature there being $35^{\circ} \cdot 3$.

Length, without the antennæ, nine-twentieths of an inch, from the front of the head to the extremity of the first uropods, the second uropods being broken, and the last uropods missing.

Remarks.—While the specimen from Station 295 was a female, the specimen from Station 293 appears to be a male, and the difference of sex may account for certain variations which might otherwise be regarded as of specific value. In the present specimen there is a clearly defined, only slightly depressed, rostrum, with the convex lateral margins meeting in a pointed apex; the third joint of the mandibular palp is not very elongate; the first gnathopods have the wrist almost as long as the hand; the first and second peræopods have a slight convexity of the hind margin of the fifth joint, and the finger almost linear; the peduncles of the first pair of uropods are considerably longer than the rami. Should the foregoing differences be thought to require the institution of a separate species, I propose for it the name *Synopioides secundus*. The following particulars are in all probability common to both forms, although they were not observed or could not distinctly be made out in the specimen first described; the third segment of the pleon is dorsally produced at the centre of the hind margin into a short blunt tooth; the fourth segment a little in advance of the hind margin has a longer acute tooth or process, but the back of this segment being depressed along the centre, a lateral view showing the raised outer margin and the projecting central process gives a bidentate appearance to the segment. The *maxillipeds* have much greater resemblance to those of *Pardalisca* (see Pl. XCIII.) than, from their condition in the first specimen, I was able to perceive; the inner plates are a little less rudimentary than in *Pardalisca*, but they are very small, conical, without spine-teeth, carrying three setæ, one of these being very long and planted on the apex; there are also some setæ on the outer apex of the joint to which the inner plates belong; the following joint is very large, with two setiform spines apart from one another on its outer margin; the outer plates where free from the basal part of the joint are small, not quite reaching to the apex of the first joint of the palp, the outer margin smooth, the apical margin carrying three spines at intervals, curved, graduated in size, the largest outermost; the inner margin has six slender spines distant from one another; the first joint of the palp is longer than broad, with smooth margins; the second is about once and a half as long as the first, with long, plumose spines or setæ, not very numerous, on the inner margin; the third joint is about as long as the second, with setæ on both margins, chiefly near the distal end; the finger is long and tapering, with a setule at the base of the nail; this description of the *maxillipeds* must be taken in correction of that given on p. 1001. The *tritulating organs* are of rather peculiar shape, narrow at one end and broad at the