

that of the inner, with six or seven plumose setæ on the outer and two or three on the inner margin; joints of each ramus numbering eight or nine.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair reaching just beyond the bases of the third pair, a little longer than the outer ramus, probably a little shorter than the inner; the outer ramus narrower and no doubt shorter than the broken inner ramus, closely pectinate along both margins, curving a little inwards; the inner ramus curving a little outwards, more loosely pectinate on the inner than on the outer margin; both rami carinate on the under surface; the second pair altogether missing on one side and on the other perhaps incompletely developed, the peduncle much shorter and narrower than the peduncles of the first pair, on the inner side bluntly produced for less than half the length of the small outer ramus, which scarcely reaches to the end of the peduncle of the first pair; peduncles of the third pair completely coalesced with the inner ramus; the outer ramus, to judge by the one remaining stump, is evidently narrow and probably short; the inner ramus apart from the distally widened peduncle is rather shorter than the outer ramus of the first pair, the first half broad, with both margins convex, the terminal half narrow; the margins are pectinate, the under surface carinate, the terminal part of the ramus bending outwards, the whole ramus not quite twice as long as the peduncle, with which its inner margin is completely continuous.

Telson on the upper surface quite coalesced with the preceding composite segment, which it exceeds in length; the breadth at the base about equal to the length; the sides for much of the length convex, converging very slightly, distally a little concave, converging rapidly to an almost acute apex halfway down the narrow part of the inner ramus of the third uropods.

Length, in the somewhat bent position figured, a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—April 13–14, 1876, Atlantic, off coast of Africa; lat. $11^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $18^{\circ} 15' W.$; surface; surface temperature, $74^{\circ} \cdot 7$. One specimen, male.

Remarks.—The small differences in the upper antennæ and mandibular palp between this specimen and that described by Claus are evidently not of specific value. The first joint of the fourth peræopods and the finger in the fifth do not agree with Claus' figures, but he does not specially describe those parts; there are also differences in the uropods, but, as already observed, the Challenger specimen may be a little abnormal in this respect.

Family OXYCEPHALIDÆ, Spence Bate, 1862.

Dana in 1852 made the Oxycephalinæ the third subfamily of the Typhidæ. Spence Bate in 1862 established the Oxycephalidæ as the fifth family of the Hyperina, including in it two subfamilies, the Synopiades and Oxycephalides. By later writers the Synopiades