

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the back of the third pleon-segment, scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch.

*Locality.*—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, Patagonia, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; bottom, sand; bottom temperature, 47°·8. The specimen was obtained, with perhaps one or two more, associated with *Metopa crenatipalmata*.

*Remarks.*—This species in many respects closely resembles *Metopa crenatipalmata*. Had the latter been the male, and the present specimen a female, the differences might have been regarded as merely sexual, but the species named *Metopa crenatipalmata* has the hand of the second gnathopod both stronger and more ornate than that found in *Metopa parallelocheir*.

The specific name alludes to the almost parallel sides of the hand in the second gnathopods, which give it a peculiarly straight and stiff appearance that is characteristic.

*Metopa ovata*, n. sp. (Pl. XLIV.).

*Rostrum* inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head little prominent; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acutely produced, but not rounded; the sixth segment of the pleon dorsally two-edged, as is probably the case in the other species.

*Eyes* round, near the front of the head.

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint longer than broad, equal in length to the second and third united, the third not much shorter than the second, the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of ten joints, with cylinders rather longer than the joints; the secondary flagellum as usual rudimentary, two-jointed.

*Lower Antennæ* scarcely so long as the upper; first three joints very short, the first a little inflated, the gland-cone small, the fourth joint about equal to the first three united, broader than the fifth but not longer; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, ten- or eleven-jointed, shorter than the flagellum of the upper antennæ.

*Upper Lip* with the distal margin unsymmetrically bilobed.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge on the left mandible obtusely angled, divided into eight denticles, three small ones at the top followed by three larger in the middle, the next being rather flat-topped, and the lowest acute, as large as those in the centre; the secondary plate on the left mandible not so broad as the principal plate, with a slightly convex edge, cut into seven or eight denticles; the principal plate on the right mandible resembling that on the left, but with only seven denticles, the lowest but one very broad, the secondary plate scarcely denticulate, but with a separate tooth at the lower end; the