

152° 56' W.; surface net; surface temperature, 79°. One specimen, male, mounted in Canada balsam.

*Remarks.*—The specific name refers to the delicacy of structure displayed by the specimen, the fourth joint of the third peræopods in especial not having the squareness common in the males of this genus.

*Phronima novæ-zealandiæ* (?), Powell (Pl. CLXI., B.).

1875. *Phronima novæ-zealandiæ*, Powell, Trans. and Proc. N. Z. Inst., 1874, vol. vii. p. 294, pl. xxi. figs. 1, 2.  
 1876. „ „ Miers, Catal. Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crust. New Zealand, p. 129.  
 1886. „ *neo-zelanica*, Thomson and Chilton, Trans. N. Z. Inst., vol. xviii. p. 150.

The specimen which I take to represent Mr. Powell's species has the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments strongly produced. The first and second joints of the first peræopods are not apically produced. The fourth peræopods agree closely with those figured for *Phronima megalodous*, Pl. CLXII., A. The third peræopods do not differ to any great extent from those figured on Pl. CLXII., B, for *Phronima sedentaria*, although the front tooth of the fourth joint is less elongated; but, judging by specimens kindly sent me from New Zealand by Mr. G. M. Thomson, that, as might be expected, is not a specific characteristic; moreover, a large specimen taken south of Australia, March 9 and 10, 1874, and presumably belonging to this species, has the front tooth in question elongate. The peduncles and rami of the first uropods are the longest, and respectively nearly reach back as far as those of the third uropods; the inner and the outer ramus in each pair are equal, and have the adjacent margins pectinate; the rami of the second pair are shorter than those of the third, and reach just beyond the peduncles of the first pair. The telson is semicircular.

*Length*, one inch.

*Locality.*—Station 158, March 7, 1874; in the Southern Ocean; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33°·5; surface temperature, 45°. One specimen, female, containing eggs.

*Remarks.*—The interest of the specimen does not so much depend on the question of its right to this or that specific name, as on the latitude from which it comes. If it actually came from the depth named, it must be capable of bearing a very low temperature, and it will be observed that even the surface temperature of the station is not very high. The identity, however, of *Phronima novæ-zealandiæ* with *Phronima borneensis*, Spence Bate, and of both with *Phronima sedentaria*, seems well within the bounds of probability.