

fourth, fifth, third, second. The first and second joints are almost entirely smooth, the third joint with small and the fourth and fifth with stronger hairs.

The ovigerous legs of the males are stronger than those of the females, and in all the specimens are bent as shown in the figure (fig. 2). The fourth joint is curved, the fifth thinner, and much longer than the fourth, and swollen at the extremity; the sixth is short, the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth very short; the first joints are sparsely hairy, the fifth not very hairy, the sixth hairy, with a row of stronger hairs at the outer extremity of the joint. The spines of the four last joints are not very denticulated (figs. 4 and 5), their numbers are respectively 12, 10, 9, 12; the end claw is denticulated also.

In the females the ovigerous legs are shorter, and not bent as in the males. The fifth joint is only a little longer than the fourth, the sixth joint is less hairy, the denticulated spines of the four last joints not so numerous, their numbers being respectively 11, 7, 5, 7.

The legs are very long, measuring, for instance, 38 mm. in a female of 11 mm., and 44 mm. in a male of 13.5 mm. (1 : 3.4, and 1 : 3.3); the second joint, which is swollen at the extremity in the females is longer than the first and third joints; the fifth joint is the longest, the sixth not much shorter; the second tarsal joint is longer than the first, the claw is not very strong, nearly half the length of the second tarsal joint (fig. 9). Auxiliary claws are wanting. The fourth joint of the leg, which in the females is swollen with the ovary, is furnished at the extremity with a hook-like process bearing one or two hairs (fig. 8). I believe this is the first species of *Nymphon*, in which this process has been observed, and therefore I have named the species after it. This fourth segment is furnished in the males with a row of knobs, closed at the extremity by a thin perforated membrane (fig. 7). Both males and females have the legs almost entirely smooth, the hairs being so small as to be only visible under the microscope. Larger hairs are seen at the extremity of the joints. The last joints are furnished with small but very dense hairs. The genital openings of the females are large, and easily observed on the lower side of the second joint on each leg (fig. 6). Those of the males are a great deal smaller, and six in number; they are not found at the first pair of legs. The colour of alcoholic specimens is light yellowish (for the larvæ see below).

*Habitat.*—This very beautiful species was dredged during the Challenger Expedition between the Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen, off the Crozets Islands. There are in all eight specimens, of which four are males and four females. One of the males was furnished with eggs, or rather with young ones, adhering still to the accessory legs. The species was found at two stations, at 1375 and 1600 fathoms. At the same time were obtained two specimens of *Ascorhynchus glaber*, Hoek, two of *Colossendeis gigas*, Hoek, three of *Colossendeis leptorhynchus*, Hoek, three of *Colossendeis gracilis*, Hoek, and one of *Phoxichilidium pilosum*, Hoek.