Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. 46° 46′ S., long. 45° 31′ E.; Depth, 1375 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1·5° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. 46° 16′ S., long. 48° 27′ E.; Depth, 1600 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 0·8° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Observations.—*Nymphon hamatum* is a very fine deep-sea Pycnogonid, and may easily be distinguished from the other species. Among the described species of *Nymphon* it shows some resemblance to *Nymphon macronyx*, Sars, but this species is a great deal smaller, has the mandibles and the legs shorter, shows a very prominent and curious-shaped oculiferous tubercle,[1] and has the claw of the leg as long as the second tarsal joint.

Nymphon longicoxa, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 1–5; Pl. XV. figs. 8, 9).

Diagnosis.—Body very slender and smooth; legs almost entirely smooth; eyes small but distinct, oculiferous tubercle rounded; auxiliary claws wanting; second joint of the palpi very long, much longer than the third; second joint of the feet much longer than the first and the third, the sixth joint the longest, the second tarsal joint longer than the first.

Description.—The body is very slender, the lateral processes with large intervals between them. The proboscis is large, one-third of the length of the body, in general resembling that of *Nymphon hamatum*, but a little narrower. The mouth is triangular, not very large. The cephalothoracic segment is as in *Nymphon hamatum*. The eyes are rudimentary, four, situated on a rounded tubercle. The abdomen is longer than in *Nymphon hamatum*.

The mandibles are very long, the basal joint longer than the rostrum, the second joint also very long. The immovable claw, which is curved more strongly than the movable one, is furnished with very large spines, which reach almost to the extremity (Pl. II. fig. 3). The movable claw furnished with smaller spines has the extremity smooth; the mandibles are smooth, the second joint only furnished with microscopic hairs. The palpi are extremely slender, longer than the rostrum, the second joint is very large, the fourth and fifth almost equal, the latter furnished with small hairs (fig. 2).

The ovigerous legs of the full-grown males are characteristic. The fifth joint is very long, and describes an elegant curve; it is divided into two parts by a rudimentary articulation, and is strongly swollen at the extremity. The sixth joint, which is also curved, makes an angle with the foregoing. The four last joints are small, and often bent so as to describe a spiral. The first joints are smooth, at the end of the fifth there is, on the outside, a small quantity of hairs, the sixth is furnished with numerous hairs, and has on the upper surface rows of knobs of a curious shape. I have figured some of them (Pl. XV. fig. 8). They are also present on the fifth joint, but are smaller and not so numerous. The spines of the four last joints are much denticulated (Pl. II. fig. 4); their numbers are respectively 13, 8, 7, 6. The spines of the end-claw are very small and blunt.

[1] See the description hereafter in the Appendix.