on the claws are not very prominent (Pl. III. fig. 3). The two joints are sparsely hairy, but the hairs of the second joint are longer than those of the first.

The palpi are not very long, and are feeble. The second joint is considerably longer than the third; the first and second together are nearly as long as the last three together. The hairs are much more numerous on the outer joints than on the first two.

The ovigerous legs are not very long. The first four joints are almost entirely smooth, with the exception of some long hairs at the extremity of the fourth joint; the fifth and sixth are hairy when seen through the microscope, the spines of the four last joints are sharply denticulated, their numbers being respectively 9, 6, 5, 5. On the claw there are five not very strong spines. The fifth joint of the ovigerous leg is the longest.

The legs are very slender. The length of the body of the single specimen is nearly 6 mm., that of the leg 26 mm. The second joint is three times as long as the third, the fourth and fifth are nearly equal, the sixth united with the two tarsal joints are as long as the fourth and fifth together. The first tarsal joint is at the first leg a great deal shorter than that of the second. In the other legs the difference between the two tarsal joints is not so considerable; the claw is half as long as the second tarsal joint. The auxiliary claws are extremely small (Pl. XV. fig. 11). The legs, when examined with a magnifying glass of small strength, are quite smooth; when magnified greatly they show small hairs which increase in number and size towards the extremity of the leg (?). The single specimen of this species brought home by the Challenger is in all probability a male. The animal is perhaps a young one, as I failed to observe the genital openings.

Habitat.—The specimen was dredged off the coast of Chili.

Station 298. November 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 7′ S., long. 73° 56′ W. Depth, 2225 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1·3° C. Sea bottom, grey mud.

Observations.—This curious species is very easily distinguished by its extremely long neck and legs, the latter being more than four times as long as the body. From its long slender neck it bears a certain resemblance to *Nymphon longitarse*, Kr. It is a true deep-sea species.

Nymphon compactum, n. sp. (Pl. II. figs. 6–8; Pl. XV. fig. 10).

Diagnosis.—Body stout, sparsely hairy; eyes obsolete; auxiliary claws wanting. Second joint of the palpi longer than the third, the second joint of the leg longer than the first, the second tarsal joint shorter than the first.

Description.—The body is stout, the proboscis thick and swollen a little in the middle, and again at the extremity; the length about one-third of the length of the body. The cephalothoracic segment is short, swollen anteriorly, and constricted in the middle. Eyes are wanting, the oculiferous tubercle is represented by a blunt knob (fig. 7). The abdomen is long. The intervals between the lateral processes of the body are small. The body is almost smooth, and the lateral processes are furnished with long hairs. The mandibles