

Kr., but my species may be readily distinguished by its very short cephalic segment, the absence of auxiliary claws, of eyes, &c.

Nymphon meridionale, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 4-8).

Diagnosis.—Body slender and smooth, legs not very hairy, slender; eyes four, distinct; auxiliary claws present; second joint of the palpi longer than the third; second joint of the legs elongated, second tarsal joint of the leg shorter than the first.

Description.—The body of this species is slender, the lateral processes are widely separated with the exception of the lateral process of the first leg, and the small process of the ovigerous leg. The proboscis is cylindrical, its length is almost one-third of the length of the body. The cephalothoracic segment with the base of the mandibles is considerably swollen, very large, longer than the two following segments united. The eyes are distinct, four, placed round a small conical tubercle. The abdomen is small.

The mandibles are very long and robust. The first joint is a little curved, and longer than the rostrum, the second joint is also large, and furnished with very strong claws (Pl. III. fig. 5). The movable claw is longer and more deeply curved than the immovable one; both are furnished with a row of blunt and strong spines. The immovable claw shows numerous hairs which are also observed at the base of the movable one. The palpi are very long, the second joint is the longest, the third reaching farther than the rostrum, the fourth and the fifth furnished with numerous hairs, and about the same length.

The ovigerous legs are comparatively small in the single specimen dredged by the Challenger, which I think is a male not yet fully grown. The fifth joint is the longest; the four last joints are furnished with very numerous denticulated spines, their numbers being respectively 17, 16, 13, 13. These spines are comparatively small; they are elongated, and densely denticulated (Pl. III. fig. 6). The claw is not very long, and is furnished to the end with a row of short and blunt spines. All the joints of the ovigerous legs are smooth, with the exception of a few hairs placed at the extremity of the fourth and tenth joints.

The legs are long and slender; the specimen of $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shows legs of $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The second joint is more than twice as long as the third; the sixth joint is the longest, the second tarsal joint is shorter than the first (Pl. III. fig. 7), the claw is very small, the accessory claws are half as long as the claw (fig. 8); longer hairs are placed at the extremity of every joint, shorter ones cover the outer joints all over, and are a great deal less numerous on the inner joints. The genital openings I could not observe.

Habitat.—The only specimen was dredged in the Antarctic Ocean, at Station 153. February 14, 1874. Lat. $65^{\circ} 42' S.$, long. $79^{\circ} 49' E.$ Depth of the sea, 1675 fathoms. Sea bottom, mud.

Observations.—This is the most southern species of *Nymphon* (of Pycnogonids in general) hitherto observed. I think this form is closely related to *Nymphon gracilipes*,