

from Kerguelen; yet the two species may easily be distinguished from each other by the form of the oculiferous tubercle, by the length of the claws of the mandibles, and by the length of the legs, which are in *Nymphon gracilipes*, Miers (after Böhm), five times as long as the body. It is remarkable that this species living at a depth of 1675 fathoms should have normally developed eyes.

*Nymphon grossipes*, Oth. Fabr. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 9–12; Pl. IV. fig. 1).<sup>1</sup>

*Pycnogonum grossipes*, Oth. Fabr., Fauna Groenlandica, p. 229, 1780.

*Nymphon grossipes*, Oth. Fabr., Kröyer, Bidrag til Kundskab, Naturh. Tidskr. N. R., vol. i. p. 108, 1845.

*Nymphon grossipes*, Oth. Fabr., Wilson, Pycnogonida of New England, Transactions Connecticut Acad., vol. v. p. 21, 1880.

*Description.*—The body of this species is slender and almost smooth, the lateral processes are widely separated, with the exception of the small lateral processes of the ovigerous legs, and those of the first pair of true legs, between which no interval is observed. The proboscis is not very long, cylindrical, a little swollen at the extremity. The cephalothoracic segment is longer than the rostrum, swollen considerably at the base of the mandibles. The abdomen is small. The oculiferous tubercle is very prominent, conical, acute. The eyes are four, large (Pl. IV. fig. 1).

The mandibles have a long basal joint, which is longer than the proboscis and narrower; the second joint is not very long; the claws are short, not very hairy, but armed with numerous equi-distant spines (Pl. III. fig. 10). The two mandibles are, in the three specimens procured, strongly divergent. The palpi are not very slender, nearly one-half as long as the proboscis, with the second joint not quite as long as the third, and the fifth longer than the fourth, furnished with numerous hairs at the end of the third joint, on the fourth, and on the fifth joint.

The ovigerous legs of the males (Pl. III. fig. 9) are long, more than one-half longer than the body, the fourth joint is the longest, the fifth nearly as long, all the joints are covered with very small perpendicular hairs. The spines of the four last joints are small, but numerous and elongated, sharply serrated (Pl. III. fig. 11). The claw is small, with numerous thin spines.

The ovigerous legs of the female are much shorter; 8 mm. in a female of 7 mm. The relative length of the joints is the same as in the male. The hairs are much smaller. The numbers of the denticulated spines on the four last joints are respectively 18, 17, 16, 14. There are about sixteen very slender and pointed spines at the claw.

The legs are long and slender, nearly five times as long as the body; a male of 8 mm. has legs of 38 mm. The joints are sparsely hairy, with a row of stronger hairs at the junction of two joints; the second joint is twice as long as the first; the sixth joint is by far the longest. The first tarsal joint is longer than the second, which is armed with

<sup>1</sup> The figures on Plate III. and IV. belonging to this species are marked, *N. armatum*, n. sp.