

a row of very strong hairs placed between the thinner ones (fig. 12). The auxiliary claws are longer than half the length of the claw.

The one female specimen shows large genital openings on the second joint of every leg; the two males have the openings a great deal smaller, and only on the six hind legs. The female is immature. Its length is 7 mm., that of the males 8 mm.

*Habitat.*—Of this species three specimens were dredged along with *Nymphon brevicollum*, south of Halifax.

Station 49. May 20, 1873. Lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W. Depth, 83 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1.6° C. Sea bottom, gravel, stones.

*Observations.*—The specimens of this species have long been considered by me as closely related to, yet distinct from the *Nymphon grossipes*, O. Fabr. When I first examined this species, and made the drawings as figured on Plate III., I knew *Nymphon grossipes* only by the description of Kröyer. Since that time Mr Wilson's paper was published (March 1880), and as soon as I read his description of *Nymphon grossipes*, I almost felt sure that he had examined specimens quite identical with mine, and had rightly considered them as *Nymphon grossipes*. Lately I have had an opportunity of comparing the specimens of *Nymphon grossipes* dredged during the Challenger cruise with others, undoubtedly belonging to the same species, collected during the two cruises of the Dutch schooner "Willem Barents" in the Barents Sea. As there are, however, a few differences to be pointed out, it would perhaps be better to consider the Challenger specimens as forming a variety of this species, yet I hesitate to make such a proposal, as it is impossible to settle these questions without large collections from the same, or about the same, localities.

*Nymphon brevicollum*, n. sp. (Pl. III. figs. 13–15, Pl. XV. figs. 12, 13).

*Diagnosis.*—Body not very slender; legs slender, smooth; neck short; a small interval between the attachment of the ovigerous leg and the first true leg; intervals between the lateral processes short; oculiferous tubercle blunt; second joint of palpi longer than third, second joint of the legs longer than first and third, second tarsal joint shorter than the first. Auxiliary claws present.

*Description.*—The proboscis of this species is comparatively large, and nearly cylindrical. The neck is short, yet the segment formed by the conjunction of the cephalic and the first thoracic segment is tolerably large, there being also an interval (longer in the females than in the males) between the ovigerous leg and the first true leg. The abdomen is small. The oculiferous tubercle rounded and small, with four brown eyes.

The mandibles vary considerably; they often have the first joint shorter than the rostrum, the second joint comparatively long, the claws long also, armed with numerous small spines. Those of the males are more slender than those of the females.

The palpi are very slender; the first and second joints forming in the females a right