

angle with the proboscis. The second joint is very long, much longer than the third. The fourth and fifth are nearly equal, shorter than the third joint, together nearly as long as the second. The hairs on the first three joints are few, on the last two numerous, closely adhering to the joints. The palpi of the males show the same length relatively to the joints, but they are more parallel with the direction of the proboscis.

The ovigerous legs are slender, only a little longer than the body in the female. The fourth and fifth joints are nearly of the same length, the sixth shorter. The four last joints are strongly bent, and describe a spiral. The denticulated spines are long and slender, their numbers being respectively 17, 14, 11, 13. The claw is very large, and furnished with numerous small spines (Pl. III. fig. 14). The first four joints are almost smooth, the number of hairs increasing from the fifth to the tenth joint, specially large hairs being placed at the end of the joints.

In the males the ovigerous legs are a great deal longer, nearly 11 mm. when the body is 6 mm.; the fourth joint is curved; the fifth forms an angle with the fourth, is very long, and shows a rudimentary articulation (Pl. XV. figs. 12, 13) at two-thirds of the length of the joint from the beginning; the sixth joint is short, but swollen; the four last joints and claw as in the female, the denticulated spines being more numerous, and respectively 19, 16, 12, 15.

The legs of the females are more than four times as long as the body (being 31 mm. long when the body is 7 mm.). The second joint is considerably swollen, as is the fourth, which contains the ovary; the fifth joint is longer and thinner than the fourth, and the sixth than the fifth. The first tarsal joint is longer than the second, the auxiliary claws are two-thirds of the length of the claw. The fourth and fifth joints are almost smooth, with the exception of some strong hairs on the fifth joint, and a row of smaller spines at the extremity. On the sixth joint the number of hairs increases towards the extremity; the two last joints have a large number of rather strong hairs.

The leg of a male of 6 mm. is about 25 mm. The leg is a great deal more slender, especially the second and fourth joints, but the relative length of the joints is the same. The auxiliary claws of the males are a great deal shorter than those of the females, their length never reaching half the length of the claw, and often being much shorter. The genital openings of the females are much larger than those of the males. In the females they are found on all the legs, in the males they are wanting on the first pair of legs.

*Habitat.*—With the foregoing species, south of Halifax.

Station 49. May 20, 1873. Lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W. Depth, 83 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1.8° C. Sea bottom, gravel.

*Observations.*—Of this species eight specimens were dredged by the Challenger. Of these five are females. Of the three males one is furnished with eggs. These specimens agree perfectly as to the relative lengths of the joints of the palpi, and of the tarsal joints of the legs, so that these characteristics are, for this species at least, really dis-