

tinguishing features; these marks, together with the structure of the first segment of the body, of the oculiferous tubercle, &c., make this species one of the most sharply-characterised forms of the genus.

*Nymphon brachyrhynchus*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 2-7).

*Diagnosis*.—Body not very slender, smooth; legs hairy. Proboscis short. Mandibles large. Second joint of palpi a little shorter than third. Second tarsal joint of the leg longer than the first. Auxiliary claws small.

*Description*.—The body of this species is not very slender; yet there are distinct (but small) intervals between the lateral processes of the body. The proboscis is short, the segment formed by the conjunction of the cephalic and the first thoracic segment is also short, as well as the following thoracic segments. The abdomen is comparatively large and robust. The oculiferous tubercle is small and blunt, the eyes are four in number, small, and not very distinct, light brown. The body is quite smooth. The length of the female is nearly 7 mm., that of the male 6.5 mm.

The mandibles are large. The first joint is almost as long as the proboscis, the second joint curved and long, the claws long also. These claws are curved and furnished with numerous teeth; they are more numerous and smaller on the immovable than on the movable claw (Pl. IV. fig. 4). The two claws when closed meet along their whole length, the tips only crossing for a small extent.

The palpi (Pl. IV. fig. 5) are very slender, more than twice as long as the proboscis. The third joint is longer than the second, the fourth again longer than the third, the fifth much more slender, but almost as long as the second. Hairs are scarce on the second, not very numerous on the third joint, more numerous on the fourth, and very numerous on the fifth joint.

The ovigerous legs of the males are more than 10 mm. long; the fourth joint slightly, the fifth strongly curved and very long, the sixth joint short; the four last joints are short and wound up spirally. Small hairs are placed vertically on the fifth and sixth joints, larger ones at the extremity of the joints. The denticulated spines greatly resemble those of *Nymphon longicoxa*, though they are a little flatter; their numbers are respectively 13, 9, 7, 7. The spines of the claw are small and not very numerous (Pl. IV. fig. 6).

The ovigerous leg of the female is a great deal smaller: a female of 7 mm. in length has ovigerous legs of 8.5 mm. The fourth and the fifth joints especially are much shorter, and the latter are quite straight. The denticulated spines of the four last joints are more numerous than in the males; they are 14, 12, 10, 9, which numbers, however, vary slightly for the different specimens. The claw with its spines is like that of the male.

The legs are slender, those of a male of 6.5 mm. nearly 25 mm., those of a female of 7 mm. nearly as long (25.5 mm.). The second joint is more than thrice as long as the third, the fourth and the fifth nearly of the same length, the sixth almost once and a half the