

length of the fifth. The two tarsal joints, of which the second is longest, describe a slight curve; the claw is large, the auxiliary claws are very small (Pl. IV. fig. 7). Beginning at the fourth joint the number of hairs regularly increases down to the end of the leg.

The legs of the females show the second and fourth joints considerably swollen. In the females the genital pores are large, and to be found on every leg; in the males they are much smaller, and occur only on the two hind pairs of legs.

*Habitat.*—A large number of specimens of this species was gathered in Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen. There are a great number of females with the ovaries swollen in the fourth joint of the leg; a great many males with and without eggs or larvæ on their ovigerous legs.

The specimens were dredged at a depth of 45 to 120 fathoms. (January 29, 1874. Off Christmas Harbour. Depth, 120, 105, and 45 fathoms.)

*Observations.*—This fine species shows very characteristic marks, and cannot easily be confounded with other species. In some respects it shows a resemblance to *Nymphon stræmii* of Kröyer.

*Nymphon fuscum*, n. sp. (Pl. IV. figs. 8–11).

*Diagnosis.*—Body and legs very slender. Cephalic segment of the body large, occasioned by the length of the so-called neck. Second joint of the palpi the longest; second joint of the leg three times as long as first; tarsal joints of leg nearly equal. Accessory claws present.

*Description.*—In this species the body is again extremely slender. The proboscis is short, the mouth small. Of the cephalothoracic segment the so-called neck is long, the segment itself is not very long, there being no interval between the ovigerous leg and the first true leg. Between the true legs the intervals are, on the contrary, very great. The abdomen is minute. The eyes are very large, covering almost the entire surface of the short and blunt oculiferous tubercle.

Of the mandibles, the first joint is longer than the proboscis, the second is comparatively short, and so are the claws. The movable claw is a great deal more slender than the immovable one, the latter is furnished with larger teeth, which are not so acute as the smaller ones of the movable claw (Pl. IV. fig. 9).

Of the palpi the second joint is the largest, the fourth the shortest (Pl. IV. fig. 10). The last joints are extremely hairy, but hairs are also to be found on the second and third joints. The palpi are not very long, but stout; their length being about one-half the length of the proboscis.

The ovigerous legs of the males are very characteristic, forming a very elegant curve. The fifth joint is the longest and the most strongly bent, the sixth joint is a great deal shorter, the four last joints are very short; the claw is short and furnished with very rudimentary teeth (Pl. IV. fig. 11). The spines of the four last joints are very slender,