

but they are almost all broken at the extremity, their numbers are respectively 14, 14, 13, 13. On the fourth joint hairs are scarce, on the fifth there are a great many small hairs vertically implanted on the surface of the joint, the hairs of the sixth and the four last joints are also numerous: they are larger than those of the fifth joint.

The legs are very slender: in a male of 8 mm. their length is nearly 32 mm. The second joint is more than twice as long as the third, the fifth joint is only a little longer than the fourth; the sixth is once and a half as long as the fifth. The two tarsal joints are nearly equal. The claw is short, being one-third the length of the last joint of the leg. The accessory claw is not half as large as the claw. The first joints of the leg are nearly smooth, but from the sixth to the eighth they are covered with very small rough hairs.

The colour of this species is a dark brown, much darker than is the case with the other species. There are in all three specimens, of these two are mature males (one furnished with eggs), the third is a very small one with broken accessory legs. I consider it a young male. Genital pores I observed only on the second joint of the two last legs.

Habitat.—This species was found off Kerguelen Island at a depth of 25 fathoms.

Station 149. January 17, 1874. Lat 49° 40' S., long. 70° 28' E. Off Royal Sound. Depth, 25 fathoms.

Observations.—This species shows a certain resemblance to *Nymphon gracilipes*, Miers. Yet there are too many small differences for me to feel justified in considering the two forms as identical. The form of the oculiferous tubercle is not as figured by Böhm, the claws of the mandibles are shorter and not so straight as in *Nymphon gracilipes*, Miers (after Böhm, Pycnogon. des Museums zu Berlin, Monatsb. der K. Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, p. 170, 1879); the length of the fourth joint of the accessory legs is different,¹ the length of the two tarsal joints, of the claw, the colour of the whole animal, so characteristic in my *Nymphon fuscum*, is quite different from that described by Böhm (fast weiss bis hellbräunlich, Böhm, *loc. cit.*, p. 172). There can be little doubt, however, that these two forms are closely allied.

Nymphon brevicaudatum, Miers (Pl. IV. figs. 12, 13; Pl. V. figs. 1–5. *Nymphon hispidum*, n. sp., is marked on the plates).

Nymphon brevicaudatum, Miers, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. xvi. p. 107, 1875; Crustacea of Kerguelen Island, Phil. Trans. Lond., vol. clxviii. (extra vol.) pp. 200–214, pl. xi. fig. 8, 1879.

Nymphon horridum, Böhm, Pycnogoniden des Museums zu Berlin, Monatsber. der K. Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, 1879, p. 172, taf. i. fig. 3–3f.

Description.—The body of this species is very robust, and has the lateral processes scarcely separated. The proboscis is comparatively short and bears a small mouth; the

¹ Böhm, *loc. cit.*, taf. i. fig. 1d, represents the sixth joint of the ovigerous leg as furnished with denticulated spines. Of course this is a mistake.