

I wish to point out as a very interesting peculiarity of this species, that I observed a female specimen with highly developed ovaries in the fourth joint of its legs, which bears a distinct egg-mass on its ovigerous leg. The shape of the ovigerous leg is almost identical with that of a male. In other respects it looks quite like a female.

*Habitat.*—This species seems to abound in the neighbourhood of Kerguelen Island. Miers (*loc. cit.*, p. 213) only says that several specimens were collected at this island, but Böhm (*loc. cit.*, p. 177) mentions specimens collected in Royal Sound, Irish Bay, and Great Whale Bay, from a depth of 15 to 65 fathoms.

The Challenger brought specimens home from Station 149. January 17, 1874. Lat. 47° 40' S., long. 70° 20' E. Off Royal Sound. Depth, 25 fathoms.

January 20, 1874. Royal Sound. Depth, 28 fathoms.

January 29, 1874. Off Christmas Harbour. Depth, 120 fathoms.

*Observations.*—After a close examination of the numerous specimens of this Pycnogonid, I at first believed it to be different from the *Nymphon horridum* of Böhm, so I gave it the name *Nymphon hispidum*, which name is still to be found on Plates IV. and V. of this Report. After a renewed examination, and having acquired, I believe, by continuous study some knowledge of the relative value of characteristic marks, I think there can be no doubt about the identity of Böhm's species and the specimens brought home by the Challenger. Unfortunately the two plates are printed off, and thus bear the name originally proposed by me.

However, the name proposed by Böhm ought also to give place to another, viz., that of Miers. The description of Mr Miers originally published was too short and insufficient, therefore Mr Böhm was quite justified in considering his specimens as distinct and proposing for them the new name *Nymphon horridum*. This happened in 1879. In the same year Mr Miers published a more detailed description with figures, which made it certain that Böhm's, Mier's, and my specimens belonged to the same species; this must, I think, bear the name originally applied to it by Mr Miers.

The latest description of this author, however, is by no means exhaustive; his figures are very small, and when he says that the number of claws at the end of the leg is two, it is evident that he has not studied the details with a high enough power.

Böhm's description and drawings are much superior to those of Miers; they differ from mine in the following respects:—On the dorsal surface of the body he figures rows of hairs between the different segments, whereas I observed star-like groups of hairs. He gives the mandibles a much more elongated form, and furnishes the claws with very irregular teeth. On the legs, Böhm says, the hairs and spines are arranged in regular rows, whereas I failed to observe this regularity. The two tarsal joints as figured by Böhm are nearly of the same length, but I always observed that the second was much longer than the first. Minor differences in the form of the eyes, distribution of the hairs, &c., it is unnecessary to discuss. The more important ones which I have pointed out.