

The only specimen of this species collected by the Challenger is a male furnished with genital pores on the second joint of the two last legs.

Habitat.—This small species was dredged during the Challenger Expedition between Celebes and Halmahera.

Station 196. October 13, 1874. Lat. $0^{\circ} 48' S.$, long. $126^{\circ} 58' E.$ Depth, 825 fathoms. Bottom temperature, $2.4^{\circ} C.$ Sea bottom, rock.

Observations.—This fine species is highly interesting, being among the slender species of *Nymphon*, the only one in which the form of the two last joints of the leg shows a remarkable likeness to that of the same joints of most other genera of Pycnogonida. This, however, is not the only characteristic point; a second is that the claws of the mandibles are not armed with a row of very numerous spines as in the other species of *Nymphon*, but only with three, four, or five spines. The species is blind, yet the depth from which it was brought up was only 825 fathoms, whereas *Nymphon meridionale*, Hoek, *e.g.*, lives at a depth of 1674 fathoms and has four distinct eyes.

Ascorhynchus, G. O. Sars.

Ascorhynchus glaber, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 5–9; Pl. XV. fig. 16).

Diagnosis.—Proboscis one-third of the total length of the body. Abdomen half as long as the proboscis. Body and legs almost entirely smooth, with the exception of three strong spines placed dorsally on the hinder margin of the first three thoracic segments.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Length of the trunk,	$13\frac{1}{2}$ „
Length of the abdomen,	4 „
Total length of the body,	26 „
Length of the cephalothoracic segment,	7 „
Length of the third leg,	39 „

The body of this beautiful species is strong, yet comparatively slender, with great intervals between the lateral processes. The proboscis is very stout, pyriform, distinctly triangular in transverse section; each of the three sides of the proboscis is longitudinally furrowed in the middle; at its extremity the proboscis is sharply pointed, the mouth is small and triangular. The proboscis is distinctly divided into a fore, middle, and hinder part, the latter tapering towards the extremity, where it articulates with the cephalothorax (Pl. XV. fig. 16). The length of the cephalothoracic segment is very considerable, being about half that of the trunk. Anterior to the insertion of the palpi it is a little narrower, and at the front part it bears the mandibles, between which it shows a small azygous knob. On the dorsal surface a slight elevation is observed between the two palpi, whereas behind the middle, almost exactly between the two ovigerous legs, the