

same surface bears a very high conical oculiferous tubercle, which as a sense organ is quite rudimentary, being destitute of lenses, pigment, &c. A second dorsal conical elevation is found at the hinder margin of the cephalothorax, and similar very strong spines are also observed at the hinder margin of the two following thoracic segments (Pl. VI. fig. 5). At the point where these thorns arise the segments are a great deal wider than the anterior part of the following segment. The abdomen is comparatively long but very narrow, being only a little swollen at the extremity. The lateral processes for the attachment of the ovigerous legs are short, those for the true legs comparatively very long.

Both specimens of this species brought up by the Challenger are furnished with three-jointed mandibles. Those of the younger specimen bear at the extremity of the third joint slender and curved claws (Pl. VI. fig. 7); the older specimen, on the contrary, shows rudimentary straight and very small claws, the movable claw being furnished with a slender thread (Pl. VI. fig. 6). The latter specimen is a male, and there is no reason why it should not be considered as full-grown.

The form of the palpi is nearly the same as in the other species of *Ascorhynchus*. The first two joints are extremely small, the third is the longest, the fourth is short, the fifth about twice as long, and narrow in the middle, the sixth is very short; of the seventh to the tenth joints, the first is the shortest, the second the longest. With the exception of some extremely small hairs on the last joints, the surface of the palpi is quite smooth.

The ovigerous legs have the fourth joint the longest, the fifth shorter and swollen towards the extremity, the sixth about half as long as the fifth, and yet more swollen towards the extremity; of the four last joints the first is the longest, and the claw at the end of the tenth joint is extremely small. The denticulated spines are placed in different rows, each row showing spines of about the same size, whereas those of different rows vary greatly (Pl. VI. fig. 8).

Of the legs the first pair is a great deal less developed than the three following; its total length is only 30 mm., whereas that of the third pair is fully 39 mm. Of the latter leg the second joint is quite as long as the first or third joint, the fourth joint is the longest, the fifth joint is a little shorter than the fourth, the sixth again a little shorter than the fifth; of the two tarsal joints the first is a little shorter than the second, the claw is not quite half as long as the second tarsal joint. There are no accessory claws (Pl. VI. fig. 9). The claw of the first leg is extremely minute, yet distinct. The legs are almost hairless; yet the fourth and the fifth joints cannot be called smooth, as they are furnished with rows of knobs, corresponding with the knobs I observed on the leg of *Nymphon hamatum*, Hoek.

The animal from which all the above measurements, &c., are taken is a male; its genital orifices are found ventrally on the second joint of the two posterior legs. Its colour is a beautiful orange-yellow.