

Habitat.—This interesting species was dredged during the Challenger Expedition at Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E. Depth of the sea, 1375 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1·5° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Observations.—This species is, I believe, closely allied to *Ascorhynchus abyssi*, G. O. Sars. It can, however, easily be distinguished from that species.

1. By the proboscis, which is as long as the trunk in *Ascorhynchus abyssi*, and only two-thirds the length of the trunk in *Ascorhynchus glaber*.

2. By the lateral processes of the body, which in *Ascorhynchus abyssi*, “vix,” in *Ascorhynchus glaber* are visibly longer than the breadth of the body.

3. By the oculiferous tubercle, which in *Ascorhynchus abyssi* is denticulate and placed on the fore part of the first segment, while in *Ascorhynchus glaber* it is behind the middle of the cephalothorax and quite smooth.

4. By its three-jointed mandibles.

5. By the legs, which are covered with short hairs and are twice as long as the body in *Ascorhynchus abyssi*; in *Ascorhynchus glaber*, on the contrary, they are almost smooth, and are only once and a half as long as the body.

6. By the length of the body, 10 mm. in the *Ascorhynchus abyssi*, and 26 mm. in *Ascorhynchus glaber*.

Ascorhynchus minutus, n. sp. (Pl. VI. figs. 10–16).

Diagnosis.—Proboscis not quite one-third of the total length of the body. Abdomen one-third the length of the proboscis. Body and first joints of the legs furnished dorsally with numerous strong spines.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	2	mm.
Length of the trunk,	3·75	„
Length of the abdomen,	0·65	„
Total length of the body,	6·4	„
Length of the cephalothoracic segment,	2·3	„
Length of the third leg,	9·0	„

The body of this nice little species is slender, and the intervals between the lateral processes are great (Pl. VI. fig. 10). The body and legs are almost entirely smooth, single hairs being found only at the distal extremities of the joints of the legs. The proboscis is triangular, almost of the same form as that of *Ascorhynchus glaber*; it is distinctly divided into three parts, the middle part being considerably swollen. The cephalothoracic segment is comparatively long, being as long as the remaining part of the body including the abdomen. The oculiferous tubercle is situated in front of the middle of the cephalothoracic segment and is much elevated; the eyes are rudimentary. A distinct knob is