

to be seen at the front margin of the segment between the origin of the two mandibles. The three following thoracic segments are short; the two middle segments are furnished like the cephalothoracic segments dorsally at their hinder margin with an elevated prickle. The lateral processes which serve for the insertion of the legs, are of considerable length; at their extremities they bear a strong prickle, which is not quite so long as those on the middle of the dorsal surface.

The mandibles consist of a single joint, bearing at its extremity a rudimentary triangular second joint.

The palpi are slender and comparatively long; the first two joints are extremely small, the third joint is the longest; the relative length of the other joints is nearly the same as in the palpi of *Ascorhynchus glaber*. The distal extremity of the fifth joint and the whole surface of the four following joints show on the one side numerous hairs of the curious form observed and described by Böhm for *Ascorhynchus ramipes*, Böhm (sp.) (*Gnamptorhynchus ramipes*, Böhm) (Pl. VI. fig. 16).

The ovigerous legs are comparatively short, 5 mm. in the specimens of 6.4 mm. The first joint is very small, the two following are a little longer, the fourth and fifth are very long, the sixth a great deal shorter; the four last joints (Pl. VI. fig. 12) are very short, and about the same length, the claw is not so extremely short as in *Ascorhynchus glaber*. The denticulated spines are placed in three distinct rows (Pl. VI. fig. 13).

The first joints of the legs are furnished dorsally with strong prickles, like those of the dorsal surface of the body and the lateral processes. The first joint of the leg is furnished with two, the second joint, which is but little longer than the first, with a single prickle. On the third joint, which is nearly as long as the first, no prickles are to be seen. The fourth is shorter than the fifth; the latter, the longest of all, is also a little longer than the sixth joint. Of the two last joints the first is a little shorter than the second (Pl. VI. fig. 14). The claw is longer than half the length of the second tarsal joint. Accessory claws are wanting. The first pair of legs, which is much feebler than the three following pairs, has a very small claw (Pl. VI. fig. 15).

Both specimens of this species collected during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger are males. I observed small genital pores on the two hinder legs at the place which, as far as my knowledge goes, they invariably occupy. One of these males bears larvæ, for the description of which see below.

*Habitat.*—The specimens of *Ascorhynchus minutus* were dredged in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, at

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Off entrance to Port Philip. Depth, 38 fathoms. Sea bottom, sand.

*Observations.*—This species seems to be nearly allied to *Ascorhynchus ramipes*, Böhm (sp.). Yet it may be easily distinguished from it by the following characteristics:—

1. The total length of the body of *Ascorhynchus ramipes* is 11 mm., of the proboscis