

3 mm., whereas the length of the body of *Ascorhynchus minutus* is only 6.4 mm., and that of the proboscis 2 mm.

2. The abdomen of *Ascorhynchus ramipes* is about as long as the proboscis, while that of *Ascorhynchus minutus* is nearly one-third the length of the proboscis.

3. On the dorsal surface the thoracic segments and the lateral processes in *Ascorhynchus ramipes* show round knobs, in *Ascorhynchus minutus* distinct prickles.

4. The four last joints of the ovigerous legs of *Ascorhynchus ramipes* are furnished with a single row of denticulated spines; those of *Ascorhynchus minutus* with three distinct rows. (I think this difference is not a real one: Böhm's observation and description will, no doubt, in this respect, be found deficient.)

5. The first true leg of *Ascorhynchus ramipes* is not furnished with a claw, that of *Ascorhynchus minutus* has a small, but distinct claw.

*Ascorhynchus orthorhynchus*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 11-13; Pl. VI. figs. 1-4; Pl. XV. figs. 14, 15).

*Diagnosis.*—Proboscis almost half the length of the body. Abdomen not quite one-third the length of the proboscis. Dorsal surface with a row of prickles, also the lateral processes.

*Description.*—

Length of the proboscis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 mm.
Length of the trunk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9½ "
Length of the abdomen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
Total length of the body,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22½ "
Length of the palpi,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 "
Length of the third leg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 "
Length of the ovigerous leg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20 "

The body of this species is very slender and almost smooth. The proboscis does not incline to the ventral side, and is not so much swollen as in the other species of *Ascorhynchus*, consequently the form is not pyriform, but rather club-shaped. The proboscis shows longitudinal furrows; the mouth is, as in the other species, triangular and very small (Pl. XV. fig. 14).

The cephalothoracic segment is comparatively short, being only half as long as the proboscis; the mandibles and the palpi are placed on distinct prominences. The oculiferous tubercle is elevated and conical, and furnished with four distinct eyes; the lateral processes for the ovigerous legs are very small, those for the first pair of true legs as well as those for the following legs are of considerable size. The lateral processes of the true legs are widely separated, thus contributing to the slender appearance of the whole body. Posteriorly the cephalothoracic, as well as the two following segments, are considerably elevated dorsally, while the anterior part of the following segment is much narrower,