

and placed lower; these three elevations bear in their centre strong conical prickles (Pl. V. fig. 11). Similar prickles, though a little smaller, are also to be observed dorsally on the lateral processes close to the margin of the articulation with the leg.

The mandibles of the female specimen (the only one procured) are small, but distinctly three-jointed. The first two joints are extremely slender and of equal length; the third joint (Pl. VI. fig. 1) is very small, and furnished with rudiments of claws only.

The palpi are very slender, and ten-jointed. The first joint is small, the second—correctly observed by Böhm in *Ascorhynchus ramipes*—much smaller still, the third the longest of all, the fourth small, the fifth not quite half as long as the third, the sixth about the same length as the fourth, and the seventh twice as long as the sixth; the three last joints decrease regularly in length. The first four joints are nearly smooth, distinct hairs are observed towards the extremity of the fifth joint, and on the five following joints (Pl. V. fig. 13). These hairs exhibit the curious form observed by Böhm in the hairs of the palpi of *Ascorhynchus ramipes*; they are also found in *Ascorhynchus minutus* (Pl. VI. fig. 16).

The first three joints of the ovigerous legs are small, the fourth is the longest; the fifth and sixth, which are a great deal smaller, and the seventh, which is extremely small, are quite straight. The last three joints are placed at right angles to the foregoing. All the joints are almost entirely smooth, with the exception of a few hairs towards their extremities. The claw is very small. The denticulated spines on the four last joints are placed in three or four rows; their form can be understood from the drawing in fig. 3 of Plate VI.

The legs are more than twice as long as the body; the second joint is twice as long as the first, the third is as long as the first. The fourth joint is considerably swollen, the fifth nearly as long but a great deal narrower than the fourth, the sixth much narrower and a little longer also. Of the two tarsal joints the second is longer than the first and considerably curved, and the claw is nearly half as long as the second tarsal joint. The hairs on the legs are very small, and can only be seen with the microscope. Some stronger hairs are placed at the distal ends of the joints.

The single specimen brought up by the dredge is a female (having the fourth joint of the legs swollen and the ovigerous legs feeble). The genital pores are not very small, and are found ventrally at the end of the second joint of every leg (Pl. XV. fig. 15). Judging from the whole exterior of the animal, it is a full-grown, or nearly full-grown, specimen.

Habitat.—The only specimen of this species was dredged north of New Guinea, at Station 219. March 10, 1875. Lat. $1^{\circ} 50' S.$, long. $146^{\circ} 42' E.$ Depth of the sea, 150 fathoms. Sea bottom, mud.

Observations.—This curious form of *Ascorhynchus* does not show any remarkable