affinity with any of the other forms of *Ascorhynchus* described. Judging from the shape of the proboscis, it comes nearest to some of the species of *Colossendeis*. Yet in that genus the mandibles in the full-grown animal have totally disappeared, whereas *Ascorhynchus orthorhynchus* in all probability has these appendages in the adult state. I do not believe, however, as I have said before, that this difference is in reality very important, especially since I have observed among the specimens of *Colossendeis gracilis* one furnished with long three-jointed mandibles, while these appendages were totally wanting in the other specimens of the same species.

Oorhynchus, n. gen.

Diagnosis.—Proboscis ovate, inserted ventrally on the cephalothorax at a considerable distance from the front margin. Mandibles rudimentary; palpi nine-jointed. Ovigerous legs ten-jointed, the four last joints not furnished with one or more rows of denticulate spines.

Oorhynchus aucklandiæ, n. sp. (Pl. VII. figs. 1–7).

Diagnosis.—Oculiferous tubercle horizontally directed forwards. Mandibles represented by single-jointed club-shaped bodies. First tarsal joint of the legs extremely small, auxiliary claws wanting. Abdomen very long, once and a half as long as the proboscis.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	1 mm.
Length of the cephalothorax,	0·9 „
Length of the trunk,	2 „
Length of the abdomen,	1·5 „
Total length of the body,	4·2 „
Length of the leg,	5·5 „

This very curiously-shaped Pycnogonid has the cephalothoracic segment short but very broad, furnished at the front with a long cylindrical oculiferous tubercle which projects horizontally beyond the extremity of the proboscis. The oculiferous tubercle is furnished with four eyes, two placed dorsally, and two ventrally; the latter two are the smaller. The cephalothorax is armed at the two corners with curiously-shaped spines also projecting forwards, and above the attachment of the first pair of legs bears a couple of long hairs placed on small knobs. Similar pairs of hairs or thin spines are also observed on the two following thoracic segments on the dorsal surface between the lateral processes for the insertion of the legs. The rest of the surface of the body is entirely smooth. The three thoracic segments are small, and the lateral processes are separated by small intervals. The abdomen, on the contrary, is very long, being once and a half as long as the proboscis. The abdomen shows on both sides a row of comparatively long and projecting hairs.