

show in these younger animals strong but not very long hairs projecting vertically from the surface.

The proboscis is bottle-shaped and very long. The lower stalk-like and more slender part (the neck of the bottle) can easily be distinguished from the middle part which is considerably swollen, whereas the anterior part is a little narrower again, but by no means so narrow as the stalk-like part. The mouth is triangular and very large. The cephalic part of the cephalothorax in this species is sharply divided from the thoracic part, the latter forming a true first thoracic segment. The cephalic part has, when viewed dorsally, a triangular shape; it bears almost exactly in the middle a very blunt oculiferous tubercle. In the younger specimens this tubercle is conical, much more elevated and pointed at the extremity; it shows neither pigment nor lenses.

The four thoracic segments are closely united, so that their terminations are not visible; the origin of the lateral processes for the insertion of the legs is, on the contrary, distinctly marked by a line.

The abdomen is club-shaped and not longer than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total length of the body. As in the other species of the genus *Colossendeis* it is connected with the thorax by means of an articulation.

The palpi are as long as, or a little longer than, the body. The two first joints are extremely small, the third is very long, the longest of all the joints of the palpi; it is a little swollen at its beginning and again at the extremity. The fourth joint is again very small, the fifth almost as long as the third; the sixth is again much shorter, nearly one-fourth the length of the fifth. Of the last four joints the seventh is the longest, the eighth being only half its length, and the ninth and tenth, which are of equal length, being still shorter than the eighth. The first four joints are almost quite smooth, while the following joints are furnished with short but rather strong hairs.

The ovigerous legs, as in the other species of this genus, are attached close to the base of the palpi. The lateral processes for the ovigerous legs are found at the ventral side, immediately behind and close to the first joint of the palpi. The first three joints of the ovigerous legs are extremely short, not longer than they are broad. The fourth joint is very long (almost as long as the proboscis) and not inconsiderably swollen at the extremity. The fifth joint is again short, and this joint serves—as was observed by Wood-Mason¹—to elbow the ovigerous leg. The sixth is still longer than the fourth and exactly as long as the proboscis. The last four joints gradually become more slender; they are nearly equal in length and very short, the length, however, decreases a little from the seventh to the tenth joint. At its extremity the last joint bears a very small hook-like curved claw, the inner surface of which is quite smooth.

¹ Wood-Mason, On *Rhopalorhynchus kröyeri*, Journ. of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, Calcutta, vol. ii., 1873.