

sea, 1600 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, 0.8° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. $33^{\circ} 42'$ S., long. $78^{\circ} 13'$ W. Depth 1375 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 1.5° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Of all the species of this genus known at present, this species of *Colossendeis* shows by far the greatest affinity with *Colossendeis leptorhynchus*, which I shall describe further on. The latter species, however, is much more slender.

Colossendeis leptorhynchus, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. figs. 3-7).

Diagnosis.—Proboscis almost cylindrical. Cephalic part of the cephalothoracic segment distinctly separated from the thoracic part; eyes obsolete; third joint of the palpus shorter than the fifth; palpus much longer than the body. Legs and proboscis extremely slender. Claws of the legs minute.

Description.—

	Male.	Female.
Length of the proboscis,	28 mm.	33 mm.
Length of the trunk with the abdomen,	13 „	14 „
Length of the abdomen,	2.2 „	2.5 „
Length of the palpus,	35 „	37 „
Length of the ovigerous legs,	56 „	57 „
Length of the leg of the third pair,	143 „	158 „

The body, and especially the proboscis and legs, are a great deal more slender than in *Colossendeis gigas*. The intervals between the lateral processes are not quite so wide as the thickness of these processes. The surface of the body is quite smooth, but the palpi and ovigerous legs, and the last five joints of the legs, are furnished with extremely small hairs.

The proboscis is extremely long, more than twice as long as the trunk; about the middle it is slightly swollen. The cephalic part of the cephalothorax is distinctly separated from the thoracic part. It is elongated, a little more slender towards the end, and bears on the dorsal surface, about the middle, a small blunt knob as a rudimentary oculiferous tubercle.

The four thoracic segments are closely united. The abdomen is small, about 1-18th of the total length of the body. The palpi are not very long. The first two and the fourth joints are extremely small; the third is long, and the fifth a great deal longer still. The sixth joint is shorter than the seventh, and of the last three joints (fig. 5), the third is by far the longest. The relative lengths of the joints of the ovigerous legs is the same as in *Colossendeis gigas*, Hoek; the sixth joint is again considerably longer than the fourth, and the fifth is extremely short. The last four joints decrease in length, and the claw is very small (fig. 6).

The first three joints of the legs are very small, nearly as long as broad; the following