

three are very long and slender, and not inconsiderably curved. Their relative length is the same as in *Colossendeis gigas*. Of the last two joints, the first is longer than the second. The claw is small.

Of this species seven adult and two young specimens were dredged during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. By stretching out the legs parallel with each other, the body of the animal assumes a very peculiar aspect.¹ Of the eight adult specimens, seven are females—one only a male. Both the females and the male have genital openings only on the two hindermost legs, where they are placed on the ventral surface of the second joint of the leg. Perhaps the ovigerous legs of this species, and in that case probably of the other species of this genus also, have lost their egg-bearing function. Small capsules filled with numerous eggs were attached to several joints of the legs, but as these eggs were quite undeveloped, it was impossible to determine whether they belong really to this animal, or to some other inhabitant of the same locality. The capsules, I observed, were attached to the fourth joint of the leg in a female, and to the second joint of the leg in the single male specimen.

Habitat.—This species was dredged at the same stations as the foregoing species (*Colossendeis gigas*), and also at a fourth station (310).

Station 146. December 29, 1873. Lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E. Depth of the sea, 1375 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, 1.5° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E. Depth of the sea, 1600 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, 0.8° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Station 300. December 17, 1875. Lat. 33° 42' S., long. 78° 13' W. Depth of the sea, 1375 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, 1.5° C. Sea bottom, globigerina ooze.

Station 310. January 10, 1876. Lat. 51° 30' S., long. 74° 3' W. Depth of the sea, 400 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, 7.9° C. Sea bottom, mud.

Observations—This species is distinguished from the foregoing by its much more slender form and shorter palpus. From *Colossendeis angusta*, G. O. Sars (Arch. f. Math. og Naturvid., vol. ii. p. 268, 1877), and other species, it may be easily distinguished by the dimensions of the joints of the palpus; for, as far as I know, *Colossendeis leptorhynchus* is the only species of this genus which has the fifth joint of the palpus considerably longer than the third. The form of the cephalic part of the cephalothorax, and the extremely small claws at the ends of the legs indicate, I believe, a near relationship between this species and *Colossendeis gigas*.

Colossendeis gigas-leptorhynchus.

A single specimen—unfortunately defective—dredged at Station 158, shows to a

¹ This, of course, refers to the animal preserved in spirits. I observed the same thing in living specimens of *Nymphon gracile*, Leach, and *Pallene brevirostris*, Johnston.