

The intervals between the well-developed lateral processes are comparatively large. The proboscis is not quite half so long as the total length of the body. It is very stout, and shows a considerable swelling in the middle, and another at the extremity. The abdomen is small, its length about one-fifth the length of the trunk.

The palpi are comparatively stout, shorter than those of *Colossendeis gigas*, but longer than those of *Colossendeis leptorhynchus*. The first two joints are very small, the third is by far the longest of all the joints. The fourth is short again, the fifth only three-fourths as long as the third, the sixth to the tenth are nearly of the same length, the seventh, however, is a little longer. The joints are almost perfectly smooth, with the exception of some very small hairs visible only with the microscope.

The ovigerous legs have the first three joints short, the fourth and sixth of about the same length, and comparatively long. The fifth (the elbow-joint) is short. The four last joints are almost of the same length, becoming more slender from the first to the fourth. The claw is small and smooth; the place of the denticulate spines of the four last joints is filled up by short strong knobs of a conical or rounded shape. They are placed on excavations of the chitinous skin, and with the exception of the two rows on one side, are placed rather irregularly.

The legs are not very long. Those of the third pair are the longest. The first and the fourth leg of the right side are, in the Challenger specimen, quite rudimentary. In the full-grown leg the fourth and the sixth joint have the same length, whereas the fifth is a little shorter. Of the two tarsal joints the first is longer than the second. The claw is robust, about half as long as the second tarsal joint.

The only specimen brought home by the Challenger Expedition is a female. Its genital openings are not very large, and are found ventrally on the second joint of all the legs.

The animal is entirely smooth, and of a beautiful orange colour.

*Habitat.*—This species was dredged off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen, 29th June 1874. Depth of the sea, 120 fathoms.

*Observations.*—This species cannot easily be confounded with any of the other species; it is distinguished by being stout, yet comparatively slender, by the form of the proboscis, and the presence of four distinct eyes. It is rather a shallow-water species.

*Colossendeis megalonyx*, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 1-3).

*Diagnosis.*—Proboscis club-shaped, somewhat bent over to the ventral side. Cephalic part of the cephalothorax not distinctly separated. Oculiferous tubercle conical, with four eyes. Third joint of the palpus longer than fifth. Body and legs slender. Claws of the legs as long as the second tarsal joint.