

*Colossendeis brevipes*, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 8, 9).

*Diagnosis*.—Lateral processes not very widely separated. Palpus less than once and a half as long as the proboscis, with the three last joints bent over like a hook. Ovigerous legs with the denticulate spines of the four last joints numerous and comparatively short. Length of the legs unequal, short. Otherwise this species resembles *Colossendeis gracilis*, Hoek.

*Description*.—

|   |       |         |
|---|-------|---------|
| Length of the proboscis, . . . . .              | 9 mm. | 8.5 mm. |
| Length of the trunk, . . . . .                  | 7.5 " | 7.5 "   |
| Length of the abdomen, . . . . .                | 2.5 " | 2 "     |
| Total length of the body, . . . . .             | 19 "  | 18 "    |
| Length of the palpus, . . . . .                 | 12 "  | 11.5 "  |
| Length of the ovigerous leg, . . . . .          | 29 "  | 25 "    |
| Length of the leg of the first pair, . . . . .  | 50 "  | 54 "    |
| Length of the leg of the second pair, . . . . . | 62 "  | 77 "    |
| Length of the leg of the third pair, . . . . .  | 53 "  | 62 "    |
| Length of the leg of the fourth pair, . . . . . | 45 "  | 52.5 "  |

This true deep-sea species is also nearly allied to *Colossendeis gracilis*. The first time I examined it I was struck with the shortness of the legs, especially in the largest specimen; but as it is possible that this length varies greatly under different circumstances—as it certainly does with age—it is necessary to use the utmost care in judging of this characteristic mark. The body, proboscis, trunk, and abdomen are as in *Colossendeis gracilis*, the only difference being that the lateral processes are not quite so widely separated.

The palpus is short, only one-fourth as long as the proboscis. The last three joints are extremely short, shorter than the seventh joint; they are bent like a hook, the tenth joint hanging down parallel with the seventh joint (fig. 8).

The ovigerous legs are comparatively long, 29 mm. in a specimen of 19 mm. The last four joints are small and furnished with a rudimentary claw, the length of which is nearly one-fifth the length of the tenth joint. A drawing of the denticulate spines on one of the four last joints of the ovigerous leg is given in fig. 9. The spines are short and flat and do not show small hairs at the periphery. There are two regular rows, the outermost of which has the stoutest and longest spines, whereas the irregularly placed spines on the other side decrease in size. The length of the legs is very unequal. The specimen with the shortest legs is a full-grown female. The claw at the end of the eighth joint is very long, longer than that joint. The body and legs are almost entirely smooth; there are small hairs on the last joints of the palpi.

The genital pores of both specimens, the largest of which is a female, are found ventrally on the second joint of all the legs.

*Habitat*.—This species was dredged from the greatest depth at which a Pycnogonid has been found, viz., 2650 fathoms.