

Station 325. March 2, 1876. Lat. $36^{\circ} 44' S.$, long. $46^{\circ} 16' W.$ Depth of the sea, 2650 fathoms. Bottom temperature, $70.4^{\circ} C.$ Bottom of the sea, grey mud.

Observations.—Whether I am right or not in considering the specimens collected at Stations 146 and 147 (*Colossendeis gracilis*, Hoek), Station 298 (*Colossendeis media*, Hoek), and Station 325 (*Colossendeis brevipes*), as three different species can only be ascertained by examining a larger number of specimens than are at my disposal. I can only point out here the great affinity of these different specimens. However, I may be permitted to state here, that whenever I speak of a specimen as adult, the statement is based on the microscopical examination of transverse sections of the fourth joint of one of the legs.

Colossendeis minuta, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 12–14).

Diagnosis.—Proboscis cylindrical, once and a half the length of the trunk with the abdomen. Lateral processes not widely separated. Palpus once and a half as long as the proboscis, with the last three joints of about the same length. Legs extremely slender, about four and a half times the length of the body. Claw of the leg half as long as the second tarsal joint.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	4.8 mm.
Length of the trunk,	2.7 "
Length of the abdomen,	0.5 "
Total length of the body,8 "
Length of the palpus,	7.5 "
Length of the ovigerous leg,	14 "
Length of the leg of the third pair,	35 "

Only a single specimen of this species was dredged. It is a small animal with a comparatively long proboscis and very slender legs. The body is not extremely slender, there being only small intervals between the lateral processes for the insertion of the legs. The cephalothoracic segment is small and not distinctly divided into a cephalic and a thoracic part. Quite near the front it is furnished with a blunt oculiferous tubercle without eyes.

The proboscis is nearly cylindrical, it is a little swollen in the middle, and the mouth is small and triangular. The abdomen is small; it is connected with the last thoracic joint by a true articulation.

The palpus is slender, but not extremely long, being only once and a fourth as long as the proboscis. The third joint is only a little longer than the fifth. I have given a drawing of joints six to ten in fig. 13. The last three joints together are longer than the seventh; they are of about the same length, and comparatively slender. Beginning with the fifth, all the joints are furnished with short but strong hairs, which have the same shape as those on the legs and ovigerous legs.