

numerous small hairs on the inner margin; the second is armed with three very strong and broad spines on the inner margin near the base, while longer and much more slender spines are present on the outer margin.

A single specimen of this species was collected during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger. It is a female with eggs in all stages of ovarian development, enclosed in the fourth joint of the leg. The genital pores I could not distinctly observe, but no doubt they are placed ventrally near the distal extremity of the second joint of the leg.

*Habitat.*—This species was found at Seapoint near Cape Town in November 1873.

*Observations.*—The genus *Discoarachne* is in all probability nearly allied to *Endeis*, Philippi. But as that genus is difficult to make out from the insufficient description of Philippi, I propose a new genus for the species in question, because Philippi's form had eight-jointed palpi, whereas the Challenger form, which must be a full-grown animal, has only five-jointed palpi. This species with its short legs and highly concentrated body, is a true littoral form.

#### *Pallene*, Johnston.

*Pallene australiensis*, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 1-7).

*Diagnosis.*—Body extremely slender. Cephalic part of the cephalothoracic segment distinctly separated from the thoracic part by means of a true articulation. Proboscis short, inserted ventrally. Ovigerous legs with true denticulate spines, and a long denticulate claw. Legs without auxiliary claws.

*Description.*—

Length of the proboscis, . . . . .	1.5 mm.
Total length of the body, . . . . .	6.5 "
Length of the ovigerous legs, . . . . .	7 "
Length of the leg of the third pair, . . . . .	28 "

The body is extremely slender; the cephalic part of the cephalothoracic segment (neck) is much swollen at the tip for the insertion of the mandibles. A true articulation divides this cephalic part from the thoracic part. The rather short oculiferous tubercle is situated about the front of the thoracic part.

The intervals between the lateral processes, at the extremities of which the legs are found, are very large. The abdomen is rudimentary and directed a little upwards. The surface of the body and of the lateral processes is smooth. The proboscis is short and inserted rather ventrally. It is constricted beyond the middle, and is much wider at the extremity, where the very small triangular mouth is observed.

The mandibles are short and robust. The first joint reaches almost as far as the end of the proboscis, the second joint is considerably swollen, and terminates in a pair of short pincers. These are furnished with a single very small tooth towards the extremity.