

The ovigerous legs are inserted ventrally close to the lateral process of the first pair of legs. Of the first three joints, which are small, the third is the longest; the fourth is a great deal longer, and the fifth is the longest of all, in the males it has a strong knob near the extremity; the sixth joint is almost as long as the fourth. The four last joints show no great difference; from the seventh to the tenth they gradually diminish in length and in breadth. The claw is as long as the tenth joint, and on the inside is furnished with a row of small spines. The hairs on the joints of the ovigerous legs are not very strong. I have figured the denticulated spines in Pl. XI. fig. 5.

The legs are very long. The second joint is thrice as long as the first and as the third. In the female it is considerably swollen towards the extremity, where the genital opening is observed on the ventral surface. Of the three following joints the fourth and the fifth are nearly of the same length, while the sixth is almost once and a half as long. The first tarsal joint is extremely short, and the second about eight times as long. The claw is half as long as the second tarsal joint. The joints of the leg are furnished with extremely long and slender spines; two are placed at the distal extremity of the first joint, two in the middle of the second joint, and two others towards the extremity of that joint; a row of slightly shorter ones is observed on the dorsal surface towards the extremity of the third joint; the fourth, fifth, and sixth joints are also furnished with some of these hairs placed at irregular distances from one another; towards the extremity of these joints a certain number of these hairs is invariably observed. The first tarsal joint (fig. 6) shows only a few very short spines, whereas the second tarsal joint towards the side opposite to the claw is furnished with a complete row of very stout spines. Most of these spines, like the greater part of those placed on the other joints, are not quite smooth, but are furnished on one side with sharp short triangular hooks not unlike the teeth of a saw.

Of the three specimens of this species, one is a female, and two are males. I believe they are all full-grown animals. One of the males shows the remains of egg-packets adhering to the ovigerous legs. The genital openings of the females are much larger than those of the males. Both sexes have them placed ventrally on the second joint of all the legs.

Habitat.—This beautiful species was dredged in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

Station 162. April 2, 1874. Off East Moncoeur Island, Bass Strait. Depth of the sea, 38 to 40 fathoms. Bottom of the sea, sand.

Also between Melbourne and Sidney at Station 163. April 4, 1874. Lat. $36^{\circ} 56' S.$, long. $150^{\circ} 30' E.$ Trawled in 120 fathoms. Off Twofold Bay.

Observations.—Perhaps this species is nearly allied to *Pallene chiragra*, Milne-Edwards, Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, tom. iii. p. 535. He gives the following description of this species:—"Corps très-grêle; tête courte mais cylindrique. Second article