

atively strong: it is not denticulated on the inner surface but slightly serrated. The joints of the ovigerous legs are almost quite smooth. The shape of the denticulate spines is very curious. They are broad and flat, have two or three stronger teeth on each side near the base, and extremely fine teeth all over the rest.

The very smooth legs are comparatively long. The first and the third joints are short and almost of equal length, the second joint is more than twice as long, having a large oval genital opening at the extremity on the ventral surface. The fourth joint, containing the ovary, is considerably swollen and very long; the fifth is only a little shorter, the sixth, on the contrary, is a little longer. The two tarsal joints are very small, together about one-fifth of the length of the sixth joint. Almost every joint describes a feeble but characteristic curve; especially the second, the fourth and the eighth joint. The first tarsal joint is extremely small, and is furnished with a large number of hairs and an isolated stronger spine, the second tarsal joint also shows a number of hairs and four stronger spines opposite to the claw. The claw is strong and very long, considerably curved, and without auxiliary claws.

The only specimen of this species dredged during the cruise of H.M.S. Challenger is a female, which, I think, is a full-grown one.

Habitat.—This species, along with a specimen of *Pallene australiensis*, Hoek, was collected at Station 162. April 2, 1874. Off East Moncœur Island, Bass Strait. Depth of the sea, 38 to 40 fathoms. Bottom of the sea, sand.

Observations.—This very characteristic species may be easily recognised among the different species of *Pallene* by the form of the proboscis and cephalothoracic segment, by the shape of the denticulate spines of the ovigerous legs, by the presence of a claw at the end of the ovigerous leg, and finally by the absence of auxiliary claws at the end of the legs.

Pallene languida, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs: 1-5).

Diagnosis.—Body highly concentrated, rather disciform. Proboscis conical, cephalothoracic segment comparatively long. Ovigerous legs with denticulated spines, but without a claw. Legs without auxiliary claws. Oculiferous tubercle conical, elevated. Rudiments of palpi in the form of knobs.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	. . . . .	0.45 mm.
Length of the trunk,	. . . . .	1.35 "
Total length of the body,	. . . . .	1.8 "
Length of the ovigerous leg,	. . . . .	2.3 "
Length of the leg of the third pair,	. . . . .	5.1 "

Of this curious species, unfortunately, only a single specimen was collected, and this specimen had, moreover, suffered much from the alcohol; it is visibly crumpled, especially