

on the cephalothoracic segment, as seen from the dorsal side; the other segments have also suffered in a less degree, which makes it very difficult to judge of the original form.

The proboscis is small, obtusely conical; the mouth is small, as in the other species of this genus. The cephalothoracic segment is considerably swollen anteriorly, where it bears the proboscis and the mandibles; in the middle it is constricted so as to form a neck, and posteriorly it becomes wider again. This wider part (the thoracic part of the cephalothorax) bears the conical oculiferous tubercle, which shows only rudimentary eyes. The cephalothoracic segment seems, like the two following segments, to get considerably wider posteriorly on the dorsal surface, thus forming large folds in the breadth above the insertion of the first three pairs of legs. The fourth thoracic segment is quite flat; the lateral processes for the insertion of the legs are extremely short. The abdomen is very small but comparatively broad.

The surface of the body is smooth; on the mandibles, the ovigerous legs, and the legs, numerous not very long but spiny hairs are observed. The first joint of the mandibles reaches as far as the tip of the proboscis. The second joint is not very strong, is furnished with slender pincers, and is armed on the inner side with four short teeth. Rudiments of palpi are implanted ventrally near the base of the mandibles; they are only one-jointed knobs.

The ovigerous legs are short, little longer than the body. The first three joints are short; the two following joints are much longer; the fifth is the longest and is armed near the distal extremity with a small knob; the sixth joint is short. Of the four following joints the first is the longest, the last three are nearly of the same length. There is no claw at the end of the tenth joint. The denticulate spines of one and the same joint are by no means all of the same shape, those placed near the preceding joint are a great deal smaller than those in the middle of the row, whereas those placed at the end of the row are the largest of all, and are furnished at the base with three strong teeth of which the third especially is very large (fig. 5).

The length of the legs is almost three times the length of the body. The first three joints are small; the three following are much longer, but not very slender. The seventh joint is extremely short; the second tarsal joint is nearly six times as long. Besides the hairy spines on all the joints, which, as far as I could ascertain, are scattered rather irregularly over the surface, the last joint has, on the inner side, a row of short and comparatively strong spines. The claw at the end of the leg is long and stout. Auxiliary claws are wanting.

Of this species only a single specimen was obtained during the cruise of the Challenger, and, judging from the knobs at the end of the fifth joint of the ovigerous leg, I consider it to be a male.

*Habitat.*—*Pallene languida* was dredged at

Station 161. April 1, 1874. Off the entrance to Port Philip (Melbourne, Australia). Depth of the sea, 38 fathoms. Bottom of the sea, sand.