

*Observations.*—This species is in all probability nearly allied to *Pallene longiceps*, Böhm (Sitzungsberichte der Gesellsch. Naturf. Freunde in Berlin, 1879, p. 59). However, as no figure of Böhm's species has ever been published, and as the description of it cannot be entirely applied to my specimen, I thought it safer to consider, and to describe this as a new species.

*Pallene longiceps*, Böhm, has rudimentary two-jointed palpi, and a short and blunt oculiferous tubercle. Moreover, the form of the denticulated spines of the ovigerous legs of the present species is different from the form described by Böhm for his *Pallene longiceps*. The latter species is from Japan, whereas my *Pallene languida* was obtained in the vicinity of Melbourne.

*Phoxichilidium*, Milne-Edwards.

*Phoxichilidium fluminense*, Kröyer (Pl. XIV. figs. 1–4).

*Phoxichilidium fluminense*, Kröyer, Bidrag til Kundskab, &c., Naturh. Tidsskr. Ny Raekke, vol. i. p. 124, 1845, Tab. i. fig. 1a–f.

*Pallene fluminensis*, Kröyer (sp.), Böhm, Pycnogoniden des Museums zu Berlin, Monatsbericht der k. A. der Wissensch. zu Berlin, Februar 1879, p. 180, Taf. i. fig. 4–4f.

This species has been described and figured by Kröyer (*loc. cit.*), and again by Böhm (*loc. cit.*). It may not, however, be considered superfluous to publish new figures; those of Kröyer are in general highly characteristic, but they are, as regards the details, not very exact; from Böhm's figure, which has been drawn on much too small a scale, nobody, I think, would recognise the species.

The description given by both authors is nearly correct. The basal joint of the mandible reaches farther than the tip of the proboscis; it shows dorsally a little beyond the middle a slight angle, furnished with a row of stronger hairs: therefore the joint seen from the dorsal surface seems to be divided into two. Rudiments of palpi are present in the form of rounded knobs on both sides of the cephalic segment. The ovigerous legs of the full-grown animal are ten-jointed; I have figured joints six to ten in fig. 3. The sixth joint shows a wreath of short strong spines immediately before the articulation with the seventh joint. The seventh to the tenth joints are armed with curved spines and strong hairs, but no denticulate spines at all are present. These last five joints of the ovigerous leg are very curiously bent in the form of an S, as has been correctly observed and drawn by Kröyer. The legs are comparatively stout. The only specimen of this species brought home by the Challenger is a male, with rounded, rather large genital openings, which, as far as I could ascertain, are present only on the ventral surface of the second joint of the two hindermost legs. The fourth joint of the leg is more than twice as long as the second, and not inconsiderably swollen in the Challenger specimen; ventrally a little in front of the middle it is furnished with a distinct and comparatively strong tubular process, which in all probability communicates