

with a gland situated in the interior of the joint. This tubular process has been observed neither by Kröyer nor by Böhm. Probably it occurs only in the male sex. The fifth joint is as long as the fourth, the sixth a little longer. The first tarsal joint is short, the second comparatively long, armed with a claw and two long auxiliary claws. Joints one to four have only a few hairs, while joints five to eight are covered by numerous, and for the most part, comparatively long and stout hairs.

Habitat.—This species, according to Kröyer, is found off Rio de Janeiro, whereas Böhm describes specimens collected by the German man-of-war, the "Gazelle," in the Straits of Magellan, and on the Patagonian coast, at a depth of 30 to 42 fathoms. One specimen was dredged by the Challenger off Bahia. Depth, from 7 to 20 fathoms.

Observations.—Böhm considers this species a *Pallene*. I think, however, there can be no doubt that it is a true *Phoxichilidium* in the sense of Kröyer. To take the number of joints of the ovigerous legs as a decisive proof in this matter is, I think, not safe. The ovigerous legs of the *Pallene* (*Pallene lappa*, Böhm) which Böhm examined, were only seven-jointed, and for that reason alone the specimen cannot be considered as a *Phoxichilidium*. Of much greater value, I think, is the form of the ovigerous leg itself, the form of the last joints, of the spines with which they are furnished, &c., also the whole form of the body, the manner in which the cephalic part of the cephalothoracic segment overhangs the proboscis, &c.

Another question is, of course, whether it would not be convenient to class as a separate genus those forms of *Phoxichilidium* which have ten-jointed ovigerous legs, probably always present in both sexes. But before taking this step, the different forms ought to be better known, and for this a close study of full-grown specimens of both sexes is necessary. The genus *Anoplodactylus* of E. B. Wilson cannot be accepted, because neither the presence or absence of auxiliary claws, nor the fact of the ovigerous legs being five- or six-jointed, has any real importance.

Phoxichilidium insigne, n. sp. (Pl. XIV. figs. 5-7).

Diagnosis.—Body slender, with large intervals between the lateral processes. Proboscis cylindrical, inserted ventrally far posteriorly between the two ovigerous legs. Mandibles two-jointed, the first joint bearing the second laterally. Ovigerous legs six-jointed. No auxiliary claws. Legs and mandibles furnished with large conical knobs.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 mm.
Total length of the body,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 "
Length of the abdomen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.5 "
Length of the ovigerous leg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.2 "
Length of the leg of the first pair,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 "

Of this most curious form, unfortunately, only a single specimen—and that much