

joint facing the claw when it is closed is furnished, in addition to numerous slender spines, with a row of curiously-shaped teeth (see fig. 7 of Pl. XIV.). The last joint terminates in a strong protuberance, like those placed at the extremities of the other joints of the leg. The claw is long and stout; auxiliary claws are wanting.

I think the only specimen of this species dredged by H.M.S. Challenger is a male. I could not, however, ascertain the sex without injuring the specimen, and I can only state my supposition. It is based on the fact that there are species of *Phoxichilidium* in which six-jointed ovigerous legs are present only in the male, and also on the presence of dermal glands in the fourth joint of the leg.

Habitat.—This curiously-shaped Pycnogonid was dredged off Bahia at a depth of 7 to 20 fathoms.

Observations.—I think this species of *Phoxichilidium* is a near relation of the European shore and shallow-water forms of the same genus (*Phoxichilidium femoratum*, *P. virescens*, &c.); from these it can be easily distinguished by the extremely characteristic protuberances on the legs, mandibles, &c.

Phoxichilidium patagonicum, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 6–9).

Diagnosis.—Body robust, lateral processes scarcely separated. Basal joint of the mandibles indistinctly divided into two joints, second joint short, with small pincers. Palpi represented by large rounded knobs. Ovigerous legs ten-jointed, without claws, present in both sexes; auxiliary claws on the legs. Abdomen long.

Description.—Of this species a full-grown female and two small specimens, about whose sex I do not feel quite sure, were dredged by H.M.S. Challenger. For the description I have made use of the full-grown female.

Length of the proboscis,	6 mm.
Total length of the body,	16 "
Length of the abdomen,	5 "
Length of the ovigerous legs,	11 "
Length of the leg of the third pair,	57 "

The body of this species is almost entirely smooth; the cephalothoracic segment, which is not quite so long as the abdomen, bears the oculiferous tubercle quite at the front. The two following thoracic segments are together not quite so long as the cephalothoracic segment. The last segment is very small, it bears a long abdomen directed upwards. The length of the lateral processes is very considerable.

The proboscis is ventrally inserted, its base is found considerably behind the front margin of the cephalothoracic segment. It is comparatively long, and its shape is cylindrical; the extremity is rounded, with a small triangular mouth.

The mandibles are inserted close to each other and have a very long basal joint,