

which, seen from the dorsal side about the middle, shows a distinct articulation. This basal joint is considerably swollen at the extremity; the second joint is directed towards the ventral side, while its pincers are bent laterally, so as to be directed towards those of the other mandible. These pincers are smooth and extremely short. While the basal joint of the mandibles is nearly smooth, the second joint is furnished with numerous and strong hairs, which are a little stronger still at the base of the pincers.

The palpi are represented by large rounded tubercles, placed at both sides of the base of the proboscis.

The ovigerous legs are comparatively short (at least in the female). The first joint is very small, the second is elongated and not quite three times as long as the first, the third is again short, the fourth and fifth joints are longer, the sixth is only two-thirds the length of the fifth, and the last four joints are small. They are figured on Plate XII. fig. 8, and are covered with long spiny hairs. There is no claw at the end of the tenth joint.

The first joint of the legs is small, the second is more than twice as long, and becomes considerably thicker towards the extremity, the third joint is only a little longer than the first, the three following are about the same length; the fifth joint, however, is the smallest, the sixth the longest. This joint in the second leg of the right side describes a slight curve, which at the convex side is surmounted by a strong conical protuberance. I think, however, there can be little doubt that this conical protuberance is to be considered as an accidental outgrowth caused probably by the joint having been broken and afterwards healed. The first tarsal joint is very short, and the second is about as long as the second joint of the leg. At its extremity the last joint bears a comparatively feeble claw and two auxiliary claws. The joints of the legs have numerous but small and stout hairs; they are at the swollen extremity of the second joint, and on the third and the fourth joints; on the following joints they are much more numerous, but also a great deal more slender. On the two last joints, which have also stronger spines, for example on the side facing the claw, they are most numerous of all.

The female specimen shows very large genital pores at the considerably swollen distal extremity of the second joint of the leg. They are found ventrally on all the legs. The specimens seem to be very brittle, especially the younger ones, which had lost nearly all their legs.

Habitat.—This species was collected at three different stations not far from the coast of Patagonia.

Station 304. December 31, 1875. Lat. $46^{\circ} 53'$ S., long. $75^{\circ} 11'$ W. Depth of the sea, 45 fathoms. Bottom of the sea, sand.

Station 308. January 5, 1876. Lat. $50^{\circ} 10'$ S., long. $74^{\circ} 42'$ W. Depth of the sea, 175 fathoms. Bottom of the sea, mud.

Station 313. January 20, 1876. Lat. $52^{\circ} 20'$ S., long. $68^{\circ} 0'$ W. Depth of the sea, 55 fathoms. Temperature at the bottom, 8.8° C. Bottom of the sea, sand.