

sixth to the tenth each joint is more slender than the preceding one. The hairiness of the different joints of the leg is not very great. Some hairs are found on the second to the sixth joints, the latter being, especially at the swollen extremity, furnished with some stronger hairs. The seventh joint is, near the extremity, armed with very long hairs; the eighth joint has them all over the surface; on the ninth joint the hairs are short and few; while the very slender tenth joint is furnished not only with some short hairs, but also with rows of stronger spines.

The lateral processes for the insertion of the legs are comparatively long. The abdomen is very long, being nearly cylindrical, and at the extremity a little swollen.

The second joint of the leg is twice as long as the first and the third. Of the three following joints, which are comparatively long, the first is a little longer than the second, and a little shorter than the third. With the exception of a row of not very numerous hairs placed at their extremities, the first three joints are smooth; the fourth shows already a small number of very thin hairs, which are much more numerous on the fifth, and extremely numerous on the sixth joints. On these last two joints, however, the hairs cover only half the surface longitudinally, whereas the other half has slender spines placed in distinct rows (fig. 9).

The single specimen of this species shows ventrally small genital pores on the second joint of the first, second, and third legs (the only legs present). From the smallness of these genital pores, the absence of ovaries in the fourth joint of the leg, and the shape of the ovigerous legs, I conclude that this specimen is a male.

*Habitat.*—The single specimen was brought up from

Station 237. June 17, 1875. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 37' N.$ , long.  $140^{\circ} 32' E.$  Depth of the sea, 1875 fathoms. Bottom temperature,  $1.7^{\circ} C.$  Bottom of the sea, mud.

*Observations.*—This species and the two following (*Phoxichilidium oscitans*, Hoek, and *Phoxichilidium pilosum*, Hoek) are nearly allied. They are furnished with ten-jointed ovigerous legs, present in both sexes, and three-jointed mandibles. The late Dr R. von Willemoes-Suhm erroneously mentioned these species as belonging to the genus *Zetes*, Kröyer. When comparing these species with true three-jointed mandibles, with *Phoxichilidium fluminense*, Kröyer, with two-jointed mandibles, and a distinct row of spines dorsally near the middle, and with *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*, Hoek, which has the basal joint divided into two when seen from the dorsal surface, and quite undivided when seen from the ventral surface, it becomes evident that this division, even when so distinctly developed as is the case with *Phoxichilidium mollissimum*, *Phoxichilidium oscitans*, and *Phoxichilidium pilosum*, does not justify us in considering these species as belonging to a different genus. Even should this be proposed, they could never be considered as species of *Zetes*; for that genus has ten-jointed palpi, whereas these organs in the present forms have become entirely rudimentary.