

Phoxichilidium oscitans, n. sp (Pl. XIII. figs. 1-5).

Diagnosis.—Body robust, lateral processes not very widely separated. Mandibles three-jointed, with long and slender pincers. Ovigerous legs ten-jointed, without claws, probably present in both sexes. Auxiliary claws present. Palpi represented by rounded protuberances. Proboscis swollen in the middle, and considerably at the tip.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	8 mm.
Total length of the body,	21.5 „
Length of the abdomen,	6.5 „
Length of the ovigerous leg,	9.6 „
Length of the leg of the third pair,	97 „

A single specimen of this beautiful species was brought home by the Challenger. It is a species with a robust body, with long lateral processes, which are not widely separated, a very long abdomen, and a very stout proboscis. The first or cephalic part of the cephalothoracic segment is almost globular, and bears about its middle a blunt oculiferous tubercle with two rudimentary eyes, represented by brown spots, which are connected by a slender strip of pigment, the whole not unlike the form of what the French call a *pince-nez*. The cephalothoracic segment is nearly as long as the three other segments together. The abdomen is long, cylindrical, swollen at the extremity.

The proboscis is very stout; it is considerably swollen in the middle, and also at the extremity. This extremity is flattened at the front, and has a very large triangular mouth, the three lips of which are turned inwards. While the body is almost everywhere smooth, the front of the proboscis bears round the mouth not very long but comparatively strong hairs.

The mandibles are distinctly three-jointed. The first joint is the longest; the second is but little shorter; together they reach considerably beyond the end of the proboscis. The third joint is small, and bears a pair of extremely slender pincers, the movable one being much more strongly curved than the immovable one. At the end of the first joint a row of not very long but comparatively strong hairs is observed; those at the extremity and over the whole surface of the third joint are a little longer. The pincers are quite smooth.

The palpi are represented by very large globular protuberances, placed at both sides, near the base of the proboscis.

The ovigerous legs are inserted ventrally not far from each other. Seen from the ventral side, the cephalothoracic segment is much shorter than when observed dorsally; nor is there from that side any trace of a division into two joints to be seen, as is the case in *Phoxichilidium mollissimum*, Hoek.

The length of the joints of the ovigerous legs is exactly as in *Phoxichilidium*