

extremely small auxiliary claws. Moreover, it is characterised by a curiously-shaped oculiferous tubercle. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Length of the proboscis,	2.3 mm.
Total length of the body, ♀,	5.4 „
Total length of the body, ♂,	5.7 „
Length of the ovigerous leg, ♀,	6.4 „
Length of the ovigerous leg, ♂,	7.1 „
Length of the leg of the third pair,	18 „

The body is almost quite smooth, while the appendages are richly furnished with hairs. The slenderness of the body is not very great; the lateral processes, however, are widely separated (Pl. XV. fig. 1). The cephalothoracic segment is shorter than the proboscis; it is narrow in the middle, while it shows a considerable swelling at the beginning and at the end. The oculiferous tubercle is situated above the insertion of the ovigerous legs. Seen laterally this shows the conical and pointed shape described by Professor G. O. Sars; but seen from the front it is considerably flattened and broad, terminating in two divergent points. It is furnished with four distinct eyes (Pl. XV. fig. 2). The proboscis is almost quite cylindrical. The abdomen is short.

Of the appendages I have figured the mandibles in fig. 3 on Plate XV. The second joint is nearly triangular, and almost its whole surface is covered by strong hairs. At the front, one of the angles of the triangle terminates in the immovable claw, which is a great deal shorter than the movable one. Both claws bear a row of spines and are strongly curved at their extremities.

The drawing I have given in fig. 4 of the palpi renders, I believe, a description needless.

The ovigerous leg of the female is shorter and feebler than that of the male; moreover, it has the fourth and fifth joints quite straight, whereas the same joints in the male describe distinct curves. The relative length of the joints is the same as in most other species of the genus *Nymphon*. In the male the sixth joint is furnished with a small pointed tubercle, which I did not observe in the female. The males bear the eggs on the fourth and fifth joints; they are large and collected in one or two packets on both legs. The four last joints show a row of denticulated spines of the shape figured on Plate XV. fig. 5. The claw at the end of the ovigerous leg is strong and pectinated at the extremity.

The second joint of the legs is twice as long as the first and the third, the fourth joint is as long as the fifth, the sixth is only a little longer. The first tarsal joint is not quite half as long as the second. The claw is very long, almost as long as the second tarsal joint. Very small auxiliary claws, easily overlooked, are situated on both sides of the great claw (fig. 7). The second joint of the female is considerably swollen at the end, where it shows on every leg a large genital pore of an oval shape; the fourth joint in the same sex is also swollen. The hairs on the first four joints in both sexes are not very numerous, whereas, beginning with the fifth, the last joints are richly furnished