this opinion may be advanced that—at any rate as far as I know—hitherto no specimen of one of the known species of *Colossendeis* has been caught with egg-masses on its ovigerous legs. Considering that they are not the eggs of the *Colossendeis* itself, it becomes almost impossible to form an opinion as to the animal they belong to. Among the gastropodous molluscs numerous forms are known, which construct egg-capsules, and attach them to foreign bodies. Perhaps the present capsules belong to an animal of that group. That the long legs of our animals may easily be mistaken by other animals for dead bodies is shown, I believe, by the fact that numerous other animals, which cannot be considered as parasites, and which, as a rule, are found on stones, shells of molluscs, carapaces of crabs, &c., fix themselves on these legs. So a small sponge and a polyzoon are on *Nymphon brachyrhynchus*, a stalk-like process most probably of a tubularian polyp is found on the leg of a *Colossendeis*; a species of *Scalpellum* is extremely numerous on the legs of *Nymphon robustum*, Bell. Of the numerous specimens of this species collected in Barents Sea, which I have investigated, there is not a single one with these ectoparasites. But on the other hand, they are very common on the hundreds of specimens of this species which were obtained by the "Knight-Errant." Professor G. O. Sars enumerates in his two latest papers on the Crustaceans of the Norwegian Expeditions numerous species of *Scalpellum*, found at higher northern latitudes, but he does not mention that they are found on the legs of the most common Pycnogonid of the North Atlantic and North Polar Sea. Moreover, a preliminary comparison of this species of *Scalpellum* shows differences with those described. I therefore believe it to be a new one, and wish to name it *Scalpellum nymphocola*.