

Habitat.—This specimen was dredged at the following stations:—

Station 149. January 29, 1874. Off Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen. Depth of the sea, 120 fathoms.

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

Station 314. January 21, 1876. Lat. $51^{\circ} 36' S.$, long. $65^{\circ} 40' W.$ Depth of the sea, 70 fathoms. Temperature of the bottom, $7.8^{\circ} C.$ Bottom of the sea, sand.

Observations.—This species resembles *Colossendeis proboscidea*, Sab., sp. (Appendix to the Supplement of Captain Parry's Arctic Voyage, 1824, p. ccxxvi.), in the form of the proboscis. That species, however, is a great deal stouter, and has a much larger body with comparatively short legs. Moreover, the body of *Colossendeis proboscidea* is rather disc-shaped, and by no means so slender as that of *Colossendeis megalonyx*. This species ranges from Kerguelen as far west as the east coast of Patagonia; the three stations, however, at which it was found are nearly under the 50th parallel.

Colossendeis gracilis, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 6–8; Pl. X. figs. 6, 7).

Diagnosis.—Body slender, with wide intervals between the lateral processes; proboscis about as long as the trunk; palpus once and a half as long as the proboscis, with the third joint longer than the fifth, the eighth joint extremely small, and the ninth joint laterally inserted on the front of the foregoing. Ovigerous legs about once and a half as long as the total length of the body. The claw of the legs longer than the second tarsal joint. Oculiferous tubercle conical, without eyes.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	. . . . .	6.5 mm.	5.8 mm.
Length of the trunk,	. . . . .	6 "	5.2 "
Length of the abdomen,	. . . . .	1.5 "	1 "
Total length of the body,	. . . . .	14 "	12 "
Length of the palpus,	. . . . .	9.5 "	9 "
Length of the ovigerous leg,	. . . . .	22 "	19.5 "
Length of the leg of the third pair,	. . . . .	51 "	40 "

The proboscis of this species is nearly as long as the trunk, and a little shorter than the trunk with the abdomen. It is a little swollen nearly in the middle, but in some specimens it is almost quite cylindrical. The cephalothoracic segment has the cephalic part, which is rather triangular, in some degree distinct. It bears anteriorly the very high conical oculiferous tubercle.

The lateral processes for the insertion of the legs are widely separated. The abdomen is not very short, and in one of the specimens is a little more swollen at the extremity than in the others.

Mandibles (Pl. X. fig. 6) are present in one of the specimens. It is a young male: