

Observations.—In general, the shape of this *Pycnogonid* resembles that of *Phoxichilidium digitatum*, Böhm. However, in many respects, it may be easily distinguished from this and other species of *Phoxichilidium* hitherto described; for instance, by the presence of ovigerous legs in the female, by the presence of auxiliary claws, by the number of joints (10) of the ovigerous legs, &c. Like most other species of the same genus, this species seems only to occur in shallow water (depth 45 to 175 fathoms) not far from the coast.

Phoxichilidium patagonicum, var. *elegans*, n. var. (Pl. XII. fig. 10).

Diagnosis.—Like *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*, Hoek, only much more slender.

Description.—

Length of the proboscis,	3.5 mm.
Total length of the body,	9.5 „
Length of the abdomen,	2.5 „
Length of the leg of the third pair,	28.5 „
Length of the ovigerous leg,	4 „

A young specimen has the different thoracic segments by no means so concentrated or robust as is the case in the specimens of *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*; the lateral processes are much more widely separated; in general the length of the body, in comparison with that of the legs and of the proboscis, is much more considerable. The oculiferous tubercle is furnished with four eyes, but the two foremost are much larger than the two others. The length of their legs and their joints is not very different from that of *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*; the only difference being that the total length is comparatively less. The claws and the auxiliary claws are as in *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*. About the sex of this specimen I do not feel quite sure: most probably it is a young female.

Habitat.—Station 320. February 17, 1876. Lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W. Depth of the sea, 600 fathoms. Bottom temperature, 2.7° C. Bottom of the sea, hard ground.

Observations.—The single specimen of this form resembles *Phoxichilidium patagonicum* so strongly that I hesitated long whether or not I should consider it as specifically distinct. My study of other species, younger and older specimens, has convinced me that, as a rule, as the animal advances in age, its slenderness increases. Now, in the present case, a young specimen shows considerable slenderness, while the full-grown female is much more concentrated. That it is a young specimen is proved by the rudimentary condition of the ovigerous leg. I therefore feel inclined to consider this form as a variety of my *Phoxichilidium patagonicum*. Considering the difference in depth of the stations at which that species and the present form were dredged, we have here most probably an instance of the influence of surrounding circumstances on the form of an animal.