

Costa (1838-61)¹ published short notes on the Pycnogonids found there. Philippi proposed a new genus (*Endeis*), which is perhaps identical with *Pasithoe*, Goodsir; and a second genus (*Pariboeca*), with the species *Pariboeca spinipalpis*. Costa introduces (1838) the genus *Phanodemus*, in all probability identical with *Pephredo*, Goodsir; in his *Microdoride mediterranea* (1861) he proposes three new genera: *Rhynchothorax*, *Platycheilus*, and *Alcynous*. From the Gulf of Naples Costa knows in all seven species, whereas the total number of species of the Mediterranean found in Philippi's paper is only four. A monograph on the Pycnogonids of the Mediterranean, and especially of the Gulf of Naples, will very probably soon appear; it will form the second part of the *Studi e Ricerche di Cavanna* (1877),² and will also be published by Dohrn, as announced in his *Neue Untersuchungen* (1878).³

Of all Pycnogonida, those found on the west coast of North America are best known. Careful attention was paid to them by Stimpson (1852),⁴ Verrill, Smith (1874),⁵ but especially by Wilson (1878-80),⁶ who in his *Pycnogonida of New England*, enumerates fourteen species belonging to nine genera, two of which (*Pseudopallene* and *Anoplo-dactylus*) are new to science. Though I do not believe that these new genera after a careful examination will hold good, and though I think it a pity that Wilson in his researches has not taken advantage of recent investigations (especially those of Cavanna), yet there can be no doubt, I believe, that his paper is one of the best descriptive publications after those of Johnston and Kröyer.

For the other countries of our globe, a very brief enumeration may suffice. As far as I have been able to ascertain, by far the greater number of the species described are littoral; from the open ocean very few species are recorded. Two species described by White (1847),⁷ inhabiting the South Sea, are exceptions. White describes them as species of *Nymphon*, whereas I believe that they ought to be considered as *Phoxichilidium*. From the open ocean are also those species (one of *Nymphon*, another of *Phoxichilidium*) mentioned by Grube (1869)⁸ as occurring in the China Sea. Grube's descriptions as well as those of White are extremely incomplete.

Wood-Mason (1873)⁹ described a species of a genus which he believed to be new,

¹ O. G. Costa.—*Fauna del Regno di Napoli, Crostacei et Aracnedi, Napoli, 1838; Microdoride mediterranea, tomo primo, Napoli, 1861.*

² G. Cavanna.—*Studi e Ricerche sui Pycnogonidi, parte prima (Publicazioni del R. Istituto di Studi superiori pratici et di perfezionamento in Firenze, Sezione di Scienze fisiche e naturali), Firenze, 1877.*

³ A. Dohrn.—*Neue Untersuchungen über Pycnogoniden, Mittheil. a. d. Zoologischen Station zu Neapel, i., 1879.*

⁴ William Stimpson.—*Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, January 1853.*

⁵ Smith in *Report on the Invertebrata of Vineyard Sound. In Part I. of the Report on the Condition of the Sea-Fisheries of the South Coast of New England, 1873.*

⁶ E. B. Wilson.—*Descriptions of Two New Genera of Pycnogonida, American Journal of Science and Arts, vol. xv., 1878; Synopsis of the Pycnogonida of New England, Transactions of the Connecticut Academy, vol. v., 1880.*

⁷ Adam White.—*Descriptions of New or Little-Known Crustacea in the Collection at the British Museum, Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, part 15, 1847.*

⁸ E. Grube in *Jahresbericht der Schlesischen Ges. für vaterländische Cultur, Breslau, 1869.*

⁹ James Wood-Mason.—*On Rhopalorhynchus kröyeri, a new Genus and Species of Pycnogonida, with plate xiii., Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, part 2, 1873.*