

and called *Rhopalorhynchus*. There can be no doubt that this is the same as the genus formerly (1870) described by Jarzynsky¹ as *Colossendeis*. Wood-Mason's species is an inhabitant of Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

Miers (1875 and 1879)² mentions two species of *Nymphon*, and one of a new genus, which he calls *Tanystylum*, and which is nearly allied to *Achelia*. These species were collected at Kerguelen Island during the visit of the English and American Transit of Venus expeditions to that Island. Böhm (1879)³ has made a very careful study of the Pycnogonids of the Royal Zoological Museum at Berlin. He describes two species of *Nymphon* and one of *Achelia*, as collected at Kerguelen; one species of *Nymphon* collected south of the Cape of Good Hope, one *Pallene* (?) taken in the Straits of Magellan, another *Pallene* from Mozambique, a *Phoxichilidium* and a *Phoxichilus* collected in the neighbourhood of Singapore; finally, besides some species from Northern Europe, three species found near Enosima (Japan); one species of a new genus, which Böhm calls *Lecithorhynchus*, one *Ascorhynchus* (*Gnamptorhynchus*, Böhm), and one species of *Pallene*. Slater (1879)⁴ published a short paper on a new genus of Pycnogonids (*Parazetes*) found in Japan, and described in the same paper a variety of *Pycnogonum littorale* from the same country.

In the Boston Journal of Natural History, Eights (1836?) mentions the genus *Decalopoda*, but I have not been able to ascertain whether this is a good genus, nor where it has been found.⁵ A species of *Pasithoe* described by Dr Gould⁶ is, according to Wilson (*loc.cit.* p. 2), "indeterminable." To Mr Wilson's paper I am also indebted for the mention of a species of Pycnogonid found on the coast of Chili: it seems to be a species of *Pycnogonum*.⁷

In this enumeration the reader will not find a complete list of the descriptive literature of Pycnogonida, but all the more important publications, together with the greater number of the minor papers on our group are mentioned. With a few exceptions the zoological publications about Pycnogonids are very superficial, and this I believe is owing partly to the circumstance that many authors who have had no opportunity of comparing large collections of different forms have published descriptions of species and even of genera from the examination of such species only. To describe new species, however, ought

¹ Th. Jarzynsky, *loc. cit.*

² E. J. Miers.—Descriptions of new species of Crustacea collected at Kerguelen's Island, by the Rev. A. E. Eaton. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, fourth series, vol. xvi., 1875; Crustacea of Kerguelen Island, *Philosophical Transactions*, London, vol. clxviii.; extra volume, pp. 200–214, 1879, pl. xi.

³ R. Böhm, *loc. cit.*; the same in *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde in Berlin*, 1879, pp. 53 and 140.

⁴ Henry H. Slater.—On a new genus of Pycnogon (*Parazetes*) and a variety of *Pycnogonum littorale* from Japan, *Ann. and Magaz. of Nat. History*, 5th series, vol. iii., 1879.

⁵ Boston Journal of Natural History, i. 204, t. 7. (See Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, London, Wm. S. Orr & Co. 1840. p. 468.)

⁶ Proc. Boston Society Nat. Hist., vol. i. p. 92.

⁷ Gay.—*Historia física y política de Chile*, Zoología, p. 308, pl. iv. fig. 8, 1854.