

Depth in Fathoms.	Name.	Geographical Distribution.
80 to 90	<p><i>Nymphon pallenoides</i>, G. O. Sars, Crustacea et Pycnogonida nova, Arch. f. Math. og Naturvid., iv., 1879, p. 470. Of this species Sars says that it is <i>N. hirsuto</i> affine, sed statura minore, &c. Perhaps it is only a local variety. As Sars does not mention the length of the auxiliary claws, I feel uncertain whether it is nearest to <i>N. hirtipes</i>, Bell, or <i>N. hirtum</i>, Fabr. (Kröyer).</p> <p><i>Nymphon hirtum</i>, Fabr. Entom. Systematica, iv. 417, 1794. <i>N. hirtum</i>, Chr. Fabr. (?), Kröyer, Bidrag, &c., Nat. Tidskr., N. R. i. 113, 1845. The description of Fabricius being quite insufficient, I retain the species with the diagnosis of Kröyer. Perhaps <i>N. hirsutus</i>, Sabine (Appendix, &c., p. ccxxvi, 1824), belongs also to this species; according to Kröyer this is doubtful. <i>N. hirtum</i>, O. F. Buchholz, Crustaceen der Zweiten Deutschen Nordpolarfahrt, 1874, ii. 397. In regard to <i>N. hirtum</i>, Fabr. Heller (Crust., Pycnogon., und Tunicaten der K. K. Ost.-Ung. Nordpol. Exp. in Denkschr. d. Kais. Akad. d. Wiss., Bd. xxxv., 1875), it is impossible to determine whether it is this species or <i>N. hirtipes</i>, Bell, that was observed.</p>	<p>Coast of Norway (Saltenfjord).</p> <p>Norwegian Ocean, Iceland, East Coast of Greenland (Böhm, Pycnogoniden des Museums zu Berlin, 1879); East Coast of Greenland (Nordshannan), Storfjord (Spitzbergen), Buchholz, <i>loc. cit.</i></p>
15 to 65 (Böhm). 25 to 120 (Challenger).	<p>*<i>Nymphon brevicaudatum</i>, Miers, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 4th series, vol. xvi. p. 117, 1875). Crustacea of Kerguelen Island, Phil. Trans. Lond. vol. clxviii. Extra vol., pp. 200-214, 1879, pl. xi. fig. 8. <i>N. horridum</i>, Böhm, Pycnogoniden des Museums zu Berlin, Monatsber. der Königl. Acad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin, 1879, p. 175, taf. i. fig. 3-3f. Böhm's supposition that his <i>N. horridum</i> was identical with Miers' <i>N. brevicaudatum</i> is true, as has been proved by the more extensive description with illustrations published by Miers in 1879 in the extra vol. of the Phil. Trans. of London. Many specimens of this species were obtained during the visit of H.M.S. Challenger to Kerguelen.</p>	<p>Kerguelen.</p>
10 to 80 (Miers). 35 to 90 (Wilson). 515 to 540 ("Knight-Errant"). 110 to 160 (Barents Sea, Hoek in MS.).	<p>*<i>Nymphon strömi</i>, Kr., Nat. Tidskr., N. R., vol. i. p. 111, 1845. Wilson (Pycnogonida of New England, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. v. p. 17, 1880) believes that the <i>N. gracilipes</i>, Heller (Crust. Pycnog. und Tunic. des K. K. Oester.-Ungar. Exped. Denkschr. d. K. Ak. der Wiss., xxxvi., 1875)—not to be confounded with the <i>N. gracilipes</i>, Miers, and therefore named by Böhm (Pycnogoniden des Museums zu Berlin, Monatsb. der K. A. d. Wiss. zu Berlin, p. 170, 1879) <i>N. Helli</i>—is very closely allied if it is not identical with this species. This is also my opinion, although Heller in his</p>	<p>Coast of Norway? (Kröyer), North Atlantic (Sars and "Knight Errant" cruise), Barents Sea (Hoek in MS.), "An verschiedenen Punkten" (Heller, <i>i.e.</i>, during the Austria-Ungarian North Polar Exped. of 1873); Flocberg Beach, Cape Fraser, Grinnell-land (Miers), Coast of North America, Gulf of St Lawrence,</p>