

Depth in Fathoms.	Name.	Geographical Distribution.
	<p><i>Colossendeis</i>, Jarzynsky (1870).</p> <p>No mandibles; palpi ten-jointed; ovigerous legs ten-jointed; proboscis long, cylindrical, club-shaped or bottle-shaped.</p>	
120 to 250 (Jarzynsky). 110 to 166 (Hoek in MS.). 540 ("Knight Errant").	<p>*<i>Colossendeis proboscidea</i>, Sabine (sp.). <i>Phoxichilus proboscideus</i>, Sabine, Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's Voyage, Zoology, p. ccxxvi. <i>C. borealis</i>, Jarzynsky, Præmissus catalogus Pycnogonidarum inventarum in mari glaciali ad oras Lapponicæ rossicæ et in mari albo, anno 1869 et 70, Annales de la Soc. des Natur. de St Petersburg, 1870. <i>C. proboscidea</i>, Sabine, G. O. Sars. Prodromus descriptionis, &c., Arch. f. Math. og Naturv., ii. 268, 1877. A gigantic Pycnogonid of the higher northern latitudes.</p>	Coast of Russian-Lapland, North Atlantic. Lat. 62° 44' 5" N., long. 1° 48' E. Barents Sea (Hoek in MS.), North of Scotland ("Knight Errant").
55 to 120	<p>*<i>Colossendeis megalonyx</i>, n. sp. A well-characterised species. In some respects it resembles the <i>C. proboscidea</i>, Sabine, of the higher northern latitudes; it has, however, a much more slender body and longer legs.</p>	Lat. 50° S.: Kerguelen; between Patagonia and the Falkland Islands.
417	<p><i>Colossendeis angusta</i>, G. O. Sars, Prodromus descriptionis, &c., Arch. f. Math. og Naturvid., ii. 268, 1877. This species is the slender <i>Colossendeis</i> of higher northern latitudes.</p>	North Atlantic; lat. 63° 10' 2" N., long. 4° 59' 6" E.
400; 1375; 1600	<p>*<i>Colossendeis leptorhynchus</i>, n. sp. This species seems to be a very good one. It is easily recognized by its extremely long and narrow proboscis, of an almost cylindrical shape.</p>	Between Kerguelen and Cape of Good Hope; West of Valparaiso; between Hanover Isle and Patagonia.
1800	<p>*<i>Colossendeis gigas-leptorhynchus</i>. A single specimen of this form was dredged at Station 158. It shows the proboscis of <i>C. gigas</i>, whereas the palpi are those of <i>C. leptorhynchus</i>. In other respects it resembles both species.</p>	South of Australia at the fiftieth parallel.
1375 to 1600	<p>*<i>Colossendeis gigas</i>, n. sp. This seems to be the largest, not only of the species of the genus <i>Colossendeis</i>, but of all the different forms hitherto described.</p>	Between Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen; between Juan Fernandez and Valparaiso.
25	<p><i>Colossendeis krøyerii</i>, Wood-Mason (sp.). <i>Rhopalorhynchus krøyerii</i>, Wood-Mason. A small but very characteristic species of the genus <i>Colossendeis</i>.</p>	Andaman Islands (Port Blair).
120	<p>*<i>Colossendeis robusta</i>, n. sp. A beautiful species, easily to be recognised by the form of its proboscis, &c.</p>	Kerguelen.
1375 to 1600	<p>*<i>Colossendeis gracilis</i>, n. sp. The species <i>C. media</i>, <i>C. brevipes</i>, and <i>C. gracilis</i>, proposed by me, only show very slight differences. In regard to <i>C. gracilis</i>, I think it is a very interesting fact, that one of the specimens is furnished with distinct mandibles.</p>	Between Cape of Good Hope and Kerguelen.
2225	<p>*<i>Colossendeis media</i>, n. sp. Characterised by the long claws of the legs, and by the peculiar shape of the last joints of the palpi.</p>	West of Valparaiso.