

Depth in Fathoms.	Name.	Geographical Distribution.
	<p>Wilson, Pycnogonida of New England, Transact. Connect. Acad., vol. v. p. 4, 1880. In the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 5th series, vol. iii. p. 283, 1879, Slater describes a variety of this species, which, being very slender, is named <i>P. litorale</i>, var. <i>tenue</i>, Slater. It was dredged by Capt. St John and placed in the British Mus. Catal., 78, 11.</p>	<p>Chili (Gay) ; Mediterranean ; Japan. The greatest depth from which it has been obtained in Europe is, as far as I could ascertain, 53 fathoms (" Knight Errant "), whereas it was dredged by Smith and Harger (1872) at a depth of 430 fathoms, east of St. George's Bank, N. lat. 41° 25', long. 65° 42' 3" W.</p>
(?)	<p>(?) <i>Pycnogonum australe</i>, Grube, Jahresb. der Schles. Ges. f. vaterl. Cultur, p. 54, 1869. Of this species only a larva with three pairs of legs has been examined. It seems to be a species with auxiliary claws at the ends of the legs.</p>	Australia.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES DREDGED DURING THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION.

Nymphon, Fabr.*Nymphon hamatum*, n. sp. (Pl. I.).

Diagnosis.—Body slender, body and legs almost entirely smooth; eyes obsolete, auxiliary claws wanting; second joint of the palpi longer than the third; second joint of the leg longer than the first and the third; second tarsal joint of the leg longer than the first.

Description.—The body is slender, and the lateral processes are separated. The proboscis is large, almost one-third the length of the body, slightly swollen in the middle, and again at the extremity. The mouth is triangular, not very large. The cephalothoracic segment (with the base of the mandibles swollen) is almost as long as the proboscis. The eyes are obsolete, represented only by two small knobs behind the lateral process of the cephalothoracic segment. The abdomen is rather large; the mandibles large, with the basal joint as long as the rostrum; the claws of the chelæ are elongated; the immovable claw more strongly curved than the movable one (Pl. I. fig. 3). Both claws are armed with spines; on the movable claw they are more numerous and larger (fig. 3). Seen but slightly magnified, the mandibles are smooth; when greatly magnified they show small hairs all over the surface.

The palpi are slender, longer than the rostrum; the second joint is longer than the third, the fifth longer than the fourth; they increase in length as follows:—First,