Zoology Part X: Report on the PYCNOGONIDA. By P. P. C. Hoek. Bound in Volume 3,1881.

narrower, the narrow part thus forming a sort of stalk-like process on which the ovate front part is borne. The surface of the proboscis, when seen with the naked eye or slightly magnified, is entirely smooth.

The mandibles are small and rudimentary; they consist of a short basal joint and a quite rudimentary second joint, armed with rudimentary pincers. The length of the mandibles is about one-fourth the length of the proboscis.

The ovigerous legs are not very strong; they are ten-jointed. The first three joints are short; the fourth and the fifth joints are the longest; the sixth is about two-thirds the length of the fifth; and of the last four joints the first is by far the longest, and the third the shortest. A small claw is found at the extremity of the tenth joint. All the joints are furnished with small hairs; the last four joints are not armed with denticulate spines, but with not very strong straight spines, scattered rather irregularly over the whole surface of the joints.

The legs are short. The first three joints are extremely short; the three following are longer and nearly of the same length, which is shorter than that of the first three joints together. The first tarsal joint is very short; the second comparatively long and feebly curved, it bears at the extremity a small strongly-curved claw, which is sickle-shaped, and not accompanied by auxiliary claws. All the joints of the legs are furnished with numerous minute spines, placed in regular rows; the fifth and sixth joints, however, are also armed with a distinct row of tubercles, each bearing a small but strong spine at the tip (fig. 11).

The only specimen of this species is a female. It has very large genital pores on the second joints of all the legs. The ovaries are found reaching as far as the sixth joint of the leg. The ovarian eggs are exceedingly numerous, but comparatively large.

This interesting Pycnogonid was found on the shore at Seapoint, near Capetown.

Observations.—It is a true shore inhabitant, and forms among the species without palpi the transition from those with (*Pallene* and *Phoxichilidium*) to those without mandibles (*Pycnogonum* and *Phoxichilus*). To the first of the latter genera (*Pycnogonum*) it is, I believe, very nearly allied—viz., by the robustness of the body and by the presence of the protuberances (which I showed in my paper published in 1877, Ueber Pycnogoniden, to be outgrowths of the skin, richly armed with tactile organs) on the dorsal surface of the body and of the lateral processes. The want of auxiliary claws in both genera is also striking. Distinct differences are furnished by the presence of mandibles, and of ovigerous legs in the female of my *Hannonia typica;* I have already pointed out above, however, that I do not consider these differences very important.

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