

Depth in Fathoms.	Name.	Geographical Distribution.
	<p>one during the cruise of the "Knight Errant" north of Scotland.</p>	<p>pendix, &c., p. cccxxv. 1824); Coast of North America, from the Gulf of St Lawrence, as far south as Long Island Sound (Wilson), Challenger Exped., Station 49, South of Halifax, U. S. A.</p>
<p>417 (Sars).</p>	<p>(?) <i>Nymphon mixtum</i>, Kr., Nat. Tidskr. N. R., i. p. 100. 1845. <i>N. mixtum</i>, Kr., Buchholz, Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt, Crust., p. 397, 1874. <i>N. mixtum</i>, Kr., G. O. Sars, Prodrromus (Archiv. f. Math. og Naturvid., ii. 366, 1877) = <i>N. grossipes</i>, O. Fabr., Wilson, Pycnogonida of New England, Trans. Connect. Acad., vol. v. p. 20, 1880. Wilson thinks the <i>N. mixtum</i>, Kr., is undoubtedly a form of <i>N. grossipes</i>, O. Fabr. I also believe it so nearly related to <i>N. grossipes</i>, that it may be only a variety. Buchholz writes (<i>loc. cit.</i>, p. 397):—"Doch muss ich es dahingestellt sein lassen, ob die von Kröyer angegebene auf dem Verhältniss der Länge des Tarsus zum Endglied beruhende Artunterscheidung ausreichend ist, um diese Art von der vorigen (<i>N. grossipes</i>, O. Fabr.) zu trennen."</p>	<p>Coast of West Norway (Kröyer), lat. 63° 10' 2" W., long. 4° 59' 6" E. (Sars); East Coast of Greenland, Spitzbergen (Buchholz, <i>loc cit.</i>).</p>
<p>(?)</p>	<p>(?) <i>Nymphon brevitarse</i>, Kr., Nat. Tidskr. N. R., i. 115, 1845. <i>N. hirsutum</i>, Kr., Grönlands Amphipoder, p. 92, 1838 (Autoritate, Kröyer) = <i>N. grossipes</i>, O. Fabr., Wilson, Pycnogonida of New England, Trans. Connect. Acad., p. v. 20, 1880. In all probability Wilson is right when he says <i>N. brevitarse</i> is only a form of <i>N. grossipes</i>.</p>	<p>Coast of Greenland.</p>
<p>160 (Hoek in MS).</p>	<p><i>Nymphon sluiterii</i>, Hoek, in MS., Pycnogonids of the first two cruises of the W. Barents. A well-characterised arctic species, with extremely small auxiliary claws, second joint of the palpus longer than third, first tarsal joint longer than second, with a claw at the end of the legs, which is not shorter than the last joint of the leg, and a truncate oculiferous tubercle.</p>	<p>Barents Sea (Hoek in MS.).</p>
<p>146 to 180 (G. O. Sars). 160 (Hoek in MS.).</p>	<p><i>Nymphon serratum</i> G. O. Sars, Crustacea et Pycnogonida nova, Arch. f. Math. og Naturvid., iv., 471, 1879. An extremely characteristic species, with a large spine dorsally on the first three segments of the trunk.</p>	<p>South of Spitzbergen, Barents Sea (Hoek in MS.).</p>
<p>(?) 25 to 35</p>	<p>(?) <i>Nymphon brevirostris</i>, Hodge, Mennell, Report on Dredging off the Northumberland Coast and Doggerbank, British Association Report, p. 119, 1862. A very unsatisfactorily described species; in all probability the same as <i>N. brevitarse</i>, Kr. = <i>N. grossipes</i> O. Fabr.</p>	<p>(?) Northumberland Coast, Doggerbank.</p>