

is very large, the glans covered with small rather soft cones ; at the base of the glans is a peculiar wing-like process (*check-wing*).

Phylliroë, Péron et Lesueur.

Phylliroë, Péron et Lesueur, Ann. du Muséum, t. xv., 1810, p. 65, pl. ii. figs. 1-3.

„ Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch. (*in* Semper, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp., Th. II. Bd. ii.), Heft v., 1873, p. 210.

Eurydice, Eschscholtz, Isis, 1825, I. col. 737, Taf. v. fig. 6.

Philyrine, Menke, Zeitschr. f. Malacozool., 1844, p. 73.

Cauda corporis postice truncata.

Phylliroë differs from *Acura* in having a short truncated tail. The string-shaped spawn of several species is known, as well as the early stages of development.¹

Several species of this genus, chiefly from the open sea, have been described ; most of them, however, will in all probability turn out eventually to be identical,² and perhaps the majority are circumæquatorial. I have examined individuals from the Indian Ocean which appeared to be identical with the common Atlantic form.³

1. *Phylliroë bucephala*, Péron et Lesueur.
Mediterranean, Atlantic.

2. *Phylliroë atlantica*, Bergh.
Atlantic, Indian Ocean.

3. *Phylliroë rosea*, d'Orbigny.
Pacific.

4. *Phylliroë lichtensteinii*, Eschscholtz.
Pacific (near Sandwich Islands).

5. *Phylliroë punctulata*, Quoy et Gaimard.
Pacific.

6. *Phylliroë rubra*, Quoy et Gaimard.
Indian Ocean.

7. *Phylliroë amboinensis*, Quoy et Gaimard.

Bergh, *loc. cit.*, pp. 236-241, Taf. xxix. figs. 16-21, Taf. xxx. figs. 2-5.

Indian Ocean, Philippines.

¹ A. Schneider, Ueber die Entwicklung der Phyllirhoë bucephalum, *Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiol.*, 1858, pp. 35-37, Taf. iii. A.

² MacDonald, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 2, vol. xv., 1855, pp. 457-460.

³ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, pp. 229-231.

⁴ The bracket indicates my opinion that the species thus connected are more closely related than the others ; perhaps even varieties of one species.