

9. *Marionia elegans* (Audouin, Savigny).
Red Sea.
10. *Marionia cyanobranchiata* (Rüppell und Leuckart).
Red Sea.
11. *Marionia occidentalis*, n. sp.
Western Atlantic.

Marionia occidentalis, n. sp. (Pl. XI. figs. 3–15).

? *Tritonia cucullata*, Couth., Gould, Expl. Exped., Moll., 1852, p. 308, pl. xxv. fig. 403, a-f.

Habitat.—Western Atlantic. Off Buenos Ayres.

This species may be identical with *Tritonia cucullata* of Gould, from the shores of Rio Janeiro; but since this identity, even if it exists, will probably never be certainly proved, the name *Marionia occidentalis* may stand.

One specimen only was dredged on February 25, 1876, from a depth of 13 fathoms, in lat. 35° 2' S., long. 55° 15' W., in the bay of Buenos Ayres. It was well preserved in alcohol.

The total *length* of the individual was 4·3 cm., its height 9 mm. and breadth 10 mm.; the breadth of the foot 8 mm.; the length of the rhinophoria 4 mm., that of the branchiæ 4 mm. The *colour*¹ of the animal was of a bright grass green; the dorsal surface is divided by lines into a number of green polygonal areas. The clubs of the rhinophoria and the points of the branchial leaves, as well as of the finger-like processes of the frontal margin, are whitish or light yellowish-grey. The sides are of a whitish colour, which becomes greenish towards the edge of the mantle; they are covered all over with a number of round or longitudinally oval slightly prominent white spots. The circumference of the mouth and the margin of the foot are greenish, but the under surface is yellowish.

The body is somewhat slender; the crescent-shaped *frontal veil* is small and provided with about twenty finger-like processes, which resemble those of other species of the genus; the *tentacles* are spoon-shaped and not strongly developed; the club of the *rhinophoria* is provided with about ten bipinnate appendages; the terminal papilla of the rhachis of the hindermost one is very prominent. The *branchiæ* are, as in the other representatives of this genus, distributed along the margin of the dorsal surface—thirteen on each side—the posterior being much smaller than the other. That portion of the dorsal margin which lies between the branchiæ is concave. Each *branchia* consists of a stem, which is divided into four, three, and two branches, which are again divided into two and three branchlets, which terminate in bipinnate twigs. The *genital papilla*

¹ The living animal is probably green on the upper surface and reddish over the rest of the body.