

The specimen is very much injured, so that it is not possible to give a satisfactory description.

The general aspect somewhat resembles that of *Greeffia* (*Nauphanta*). It is marked with brownish bars dorsally, and has the dark brownish "segmental" glands behind each foot anteriorly. The head is distinguished from that of its congeners by the presence of four eyes, two of which, however, are rudimentary. Dorsally (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8) two enormous eyes occupy almost the entire surface of the head, the cornea of each being directed outward, and the lens appearing in the centre laterally. The dorsal curves of the eyes seem to have been occupied by reddish-brown pigment, deepest at the margin of the corneæ. Inferiorly each cornea adjoins an ovoid pale area, the long axis of which is directed forward and inward. This pale surface is much softer than the cornea and lens above it (that is, of the upper eye), and is surrounded by a ring of reddish-brown pigment, very well marked inferiorly. It is an accessory eye, looking outward and forward, with a slight tendency downward.

The snout is terminated by a crenated central margin, which hardly projects beyond the anterior curve of the eyes. This bears four tentacles, two at the outer margin dorsally, and two at some distance on the ventral surface. The interval between the dorsal and ventral pairs is larger than any yet observed, and is interesting as bringing the ventral pair nearer the ventral eyes. Between the great dorsal eyes a small papilla lies in the central streak. This is probably a rudimentary tentacle. The proboscis has the usual pair of filiform processes, and no hard parts occur in its interior.

The condition of the feet precludes further remark than that the setigerous region seems to be pointed. No bristles are present.

As indicated, the body is very soft, but in the section a somewhat thick cuticle occurs externally in the ventral median line, followed by a thin layer of hypoderm, which increases in thickness at the nerve-area. The circular muscular coat is indistinct, the only fibres observed being those crossing the nerve-area. The oblique muscles pass downward over the inner surface of the ventral longitudinal series, and appear to become connate below the nerve-cords, some fibres, however, apparently passing above the latter, and thus surrounding them. The size of the nerve-cords is moderate, and their shape ovoid.

*Alciopa* (?) (Pl. XXXII. fig. 13).

*Habitat.*—Two fragments, without heads, were procured on the surface of the sea, off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 1875; surface temperature about 76°0.

The colour of both is pale or slightly brownish at some points, and with a dark brown "segmental" gland behind each foot. The latter (Pl. XXXII. fig. 13) has a somewhat