

acutely lanceolate superior lamella, and a similar ventral lamella. The setigerous lobe is pointed, with a long spine projecting considerably beyond the tip, and a tuft of long translucent, tapering bristles. There is nothing further to aid in diagnosis.

*Halodora*, Greeff.

*Halodora reynaudii*, Aud. and Ed. (?) (Pl. XXXIII A. figs. 1, 10–12, 14–18, 20–22 ; Pl. XXXIV A. figs. 1, 3–6).

*Habitat*.—Caught on the surface of the sea, near Station 3 (south of the Canaries), February 18, 1873 ; lat. 25° 45' N., long. 20° 14' W. ; surface temperature, 65°·0.

The specimens of this species are so imperfect that no reliable description is attainable. The soft parts of the feet and cirri, as well as the bristles, are absent. The body is barred with reddish-brown, and is not much tapered in front. The eyes are large, and the corneæ external. The absence of the hard processes in the proboscis points it out as different from *Asterope*, though there are two long cirriform appendages to the organ in front. The dense wall of the proboscis is formed of a closely arranged series of circular and radiating fibres, while the hypodermic lining is raised into prominent and somewhat thick folds. The inner surface shows so little of the cuticular element that it resembles the section of a lining that during life has been coated with cilia.

The nerve-area is placed somewhat higher than usual, being situated above the level of the inner borders of the ventral longitudinal muscles. The thick, circular, muscular coat passes to its exterior, and the oblique muscles likewise pass below it in the anterior region of the body, the only one in a condition for examination. The nerve-cords are comparatively large.

The eyes of this specimen have been studied minutely by Dr. Marcus Gunn, whose Report thereon is as follows :—

*Eye*.—In general form, in the arrangement of its parts, and in the structure of its outer coats, the eye of this species conforms with the description given by Greeff of the eyes of the Alciopidæ examined by him.

*Lens*.—The lens is globular as in the other members of the group, and its large size renders it easily visible to the naked eye. Its diameter is 0·32 mm. On section (antero-posterior) it is seen to consist of a granular, softer, cortical part surrounding a clear, highly refracting, dense central part. The cortex extends inwards for about one-eighth of the entire radius. The clear dense part immediately within the cortex is interrupted about midway between centre and periphery by a series of crescentic spaces arranged in concentric rows. The specimen figured exhibits a very finely granular material in the position of the centre of the nucleus (Pl. XXXIII A. fig. 22).