

Thyone aurantiaca (*Uroxia*), Costa, 1869; von Marenzeller, 1874; Ludwig, 1880.
Haplodactyla mediterranea, Taschenberg, 1879.

Tables present only in the posterior extremity of the body, composed of a disk pierced with about four larger and four smaller holes; their spires made up of two anastomosing rods.

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea (v. Marenzeller, Greeff, Ludwig).

“Porcupine” Expedition.—Three specimens from Tangiers Bay, which probably belong to this species, though their deposits were destroyed. The calcareous ring completely resembles that figured by Ludwig. The species must be very closely allied to *Thyone fusus*.

B. Anus devoid of calcareous teeth.

I. Calcareous ring of ten simple pieces, without posterior prolongations.

1. *No deposits in the body-wall itself.*

Thyone meridionalis, Bell, 1883.

Pedicels “absent from the greater part of the bival surface, well enough developed above, and diminishing in number on either side as they approach the bivium.”

Very sparsely distributed rods in the pedicels. Tentacles nearly equal.

Habitat.—Strait of Magellan (Bell).

The species is doubtless nearly allied to *Thyone spectabilis*.

2. *Deposits present under several forms.*

Thyone rosacea, Semper, 1869.

Deposits—cruciform bodies and minute grains. Pedicels with long, straight, smooth rods, with the slightly dilated ends branched.

Habitat.—Aden (Semper).

Thyone cunninghami, Bell, 1883.

Deposits—delicate rods, often pitchfork-shaped, or swollen and perforated at their ends, sometimes more irregular in form. Anus fringed with papillæ.

Habitat.—Off Dungeness, Patagonia (Bell).

This species may probably be only a *Thyone spectabilis*.