

were always seen lying at the root of the tongue, between it and the inferior wall of the buccal cavity (fig. 1). Further backwards there were twenty-one or twenty-two fully developed and two incompletely developed series; the total number of series of teeth was thus thirty-eight (forty-four) and forty (forty-nine) in the two individuals. Each of the teeth was provided with six or seven denticles on either side of the apex.

The oral glands (*glandulæ ptyalinae*) were present and quite typical, but the true salivary glands (*glandulæ salivales*) were wanting.

It is probable this species is circumæquatorial, and that *Fiona pinnata* (Esch.) and *Fiona longicauda* (Quoy et Gaim.) will turn out to be identical with the common form of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. I have seen series of individuals from different parts of the Southern Ocean, as well as from the Japanese Sea, which in external characters and internal structure presented no differences from the typical form of the Atlantic.

### *Glaucus*, Forster.

*Glaucus*, G. Forster, A Voyage round the World in the "Resolution," 1777, vol. i. p. 49.

*Eucharis*, Péron, Voy. de découvertes aux terres australes, 1807-1810, pl. xxix. fig. 2.

*Dadone*, Gistel, Naturgesch. des Thierreichs, 1848, p. 174.

*Laniogerus*, Blainville, Manuel de Malacol., 1825, p. 485.

*Nausimacha*, Gistel, *loc. cit.*, p. 174.

*Glaucus*, F., Bergh, Anat. Bidr. til Kundsk. om Æolidierne, K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrif. R. 5, Naturv. og math. Afdel. vii., 1864, pp. 243-302, Taf. vi.-ix.

„ F., Bergh, Beitr. zur Kenntn. der Moll. des Sargassomeeres, Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien., xxi., 1871, pp. 1300-1301.

„ F., A. Vayssièrè, Observ. sur l'anat. du *Glaucus*, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, t. i., 1874, pp. 1-17, pl. viii., ix.

Rhinophoria et tentacula fere rudimentaria, simplicia. Truncus, præsertim antice, quasi applanatus, lateribus tanquam brachiis duobus dilatatus, in quibus papillæ linea curvata (vel lineis) impositæ; in parte posteriore trunci utrinque præterea series papillarum duæ obliquæ. Cauda elongata. Podarium sat angustum antice truncato-rotundatum.

Mandibulæ validæ, convexitate duplici, supera altiore et breviorè, inferiore longiorè; mandibulæ superne præterea lamina horizontali præditæ; processus masticatorius serie denticulorum armatus. Radula dentibus uniseriatis validis.

Glans penis hamo curvato forti armata, vel inermis.

These animals were first scientifically examined by one of the best naturalists of the earlier part of the eighteenth century, F. Ph. Breyn. He captured numerous specimens in the Mediterranean close to the Island of Iviça, and sent a communication to the Royal Society<sup>1</sup> concerning these animals and some Porpitæ which were obtained at the same time.

<sup>1</sup> De plantis et insectis quibusdam rarioribus, *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xxiv., 1705, p. 2054, pl. ii. fig. 4; *Ephem. Nat. Cur. Cent.*, vols. v. and vi., 1717, App. pp. 104, 105, Taf. xiv. fig. 4.