

Two remarkable feet follow the foregoing. Each forms a somewhat globular process deeply tinged with brownish pigment, and of a firm consistence. Toward the upper and anterior region is a minute papilla, while inferiorly two processes or papillæ appear on the peduncle.

The bulbous tip of the globular foot is smooth and shining, and somewhat resembles an eye, though structurally there is no evidence to support this view. A tendency to a similar enlargement of the same feet occurs in *Asterope candida*, D. Chiaje. In *Alciopa cantrainii* of the same author four "segmental Drüsen" project externally like warts on each side a little behind the head.

The succeeding foot is a minute one of the ordinary kind bearing bristles, and each gradually increases in size thereafter, becoming long prominent organs about the twelfth foot behind the foregoing globular processes. A fully formed foot (Pl. XXXII. fig. 12) shows a slightly elevated rugose area on the body-wall just behind its base. The free portion consists of three divisions, viz., the superior lamella, the setigerous region, and the inferior lamella. The first has the shape of an ovato-lanceolate leaf, with a depression on its anterior surface corresponding to the midrib. It is supported on a short peduncle, the base of the lamella being slightly though evenly cordate. It is composed internally of hypodermic tissue, the cells or areolæ of which radiate outward in a fan-shaped manner. The next or setigerous region is elongated and acutely pointed, the tip ending in a short filiform cirrus above the spine, which projects far outward. It supports the very much elongated translucent tuft of simple tapering bristles, which generally show a slight curvature toward the tip. These bristles do not appear to present anything characteristic in structure, except that there is no indication of a central cavity. They are not very brittle. None of the extremely attenuate tips are complete. The inferior lamella is also ovato-lanceolate, but a considerable portion of its base (the edge of attachment) is cut out, so that the upper margin is incomplete. It is nearly as large as the superior lamella.

It is remarkable to find a pelagic form with its eyes placed inferiorly, yet this arrangement is not uncommon in the Alciopidæ, for several species of *Alciopa*, *Vanadis*,¹ and others present this feature, though in a somewhat less marked degree than the present species.

Unfortunately the condition of the preparation prevents a minute examination of the structure of the body-wall, which, however, in general arrangement seems to conform to the type originally given.²

Alciopa (?) *quadrioculata*, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 8 ; Pl. XXIX. fig. 7).

Habitat.—From the surface of the sea at Honolulu, July 1875 ; the surface temperature was about 76°·0.

¹ *Vide* R. Greeff, *op. cit.*

² *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, 1876-77, p. 373.