I agree with Vejdovsky[1] in considering this species requires further investigation. Thus the cup on the ventral division of the feet occurs in the forms procured by the "Knight Errant" and "Triton" in 1880 and 1882.

A fragmentary form, too much injured for identification, was procured in the Atlantic, February 28, 1873.

Tomopteris onisciformis, Eschscholtz.

Tomopteris onisciformis, Eschscholtz, Isis, t. xvi. p. 736, pl. v. fig. 5.

A species apparently identical with this form, so well known from the observations of Dr. Carpenter, M. Claparède, Prof. Allman, and others, in our own seas, was procured in considerable numbers in the "Triton" and "Knight Errant."

H.M.S. "Knight Errant," 1880.

Station 10, July 28, surface.

H.M.S. "Triton," 1882.

Surface to 12 fathoms, . .	August 4	Surface to 600 fathoms, .	August 21
Surface, ...	,, 7	,, 600 ,, .	,, 22
Surface to 100 to 150 fathoms,	,, 9	,, 40 ,, .	,, 24
Surface, ...	,, 10	,, 40 ,, .	,, 28
Surface to 40 fathoms, . .	,, 20	,, 40 ,, .	,, 30
,, 300 ,, . .	,, ,,	,, about 400 ,, .	,, ,,
,, 400 ,, . .	,, ,,	,, 40 ,, .	,, 31
,, 600 ,, . .	,, ,,		

Like many other pelagic animals, this species is found not only at the surface but at considerable depths. The main obstacle to accuracy is the difficulty in adjusting the tow-nets, so that they shut before being drawn from such depths. The most recent kind (the Turbyne net[2]) seems to have certain practical advantages over its predecessors, but it yet requires thorough testing.

[1] *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxi. p. 96. Besides this interesting paper, some valuable remarks are given by Greeff in the subsequent volume of the *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, viz., Bd. xxxii. p. 256.

[2] The Scottish Marine Station, Granton, Its Work, &c., p. 21, pl. ii., 1885.