perhaps be regarded as only a variety of it; still it seems quite easy to distinguish well-grown specimens of the two species from each other, as follows :----

## Rossia oweni.

- Attains rather greater dimensions, in the largest specimen in my collection (?) the length of the body is 50 mm.
- 2. The body is more elongated, the breadth being 55 to 65 per cent. of the length.
- 3. The tentacles are shorter.
- 4. The tentacular suckers are slightly larger.

## Rossia macrosoma.

- 1. In the largest specimens I have seen the length of the body was from 30 to 35 mm.
- 2. The breadth is 70 to 75 per cent. of the length.
- 3. The tentacles are longer.
- 4. The tentacular suckers are not quite so large.

The most accurate of the descriptions published is that of Lovén quoted above, the original diagnosis of Ball being extremely incomplete and misleading in the statement that the suckers are in three rows; they are really in four, but sometimes (especially in the males) so irregular that on casual inspection only three seem to be present.

The only figure of this species hitherto published is that of Forbes and Hanley (*loc. cit.*) which leaves much to be desired; the tentacular club in particular is very inaccurate (compare Pl. XV. fig. 6 with pl. sss.). The central figure of Pl. XV. is taken from a fine specimen ( $\mathfrak{P}$ ) obtained by H.M.S. "Porcupine," while figures 2 and 5 are from a male captured off Wexford, the only specimen of that sex which has come into my hands. The teeth of the large tentacular suckers are very irregular (see figs. 7 and 9); the papillary area which immediately surrounds the horny ring consists of two rows of obliquely truncated conical papillæ (seen in profile in fig. 8), outside which is a layer of chitinous material with somewhat irregular closely set radial markings.

This species would seem, judging from the literature of the subject, to be rather rare, each of the previous observers having recorded only one specimen, but several unrecorded examples are in the Museums of Copenhagen and Gotheborg, and there can be little doubt that it would have been much more frequently mentioned had it not been wrongly identified with *Rossia macrosoma*. A considerable number of specimens were trawled last summer by the "Medusa" during the sojourn of the Scottish Marine Station at Millport in the Firth of Clyde.

Rossia glaucopis, Lovén.

- 1845. Rossia glaucopis, Lovén, Öfversigt k. Vetensk. Akad. Förhhandl., p. 121.
- 1869. Rossia papillifera, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. v. p. 134.
- 1878. Rossia glaucopis, Sars, Moll. Reg. Arct. Norv., p. 337, pl. xxxii.

Habitat.—Station 65, north west of the Shetland Islands, cruise of H.M.S. "Porcupine," 1869; lat. 61° 21′ N., long. 3° 44′ W.; 345 fathoms. One immature specimen.