

Challenger Specimen.—An old larva; April 26, 1876; St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 14' W.$

Habitat.—Færøe Channel, lat. $60^{\circ} 15' N.$, long. $7^{\circ} 30' W.$ ("Triton" Expedition, August 20, 1882; surface temperature about $54^{\circ} F.$), and neighbouring localities (Copenhagen Museum); west coast of North Africa, lat. $7^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $15^{\circ} 54' W.$ (Mr. John Rattray, January 2, 1886; surface temperature $82^{\circ} \cdot 9 F.$); and lat. $16^{\circ} 49' N.$, long. $25^{\circ} 14' W.$ (Challenger Expedition); Messina.

*2. *Dexiobrachæa minuta*, n. sp. (Pl. I. fig. 2).

Foot.—Posterior lobe very long.

Lateral Gill rather long.

Cephalic Region long.

Buccal Appendages.—The suckers corresponding to the lateral appendages are arranged in two rows, about sixteen in number; the median appendage is very long and well developed; the median sucker and the two distal lateral ones are nearly of the same size as those of the lateral groups, and are inserted all three together on the distal extremity of the appendage, on short peduncles; the two proximal lateral suckers are very small and inserted near the base of the appendage, on very thin peduncles.

Radula and *Hook-sacs* not investigated in the single specimen collected.

Colour.—Scarcely any; a few small spots of brown pigment on the right side of the body.

Length, about 3 mm. The evaginated part of the penis resembles that of *Clione*.

Habitat.—Near Station 247, Japan to Honolulu; July 4, 1875; lat. $36^{\circ} 42' N.$, long. $179^{\circ} 50' W.$

3. *Dexiobrachæa simplex*, Boas (Pl. I. fig. 3).

1886. *Dexiobrachæa simplex*, Boas, *Spolia atlantica*, K. dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skriv., 6 Række, Bd. iv. p. 160.

Foot.—Posterior lobe moderately long.

Lateral Gill rather short.

Buccal Appendages.—Suckers directly inserted on the wall of the buccal cavity, forming three groups corresponding to the three appendages. Each lateral group includes two small suckers, scarcely pedunculated. The terminal median sucker of the median group is of very large size (broad and high), and measures nearly 1 mm. in diameter;¹ it shows a distinct ledge and is placed on a short peduncle; the two lateral suckers of each side

¹ Boas, *Spolia atlantica*, pl. viii. fig. 114.