

two above cited. But since all the stations between these latter are north of lat. 15° S., the specimens noticed undoubtedly belong to *Pneumoderma violaceum*.

Habitat.—This species lives only in the Atlantic Ocean, and especially in that part adjoining the African coast, and is distributed between lat. 45° N. and lat. 15° S., the extreme western localities (long. 45° W.) are in the northern hemisphere, the most eastern (long. 6° W.) in the southern hemisphere.

Observations.—Boas,¹ with some doubt, ascribes to the present species specimens from the Indian Ocean, but they are certainly distinct, because each of their buccal appendages only bears from twenty-five to thirty suckers.

In this species Boas² also includes specimens from the south-east Pacific (off Caldera, Chili), but they are the types of a new species, *Pneumoderma boasi*, described further on.

*3. *Pneumoderma peroni*, Lamarck (Pl. II. fig. 2).

1815. *Ægle cucullata*, Oken, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, Bd. i. p. 327.

1819. *Pneumodermon peronii*, Lamarck, Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres, t. vi. p. 294.

Body.—Head and foot as in the foregoing species.

Lateral Gill short, with fringed lateral somatic crests.

Posterior Gill with long radiating crests, each of which bears, on each side of the base, as many as twelve contiguous fringes, very much developed and subdivided.

Acetabuliferous Appendages triangular, with a large base, bearing about a hundred suckers a little smaller than those of *Pneumoderma violaceum*, more convex and inserted on very extensible peduncles.

Radula.—In the largest specimens I was able to examine (about 15 mm.), the formula was 4 : 0 : 4.

Colour.—Bluish-grey; pigment divided into numerous little spots, visible under a magnifying glass.

Length.—A little greater than that of *Pneumoderma violaceum*; the adult specimens measure 15 mm.

Challenger Specimens.—Station 222, March 16, 1875; off the Admiralty Islands; lat. 2° 15' N., long. 146° 16' E.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean, from the equator to lat. 40° S., and the seas of the Malay Archipelago; this species also lives in the south Atlantic Ocean, but only south of the Tropic of Capricorn, while *Pneumoderma violaceum* is only to be found north of this tropic and has its southern limit at lat. 15° S.; *Pneumoderma peroni*, on the contrary, is only to be found from lat. 25° S. to lat. 37° S., and between long. 0° and 34° W.

¹ Spolia atlantica, p. 154, Nos. 42 and 43.

² Spolia atlantica, p. 154.