

Description.—*Body* ovate, contracted and pointed at the posterior extremity. Visceral mass not extending to this extremity. No dorsal spot as in the two foregoing families. Head short and swollen; neck short.

Foot.—Posterior lobe long, pointed at its free extremity; anterior lobes long, free for a great part of their length; between them, on the foot, a small tubercle.

Fins large, broad and rounded at their free extremity.

Posterior Gill.—Three longitudinal membranous crests which meet together at the posterior extremity of the body, and spread over about the posterior third of the body; of these crests, one is median and dorsal, the two others lateral (right and left) and symmetrical, the ventral side being naked. The dorsal crest alone is fringed, the fringes of the right side alternating with those of the left side; the two lateral crests are simple, without fringes or foldings. There is no lateral gill.

Buccal Appendages.—One pair of thick, short (perhaps shortened by shrinking in the alcoholic specimens), symmetrical cones, inserted on the lateral sides of the wall of the buccal cavity, flattened on their median side, and with a smooth surface.

Radula, Jaw, and Hook-sacs unknown. I had only a single specimen for examination from the Challenger collection (type of *Notobranchæa inopinata*), and one specimen in the Brussels Museum (type of *Notobranchæa macdonaldi*); thus I was not able to extract the horny buccal organs of these specimens without damaging them. But from the shortness of the neck it may be inferred that the hook-sacs are also rather short; and from the general resemblance of *Notobranchæa* to *Clione*, I think it probable that the radula of the adult, in this family, always possesses a median tooth, and that the jaw is perhaps absent.

As these horny pieces are important, from a systematic point of view, for the comparison of genera and species, they ought to be examined in the first specimen which is gathered in the future.

Notobranchæa,¹ Pelsener.

1825. *Clio*, Rang (*pars*), Description d'un nouveau genre de la classe des Ptéropodes et de deux espèces nouvelles du genre *Clio*, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., ser. 1, t. v. p. 286.

1863. *Clio*, Macdonald (*pars*), On the Zoological Characters of the living *Clio caudata*, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., vol. xxiii. p. 186.

1886. *Notobranchæa*, Pelsener, Description d'un nouveau genre de Ptéropode Gymnosome, Bull. Sci. départ. Nord, p. 224.

Characters and Description as for the family Notobranchæidæ.

I made this genus known in June 1886, founding it on a Gymnosomatous Pteropod from the North Atlantic, which was sent to the Brussels Museum by the U.S. National Museum.

I have previously said that many specimens of Pteropods were prepared for micro-

¹ From *πῶρος*, back, and *βραγχία*, gill.