

visceral mass is pendent and then presents the aspect¹ which is seen in an unpublished drawing of *Corolla spectabilis*, kindly sent me by Mr. Wm. H. Dall. In regard to the other parts, fin, proboscis, &c., this drawing shows a structure quite analogous to the *Gleba*. *Corolla* is then simply a *Gleba* that has lost its shell. The specimen, unfortunately in a bad condition, obtained by the Challenger in the North Pacific, shows this clearly. The specimen includes not only the animal but several bits of the shell. When put together the latter corresponds to the general form of the shell of *Gleba cordata*, somewhat thicker dorsally, very thin on the ventral edge, and bearing on its surface regular and very clearly marked tubercles. Unfortunately, the damaged condition of this shell does not permit me to give a satisfactory drawing.

Mr. Wm. H. Dall has, however, abandoned the idea of his *Corolla* being entirely destitute of shell. In sending me the drawing of the animal he wrote to me that he thought *Corolla* possessed "some sort of a shell like *Cymbulia*," adding that in the region where he had captured *Corolla* he had found in his tow-net "some oval thin crystalline gelatinous slipper-shaped shells," "covered with little points." This entirely agrees with the description I have given of the debris collected by the Challenger.

Dimensions (of Challenger specimen).—Diametrical breadth of the fin a little more than 5 cm., approximate length of the shell 4 cm.

Habitat.—North-east Pacific Ocean; lat. 42° 50' N., long. 147° 25' W. (Dall).

Challenger Specimens.—Living specimen.

On June 29, 1875; Yokohama to Sandwich Islands; lat. 35° 49' N., long. 171° 46' E.

The presence of the genus *Gleba* has been recorded at other localities in the Pacific Ocean:—China Sea (Boas),² a form with a short proboscis; New Ireland, about 4° S., 152° W. (Quoy and Gaimard),³—*Cymbulia punctata*, also with a short proboscis, and recognised as *Gleba* (*Tiedemannia*) by most subsequent authors. Unfortunately these forms are too imperfectly known to be entered in the catalogue of the species.

Lastly, the Challenger Expedition has collected larval shells of *Gleba* (Pl. II. fig. 17) in the following place:—

Station 216A, February 16, 1875; north of New Guinea; lat. 20° 56' N., long. 134° 11' E.

Several of the young forms of Cymbuliidæ, which have lost their shells, are described as distinct species, under different generic names, and some of these probably belong to the genus *Gleba*.

¹ Van Beneden, *Exercices Zootomiques, Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxelles*, t. xii. pl. ii. fig. 1.

² *Spolia atlantica*, p. 141.

³ *Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie*, t. ii. p. 377, pl. xxvii. figs. 35, 36.