Measurements.

Antero-posterior diameter of globe (from cornea to centre of cephalic ganglion) = 0·25 mm.
Transverse diameter of globe = 0·22 mm.
From centre of ganglion to pigment on free surface of ganglion = 0·1 mm.
From pigment on ganglion to anterior surface of vitreous = 0·05 mm.
Thickness of cornea = 0·002 to 0·003 mm.
Thickness of sclerotic in front = 0·02 mm.
Thickness of sclerotic at posterior end of pigment = 0·006 mm.
Thickness of pigment-layer = 0·004 to 0·01 mm.
Diameter (long) of ganglion-cell = 0·012 to 0·02 mm.
Diameter of nucleus of ganglion-cell = 0·006 mm.
Diameter of pigment-granule = 0·5 mm.

Family ALCIOPIDÆ.

British zoologists have few opportunities of becoming acquainted with these forms, which, moreover, are so delicate, that unless very great care is taken in collecting, the spirit-preparations are unsatisfactory. Those in the present collection are unfortunately in an imperfect state and much softened.

The genus *Alciopa* was established by Audouin and Milne-Edwards[1] in 1833 for a species (*Alciopa reynaudii*) about an inch and a half long, procured by Reynaud somewhere in the Atlantic during the voyage of the "Chevrette." They supposed that the dorsal and ventral pigment-glands (segmental organs) were branchial in function. Their figure in outline resembles *Greeffia* (*Nauphanta*). Delle Chiaje[2] next (1842) gave three somewhat indefinite figures of two species from the shores of Sicily, viz., *Najades cantrainii* and *Alciopa candida*. Krohn[3] then (1845) described the latter and Milne-Edwards' form, and added a new species (*Alciopa lepidota*), also from Sicily. De Quatrefages,[4] in 1850, gave some interesting observations on *Alciope candida* (which he called *Torrea vitrea*) and its eyes. The same form was subsequently (1862) described by A. G. Costa[5] under the name of *Liocapa vertebralis*, and Delle Chiaje's other species (*Najades cantrainii*), under the title of *Liocapa vitrea*.[6] He further constituted a new genus, *Rhynchonerella*.[7] Hering, in addition to the foregoing, described in his inaugural dissertation three new species from Messina. A young form was discovered by R. Leuckart in one of the Firolidæ at Villafranca in 1855, and Claparède and Panceri probably found the same species in *Cydippe* in the Gulf of Naples.

In the voyage of the frigate "Eugenie" Kinberg[8] describes five new species, viz., *Kronia angelini* (China), *Kronia auroræ* (St. Helena), *Alciopa atlantica* and *Alciopa*

[1] Annél, p. 214, pl. v. figs. 6–11.
[2] Descriz. e notom., &c., Tav. 155, figs. 14, 18, and 21.
[3] *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Bd. xi., 1845, p. 141, Taf. vi., and Bd. xiii., 1846, p. 36.
[4] *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 3, t. xiii., 1850, p. 34, pl. ii. figs. 16, 17.
[5] *Annuario del Museo*, &c., i., ii., and iv.
[6] *Op. cit.*, ii. A full bibliography is to be found in R. Greeff's excellent paper.
[7] *Op. cit.*, ii.
[8] *Oversigt o. d. K. D. Vid. Selsk. Forhandl.*, 1861, No. 4, p. 243.