

Greeffia (*Nauphanta*¹), Greeff.

Greeffia oahuensis, n. sp. (Pl. XXVIII. figs. 5, 6, 7; Pl. XXXII. fig. 11; Pl. XVA. fig. 4).

Habitat.—From the surface of the sea, off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 1875; surface temperature about 76°·0.

The example is broken, but seems to reach about 33 mm. in length and 6·5 mm. in breadth.

The body is slightly tapered toward the front, and furnished laterally with a series of conspicuous and massive lamellæ, which somewhat resemble those in *Notophyllum*. The dorsum is pale brownish, marked along each side by the dark olive-brown glands at the bases of the feet, and a smaller ("segmental") gland of the same kind occurs at the posterior border of the foot ventrally. The body tapers considerably towards the tail, which, however, is incomplete. The head (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 5) is wider than the neck, and has two very large pale brown lateral eyes with the corneæ directed outward. A bridge of tissue occurs between the eyes at the posterior border of the head, and from the groove or hollow in front of it arises a short flattened tentacle of a somewhat ovate form. A well-marked isthmus exists between the eyes in front, and forms an anterior promontory with a somewhat crenated edge. This promontory bears four antennæ, two at the external angles and two a little within and slightly below the former. The eye has a large cornea, which at its margin presents a sheen like the tapetum, of a brownish-red hue. The lens appears to be median. The prominent lateral position of the eyes probably gives very extensive vision—forward, outward, and backward. Ventrally (fig. 7) the two long proboscidian tentacles project conspicuously from the mouth. Close behind the eye inferiorly is a short subulate cirrus, probably attached to the buccal segment, and immediately succeeding is another pair of similar organs on each side. Greeff describes four pairs in his *Nauphanta celox*.

The segment following the foregoing bears an upper larger and smaller inferior lamella, both ovato-lanceolate, and a speck of pigment at the base posteriorly, but no setigerous region. The next segment shows a great increase in the lamellæ, the superior being broadly cordate. A small papilla near the upper border of the inferior lamella indicates the setigerous division, and an elevated brownish papilla indicates the superior "segmental" gland. At the eighth foot (from the first lamelligerous somite) the first trace of the inferior "segmental" gland occurs as a minute pigment-speck a short distance below the dorsal one. The setigerous lobe now bears bristles. The dorsal

¹ Prof. Haeckel has employed this generic name (*Nauphanta*) for one of the deep-sea Medusæ procured in the same Expedition, *Monographie der Medusen*, Th. ii. p. 87, 1879 and 1881; *System der Medusen*, No. 452, p. 487, 1879; and *Zool. Chall. Exp.*, part xii. p. 103, 1881. The same term had formerly been used by Kinberg in 1864 for a genus of the Eunicidæ, while Greeff applied it in the present group.