

suckers is nearly that of a flat porringer with a rather narrow edge; the largest are about one line in diameter.

Radula.—Formula 6 : 0 : 6.

Hook-sacs very long.

Colour.—Violet brown, more or less dark (Costa¹ describes this species as red coloured).

Length.—The adult specimens measure 17 mm.

Habitat.—Mediterranean Sea (Naples, Messina, Nice); according to Boas,² this species is also to be found in the Atlantic Ocean, and in the China Sea.

Observations.—Contrary to the opinion of Boas, I consider the species with seven suckers, obtained frequently at Naples (and which he designates *Pneumodermon macrocotylum*), as identical with the species from Nice, formerly described by van Beneden as *Pneumoderma mediterraneum*; I therefore think that the latter name must be retained for it.

Boas identifies his *Pneumodermon macrocotylum* with "*Pneumodermon mediterraneum*," Gegenbaur, which he consequently distinguishes from van Beneden's species. But Gegenbaur³ says:—"Acetabula five or six"; and van Beneden's figures⁴ also show the same number of suckers (five or six).

The suckers in van Beneden's figures really appear smaller than those of a well-preserved *Pneumoderma* from Naples; but in very contracted specimens (as those of van Beneden), the shape of the suckers is altered and they seem smaller.

I have already said that the Mediterranean Gymnosomata are not yet well known. Gegenbaur observed a "*Pneumodermon violaceum*" "more common at Messina, during autumn, than *Pneumodermon mediterraneum*," and bearing from ten to fourteen suckers on each buccal appendage. This form, of course, differs from *Pneumoderma violaceum*, d'Orbigny, and has not since been seen in the adult state. Boas⁵ has found some larvæ from Messina bearing ten or eleven suckers on each appendage, and these undoubtedly belong to the species *Pneumoderma violaceum* of Gegenbaur.

Up to the present time adult *Pneumodermata* have only been found in the Mediterranean, at Naples, Messina and Nice. But they must also live in other parts of this sea, since larvæ have been found at Malaga (*Trizonius cæcus*), by Busch,⁶ and in the Adriatic sea, at Trieste, by Johannes Müller.⁷

¹ Pteropodi della fauna di Napoli, p. 22.

² Spolia atlantica, p. 153.

³ Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, p. 213.

⁴ Loc. cit., p. 213.

⁵ Spolia atlantica, p. 151.

⁶ Beobachtungen über Anatomie und Entwicklung einiger wirbellosen Seethiere, p. 112.

⁷ Ueber verschiedene Formen von Seethiere, *Archiv f. Anat. u. Physiol.*, p. 69, 1854.