

type, with common characters of the two groups Thecosomata and Gymnosomata, because these groups are very distinctly separated from one another.

**Halopsyche gaudichaudi*, Souleyet (Pl. III. figs. 7-9).

1852. *Euribia gaudichaudii*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 253, pl. xiv. figs. 1-6.

1883. *Theceurybia norfolkensis*, Lankester, Mollusca, Encyclopædia Britannica, ed. 9, vol. xvi. p. 666, fig. 83.

1886. *Halopsyche gaudichaudii*, Boas, Spolia atlantica, p. 173, pl. viii. fig. 119.

Body ovate, nearly globose, barrel-shaped, rounded at the posterior extremity.

Head small and rather short.

Fins long, wide and truncated at their extremity, of which the margin is slightly sinuous.

Radula.—Formula 1:1:1; the median tooth entirely differs from that of the Thecosomata, and on the contrary much resembles that of *Clione*; the lateral teeth are long and narrow and have a wide basal part, as in all the Gymnosomata.

Colour.—Nearly absent; the body-wall is translucent and slightly yellowish.

Length, 4 mm.; very large specimens reach 6 or 7 mm. (Souleyet).

Challenger Specimens.—West Pacific locality—Station 170, July 14, 1874; off the Kermadec Islands; lat. 29° 55' S., long. 178° 14' W.

Australasian locality—Station 201, October 26, 1874; off Mindanao, Philippine Islands; lat. 7° 3' N., long. 121° 48' E. (numerous specimens).

Habitat.—West Pacific Ocean, to long. 174° E. between lat. 40° N. (Kiel Museum), and lat. 29° S. (Challenger Expedition, Station 170); generally in large shoals.

Observation.—According to Macdonald¹ this species possesses the curious peculiarity of being ovoviviparous. The larvæ are proportionally longer than the adults; they are posteriorly a little pointed and thus possess the general form of the larvæ of the Gymnosomata (Pl. III. fig. 9). The two posterior ciliated rings remain visible until a late period.

Cymbulia norfolkensis, Quoy and Gaimard,² must be related to the present genus; it seems very close to *Halopsyche gaudichaudi*, from which it only differs (according to the figures of Quoy and Gaimard) by having small tubercles on the wall of the body. *Cymbulia norfolkensis* was caught near the Norfolk Islands, and measures about 5 mm. in length, but it is not well enough known to definitively decide its systematic position.

In regard to *Euribia hemispherica*, Rang³ and *Psyche globulosa*, Rang,⁴ both from

¹ On the Anatomy of *Eurybia gaudichaudi*, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxii. p. 246, pl. xliii. fig. 9.

² Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 376, pl. xxvii. figs. 31, 32.

³ Description de deux genres nouveaux appartenant à la classe des Pteropodes, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 1, t. xii. p. 329, pl. xiv. figs. 9-11. The specimens called *Euribia hemispherica* in the British Museum are not Pteropods.

⁴ Description d'un nouveau genre de la classe des Pteropodes, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 1, t. v. p. 284, pl. vii. fig. 1.