tufts. The oral orifice has a strong triangular *labial plate* on each side, composed of high upright densely set rods. The *tongue* has (always ?) a naked rhachis, three large lateral teeth on each side, and a shorter or longer series of external teeth. The large *prostate* embraces the seminal vesicles.

Euplocamus is transitional between *Polycera* and *Triopa* on the one hand and *Plocamophorus* on the other, but presents closer affinities to the latter genus. Only a few species[1] are known, all natives of the warmer seas. Nothing is known of their habits and development.

The following is a list of the known species :—

1. *Euplocamus croceus*, Philippi.
   Mediterranean.

2. *Euplocamus japonicus*, Bergh.
   Japanese Sea.

3. *Euplocamus pacificus*, n. sp.
   Pacific.

Euplocamus pacificus, n. sp. (Pl. III. fig. 30 ; Pl. IV. figs. 7–24).

Habitat.—Pacific Ocean, neighbourhood of Kermadec Islands.

Dentes linguales laterales duo, dentes externi pauci (5–6).

A single individual was dredged from a depth of 630 fathoms on July 14, 1874, between the Kermadec Islands, and was well preserved in alcohol. Its length was 27 mm., height 10·5 mm., and breadth 9·5 mm. ; the length of the rhinophoria 5 mm., two-thirds at least of which formed the club ; the length of the branchial tufts 4·6 mm., of the dorsal appendages 5 mm.; the breadth of the sole of the foot was about 5·2 mm., the length of the tail 7·5 mm. The *colour* was whitish over the whole body, except the branchia, which had a tinge of yellow, and the sulphur yellow margins of the leaves of the rhinophoria.

The *form* of the body is somewhat quadrangular ; the back rather convex. The height is greatest in front of the branchia, behind which it gradually decreases ; the sides of the body high and convex, and gradually decreasing from the region of the branchia backwards ; the foot is narrower than the back. The *frontal* margin does not project far (about 1·2 mm.), it is slightly emarginate in the middle line ; on either side are from

[1] Several species hitherto described belong really to the genera *Idalia*, *Polycera*, and *Triopa*.