

Near Hammerfest, 40 to 50 fathoms (Lovén); north of the Shetlands, 60 to 100 fathoms (Jeffreys); Lofoten and Finmark, not very uncommon at depths of 60 to 200 fathoms (Sars).

An example from the Shetlands enables me to corroborate in the most satisfactory manner the opinion expressed by Professor Sars that *Rossia papillifera* is a synonym of *Rossia glaucopis*. It was contained in a bottle sent to me among the "Porcupine" collection, and had been labelled with the former designation by Jeffreys, while on a separate label it bore the name *Rossia glaucopis*, in the handwriting of Professor Steenstrup, who had examined it along with the remainder of the collection. Professor Steenstrup tells me, moreover, that, from the notes he received along with the "Porcupine" specimens from Jeffreys, he has every reason to believe that this particular individual was the type of *Rossia papillifera*.

I have also compared it myself with specimens of Lovén's species from Lofoten sent to Sir Wyville Thomson by Professor Sars and can find absolutely no points of specific distinction between them.

Rossia sublevis (?), Verrill.

1878. *Rossia sublevis*, VII., Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xvi. p. 209.
 1879. " " Tryon, Man. Conch., vol. i. p. 160.
 1880. " " VII., Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. xix. p. 291, pl. xv. fig. 3.
 1881. " " VII., Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., vol. viii. p. 104, pl. iii. figs. 2-4, pl. vii. fig. 4.
 1881. " " VII., Ceph. N. E. Amer., pp. 354, 419, pl. xxx. fig. 2, pl. xxxi. fig. 3, pl. xlvi. fig. 4, pl. xlvii. figs. 2-4.

Habitat.—Station 313, off Cape Virgins, South America, January 20, 1876; lat. 52° 20' S., long. 67° 39' W.; depth, 55 fathoms; sand. One small somewhat damaged specimen, ♀.

Eastern coast of the United States, from Nova Scotia as far south as lat. 32° 33' 15" N.; depth, 42 to 640 fathoms (Verrill).

A large number of specimens of *Rossia patagonica*, E. A. Smith, were obtained from the same Station, and it is quite possible that the present may be only a young form of that species; it differs, however, in the shorter and more rounded form of its body, in the longer and narrower pit at the base of the siphon for articulation with the mantle, and in the more elongated tentacular club, and on the whole seems to present greater resemblance to Verrill's species, to which I have, not without hesitation, referred it. If the identification be correct its occurrence so far south is a matter of some interest.