

11th Family. GERYONOPSISÆ Agass. — Geryonidæ Esch. (p. p.).

Eirene Esch.<sup>1</sup> — Geryonopsis Forbes. — Phortis McCr.?

E. viridula Esch. — Oceania viridula Pér. and LeS. — Geryonopsis delicatula Forbes. — Thaumantias cymbaloidea Forbes (on Pl. 9, fig. 1). — *British Channel* (Péron and LeSueur); *Coasts of Dorset and Devon* (Forbes).

E. coerulea Ag.<sup>2</sup> — *Florida: Key West* (Agassiz).

Phortis gibbosa McCr. — *Charleston, South Carolina* (McCrady) — belongs either to this or the following genus.

Tima Esch. — Eirene Esch. (p. p.). — Dianæa Delle-Ch.

T. flavilabris Esch., Pl. 8, fig. 3. — *Atlantic Ocean: Azores* (Eschscholtz).

T. gibbosa Ag.<sup>3</sup> — Oceania gibbosa Pér. and LeS. — Eirene gibbosa Esch. — Dianæa lucullana Delle-Ch., Pl. 74, fig. 1. — Geryonia pellucida Will., Pl. 2, fig. 8. — Geryonopsis pellucida Forbes. — Tima pellucida Gegenb. — *Nice* (Péron and LeSueur); *Naples* (Delle-Chinje); *Messina* (Gegenbaur).

T. Bairdii Forbes, Pl. 5, fig. 1. — *St. Andrews, Scotland* (Forbes).

T. formosa Ag.<sup>4</sup> — *Massachusetts Bay* (Agassiz).

<sup>1</sup> The genus Eirene, as characterized by Eschscholtz, contains species of three distinct genera: all of which, however, belong to the same family. Instead of rejecting it altogether, as most writers have done, I have here limited it to the type first described by Péron and LeSueur.

<sup>2</sup> Eirene coerulea Ag. Spherosome hemispherical; proboscis tapering rapidly, not extending to the level of the veil. Lips of actinostome short; ovaries commencing some way from the circular tube, and extending to the digestive cavity. From thirty to thirty-five short tentacles between every two chymiferous tubes. Diameter across the circular tube one and a quarter inches, height of spherosome one inch, base of proboscis half an inch above the veil. Of a light steel-blue color. — *Key West, Florida, April* (Agassiz).

<sup>3</sup> We have here a species, accurately described by the first naturalists who have most extensively known the Aculephs, redescribed twice, as new, by later observers, and referred to not less than six genera. This does not speak well for the criticism bestowed upon the nomenclature of these animals.

Eschscholtz, himself, has overlooked its generic identity with Tima, though he himself first characterized the latter genus.

<sup>4</sup> Tima formosa Ag. Spherosome greater than a hemisphere, with actinal edges slightly receding from the axis near the circular tube. Proboscis broad, tapering very gradually, and reaching slightly beyond the level of the veil; ovaries convoluted, extending from the circular tube along the whole length of the chymiferous tubes nearly to the digestive cavity, which is short. Actinostome surrounded by four long, lanceolate lips, with exceedingly fine frills, colorless. Veil heavy, with small opening. Diameter across the circular tube two and a half inches; height of spherosome two inches; distance from circular tube to base of proboscis, one inch and a quarter. In specimens of this size there are seven large tentacles between every two chymiferous tubes, and one opposite; between every two large tentacles, five small rudimentary tentacles, and from four to six marginal corpuseles, with eight to nine granules arranged in a circle in each. — *Massachusetts Bay, March to May* (Agassiz).