

found in the number of the journal for November 1787¹; a figure of *Glaucus* was published somewhat later in the "Voyage."² Another French zoologist, Bosc, observed a similar form in the Atlantic, but described it as a *Scyllæa*.³ A more extended account of the animal was given by the two naturalists who accompanied the South Sea Expedition of Captain Baudin. Bory de St. Vincent left the expedition in 1802, and on his return published his *Voyages aux quatre principales îles d'Afrique*, which appeared in the year 1804; on pl. vi. fig. 1 A, B, of this work is a figure of a *Glaucus*, which seems to differ from Forster's species, and was regarded by Lesson as identical with that described by Bosc, to which the name *Glaucus boscii* had been given. Péron, the other companion of Baudin, also made some observations upon this animal, and had it figured by Lesueur. In his large work⁴ he created for it the generic name *Eucharis*, but subsequently restored the original name of *Glaucus*.⁵ The species which Péron described as new, under the name of *Glaucus eucharis*, Pér.,⁶ forms a part of the collection *Glaucus hexapterygius* of Cuvier. Other travellers:—Eschscholtz, Rang, Lesson, d'Orbigny, Quoy and Gaimard, and Souleyet, had frequently the opportunity of seeing these animals, nevertheless their descriptions as well as figures are nearly always valueless. Some malacologists have considered that all these descriptions refer to one and the same species (Lamarck, Blainville,⁷ Quoy et Gaimard, Souleyet), others consider that there are no less than six (Lesson, Gray).⁸

In 1864 the present author published a monograph of the genus, chiefly anatomical. Previously to this but little had been known about their structure. Cuvier⁹ does not appear to have studied the anatomy of this form, since he places it near the Tritoniæ, and the notes of Blainville¹⁰ are not of any real value. Quoy and Gaimard¹¹ made some observations on the anatomy of *Glaucus*, and gave a description and figures of the jaws, penis, and spawn. Lovén subsequently described the radula.¹² The first important description of the structure of *Glaucus* was given by Souleyet,¹³ who clearly demonstrated its affinities with the *Æolidiadae*.

¹ *Journ. de Physique*, t. xxx. 2, 1787, p. 366, pl. ii. fig. 5.

² *Voyage de la Peÿrouse*, t. iv. p. 71, pl. xx. figs. 15-16.

³ Bosc, *Hist. nat. des Vers*, I. (an X.) p. 87, pl. iii. fig. 3.

⁴ *Voy. de découvertes aux terres australes*, 1807, 1810, pl. xxix. fig. 2.

⁵ Blainville, *Dict. d. Sci. Nat.*, t. xix., 1821, p. 37.

⁶ Perhaps this species is identical with *Glaucus australis* of the same author, and thus with *Glaucus peronii* of Lesson.

⁷ Mostly from notes made by Lesueur (*Dict. d. Sci. Nat.*, *loc. cit.*, p. 37).

⁸ According to Gray (*Guide to Moll. in Brit. Mus.*, part 1, 1857, p. 222) these species are *radiatus*, *atlanticus*, *draco*, *forsteri*, *eucharis*, *pacificus*. The first two are identical, and form, together with *Glaucus forsteri*, the typical form *Glaucus atlanticus*. *Glaucus eucharis* of Lesson, from Mozambique Sea, is perhaps a separate species, as also the two species described by Eschscholtz from the Pacific, *Glaucus draco* and *pacificus*.

⁹ *Règne anim.*, Ed. II., 1830, iii. p. 54.

¹⁰ *Dict. d. Sci. Nat.*, xix., 1821, pp. 35-37.

¹¹ *Voy. de l'Astrolabe*, Zool. Moll., 1833, pl. xxi. figs. 6-14.

¹² *Öfversigt k. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.*, 1847, p. 175 (189 !), Tab. 3, *Glaucus hexapterygius*.

¹³ *Voyage de la Bonite*, Zool., t. ii., 1852, pp. 440-442, pl. xxiv.