

only seen specimens preserved in spirit, consider that there is but one circumæquatorial species (Lamarck, Blainville). Reinhardt, who accompanied the expedition of the Danish ship "Galathea" (1845-48), paid special attention to these creatures, and made a good many notes upon them; these notes, together with some beautiful coloured drawings of the living animal, which were executed by the artist of the expedition, were kindly placed at my disposal. Reinhardt considers that there are several species of *Glaucus*, which perhaps may be identical with some of the species of earlier authors. It is impossible, however, to speak positively.

Glaucus may be divided into two sub-genera,—*Glaucus* and *Glaucilla*.

Sub-Genus 1. *Glaucus* (Forster).

Caput parvum; corpus gracilius, longicaudatum; brachia breviora, papillis uniseriatis. Penis hamo armatus.

1. *Glaucus atlanticus*, Forster.

Mediterranean,¹ Atlantic.

2. *Glaucus gracilis*, Bgh.

Glaucus gracilis, Bergh, *loc. cit.*, pp. 285-287.

Atlantic.

3. *Glaucus lineatus*, Reinhd., Bgh.

(?) *Glaucus peronii*, Lesson, Voyage de la Coquille, Zool., t. ii. 1, 1826, p. 288.

(?) ,, *flagellum*, Blumenbach, Voigt, Magazin, Bd. v. 4, 1803, p. 336, Taf. viii.

,, *lineatus*, Bergh, *loc. cit.*, pp. 287-291, Tab. viii. A.

South Pacific.

4. *Glaucus longicirrus*, Rhdt., Bgh.

North Pacific.

5. *Glaucus eucharis*, Lesson.

Sea off Mozambique.

¹ Besides Breyn, who was the first to describe the animal (1705), Rang (*Man. de l'hist. nat. d. Moll.*, 1829, p. 126) is the only naturalist who mentions the occurrence of *Glaucus* "in large swarms" in the Mediterranean. Neither the later French nor the Italian malacologists appear to have noticed its presence in this sea.