

Pysche globulosa, and which he considered to be one without a distinct head. But since the name *Pysche* had already been applied by Linné to a genus of butterflies, it had to be eliminated from the nomenclature of the Pteropoda, and Bronn, therefore, substituted the name *Halopsyche*, which has been adopted by Verrill,¹ Lankester² and Boas.³

In 1827 Rang formed another new genus, *Euribia*, for a Pteropod that he thought to be testaceous (a supposition since proved to be incorrect); but here again the name *Eurybia* had been already used by Hübner (1806), and it could not be retained for a Pteropod, and Bronn therefore changed it to *Theceurybia*.

But, on the other hand, Souleyet⁴ showed that the two genera "*Psyche*" and "*Euribia*" of Rang are not distinct, and the name *Halopsyche* must therefore be retained for the whole group.

Rang,⁵ Cuvier,⁶ Gray,⁷ Owen,⁸ Woodward,⁹ Adams,¹⁰ Bronn¹¹ and Lankester,¹² have all considered these animals as Thecosomatous Pteropods; Macdonald¹³ and Boas¹⁴ alone maintaining that they are Gymnosomata. This last opinion is the true one.

Halopsyche indeed does not possess any character of the Thecosomata; on the contrary, it shows all the characters common to the Gymnosomata; it possesses neither mantle skirt, shell, nor pallial cavity; it has a distinct head, bearing two pairs of tentacles (the posterior with rudiments of eyes); the foot and fins are separated; there are buccal appendages and a jaw of which the two halves are united in the median line; there are no stomachal horny plates; the anus is on the right side (and not on the left, as stated by Huxley¹⁵); the cerebral ganglia are united above the œsophagus; and finally, the larvæ resemble those of all the Gymnosomata (Pl. III. fig. 9).

Halopsyche therefore has no relation to the Thecosomata. If its radula seem to resemble that of the Thecosomata in the number of the teeth, it differs from it by the conformation of the teeth, as may be seen below.

Halopsyche can no longer be regarded, as some zoologists believe, as a transitional

¹ Notice of Recent Additions to the Marine Invertebrata of the North-East Coast of America, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. iii. p. 393.

² Mollusca, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ed. 9, vol. xvi. p. 666.

³ *Spolia atlantica*, p. 171.

⁴ *Voyage de la Bonite*, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 252.

⁵ Description de deux genres nouveaux appartenant à la classe des Pteropodes, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 1, t. xii. p. 328.

⁶ *Le Règne animal*.

⁷ Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 27.

⁸ Mollusca, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ed. 8, vol. xv. p. 361.

⁹ *A Manual of the Mollusca*.

¹⁰ *The Genera of Recent Mollusca*, vol. i. p. 56, 57.

¹¹ *Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs*, Bd. iii. pp. 645.

¹² Mollusca, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ed. 9, vol. xvi. p. 666.

¹³ On the Anatomy of *Eurybia gaudichaudi*, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xxii. p. 248.

¹⁴ *Spolia atlantica*, p. 171.

¹⁵ On the Morphology of the Cephalous Mollusca, *Phil. Trans.*, p. 41, 1853.