

1. *ELEDONE*,"¹ in 1826, d'Orbigny enumerated the genus by the same name in his "Tableau méthodique";² and in the same year Risso also adopted the genus but altered the spelling to "*Eledona*," either with the view of approximating it to customary Latin spelling, or merely following the example of Belon, Aldrovandus, and others.

The conclusion which de Rochebrune draws from these facts is that Risso is the author of the genus. This seems to me quite untenable, and calculated to lead to the utmost confusion, in addition to which it is obviously unjust to give to a writer who merely makes a literal alteration in the spelling of a word the credit of founding the genus. A few examples will make my meaning clear. In 1835 d'Orbigny separated Blainville's "Calmars flèches" as a distinct genus *Ommastrephes*, since which some other authors, of whom I believe Lovén³ was the first, have preferred to spell it *Ommatostrephes*; but are we therefore to speak of it as "*Ommatostrephes*, Lovén, 1847"? Again the year before last, Dr. de Rochebrune himself thought fit to erect *Loligopsis ellipsoptera*, Adams and Reeve, into a genus "*Dyctydiopsis*." This is in distinct violation of the ordinary rule for transliterating Greek words, whereby *ι* should become *i* not *y*, but if, in adopting his genus, I were to make this correction, I do not think any future writer, even though he might approve of this spelling, would be justified in calling the genus "*Dictydiopsis*, Hoyle, 1886."

The question whether Risso's proposed alteration was desirable or not does not affect the question; it may well be left as a matter of opinion. To me, I confess, it seems that *Eledone* is the preferable form, and as it has priority I prefer to use it; indeed I should be loth to interfere with any published spelling except on the ground of flagrant inaccuracy.

Eledone cirrosa (Lamarck), d'Orbigny.

1776. *Sepia octopodia* (?), Pennant, Brit. Zool., vol. iv. p. 53, pl. xxviii. fig. 44.
 1799. *Octopus cirrhosus*, Lmk., Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, t. i. p. 21, pl. i. fig. 2.
 1814. *Ozoena aldrovandi* (?), Raf., Précis découv. somiol., p. 29.
 1827. *Octopus ventricosus*, Grant, Edin. N. Phil. Journ., p. 309.
 1829. „ *aldrovandi*, d. Ch., Mem. stor. nat., pp. 45, 57, tav. lvi.
 1838. *Eledone cirrhosus*, d'Orb., Céph. acét., p. 79; Elédons, pl. ii.
 1843. „ *pennantii*, Macgillivray, Moll. Anim. Scot., p. 31.
 1843. „ *aldrovandi* (?), Macgillivray, *Ibid.*, p. 32.
 1851. „ *aldrovandi*, Vér., Céph. médit., p. 12, pls. ii., iii.
 1851. „ *genei*, Vér., *Ibid.*, p. 15, pl. i.
 1853. „ *cirrhosus*, Forbes and Hauley, Brit. Moll., vol. iv. p. 211, pl. κκκ fig. 4; pl. μμμ fig. 1.
 1869. „ *cirrosa*, Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. v. p. 146, pl. vii. fig. 2.

Habitat.—Off the Butt of Lewis, H.M.S. "Triton" Expedition, August 25, 1882; 40 fathoms. One specimen, ♀.

¹ De Rochebrune is in error when he states (*op. cit.*, p. 153) that Leach used the form "*Eledon*."

² *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, t. vii. p. 145.

³ *Öfversigt k. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl.*, Årgången, p. 135, 1846.