

III. Because they have been insufficiently characterised, never again gathered, and the type specimens have not been preserved; they are therefore too doubtful to be introduced into systematic nomenclature:—

1. *Pelagia*, Quoy and Gaimard.¹
 2. *Cymodocea*, d'Orbigny.²
 3. *Homoderma*, van Beneden.³

Among the genera hitherto described I only admit six and the new genus *Notobranchæa* (these six genera are also those that were accepted by Boas,⁴ before the description of *Notobranchæa*). They are the following:—

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| 1. <i>Dexiobranchæa</i> , Boas.
2. <i>Spongiobranchæa</i> , d'Orbigny.
3. <i>Pneumonoderma</i> , Cuvier. | 4. <i>Clionopsis</i> , Troschel.
5. <i>Clione</i> , Pallas.
6. <i>Halopsyche</i> , Bronn. |
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These six genera, and the new one *Notobranchæa*, are well known, well characterised and distinct. The following table gives their principal distinctive characters:—

KEY TO THE GENERA.

I. A specialised branchial apparatus.

II. No specialised branchial apparatus.

1. Body lengthened, posteriorly pointed, *Clione*.
 2. Body ovoid, posteriorly rounded, *Halopsyche*.

How must we subdivide these seven genera of the Gymnosomatous group?

Fischer, who considers the Pteropoda to be a class of the same value as the Gastropoda (although the organisation of the Pteropoda shows, in the clearest manner, that they only form a subdivision of the Euthyneurous Gastropoda), distinguishes among the Gymnosomata two suborders:—Scleroderma, containing only the genus *Halopsyche*, and Malacoderma, embracing all the other genera. But the character on which this subdivision is based is very insufficient, because the teguments of *Halopsyche* are not

¹ Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 192 = *Pteropelagia*, Bronn.

² Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 133 = *Pterocymodocea*, Bronn.

³ Exercices zootomiques, p 54, pl. iii. figs. 4, 5.

⁴ Vorläufige Mittheilung über einige Gymnosomen Pteropoden, Zool. Anzeiger, p. 690, 1885.

⁵ Manuel de Conchyliologie, p. 422.