

but the larvæ of *Clione*, as well as the adults of this genus, have always the posterior extremity tapering and pointed, whereas that of *Trichocyclus* is round, as in *Spongiobranchæa*. The locality where *Trichocyclus dumerili* was obtained ("Südsee"),<sup>1</sup> also agrees well with my interpretation.

I have identified *Cliodita caduceus*<sup>2</sup> with *Spongiobranchæa australis*; because, in spite of the imperfect figure given by Quoy and Gaimard, one can there recognise the posterior gill of *Spongiobranchæa*, and the same constriction in the posterior half of the body as in the specimens of *Spongiobranchæa australis*. The locality of *Cliodita caduceus* ("entre l'île de France et le Cap de Bonne Espérance") also agrees with this opinion.

### *Pneumonoderma*,<sup>3</sup> Cuvier.

1804. *Pneumoderme*, Cuvier, Mémoire concernant l'animal de l'Hyale, &c., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, t. iv. p. 232.  
 1810. *Pneumoderma*, Péron and Lesueur, Histoire de la famille des Mollusques Ptéropodes, &c., Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, t. xv. p. 65.  
 1815. *Pneumodermis*, Oken, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, Bd. i. p. 326.  
 1815. *Ægle*, Oken, Lehrbuch der Zoologie, Bd. i. p. 326.  
 1819. *Pneumodermon*, Lamarck, Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres, t. vi. p. 293.  
 1846. *Pneumonoderma*, Agassiz, Nomenclator Zoologicus, Index, p. 299.  
 1855. *Pneumonodermum*, Herrmannsen, Indicis generum Malacozoorum primordia, vol. i. p. 309.

*Body* ovate, rather long, a little shrunk behind, and rounded at its posterior extremity; visceral mass extending to that extremity. Skin pigmented, more coloured on the right than on the left side (especially at the head).

*Head* very long, or else united to the body by a long neck (this lengthening is a consequence of the great length of the hook-sacs). Labial tentacles short, and wide at their bases.

*Foot*.—Posterior lobe long, always rounded at its free extremity; anterior lobes attached to the head in their entire length; between them there is a small plicated tubercle, as in the Clionopsidæ.

The *Lateral Gill* placed on the right side, is composed of (1) three longitudinal, parallel crests, thin and transparent, placed on the body wall; (2) a free part, posterior to these crests, of a triangular shape, more or less elongate, of which the summit points backwards; the two free edges of this triangle bear crests which continue the lateral somatic ones (see fig. 1, p. 6). The median somatic crest continues on the triangular lobe (where it is very projecting) up to its summit. The two crests on the free sides

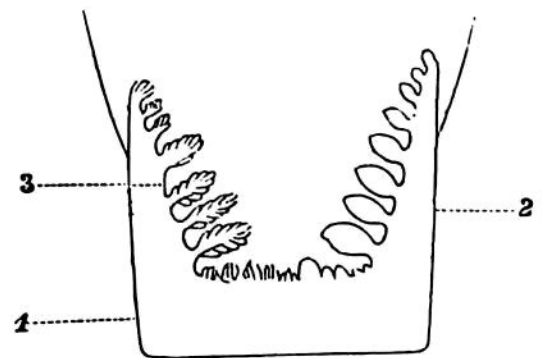


FIG. 3.—Posterior gill of *Pneumonoderma mediterraneum*, ventral aspect; magnified 10 diameters. 1, quadrangular crest; 2, radiating crests; 3, fringes of the radiating crests.

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, Oken, *Isis*, 1825, p. 735.

<sup>2</sup> Description de cinq genres de Mollusques, *Ann. d. Sci. Nat.*, sér. 1, t. vi. p. 74, pl. ii. fig. 2.

<sup>3</sup> From πνεύμων, lung, and δέρμα, skin.