

Posterior Gill a simple hexagonal crest, from the four ventral and dorsal angles of which there arise four short crests, without foldings or fringes, directed forwards. (In one specimen I only found three radiating crests, two dorsal and one ventral; perhaps the two ventral crests were fused together, or the left one was absent.) This gill was unknown to Troschel, who founded his genus *Clionopsis* on young specimens not more than 8.5 mm. long,¹ in which the place of the gill was still hidden by the posterior ciliated ring;² but it was figured by Costa in 1873.³

Proboscis very long; in the figured specimen (Pl. III. fig. 1), it is not yet quite everted, since the radula, jaw, and hook-sacs do not appear at its extremity.

Radula.—The formula is 6:1:6; the formula 4:1:4 given by Troschel⁴ is that of young specimens; and even for them it is probably inexact, because Macdonald has found that larvæ measuring but 3 mm. (Pl. II. fig. 9) already possessed five lateral teeth on each side, the most distal being exceedingly small.

Hook-sacs.—Each containing about sixty hooks.

Colour.—The animal is colourless, rather transparent, with numerous small brown spots (in the specimens preserved in alcohol) visible to the naked eye, and due to cutaneous fatty glands.

Length.—Up to 24 mm.

Habitat.—Central parts of the Mediterranean Sea; Naples, Messina, and south of Sicily, 20 miles east of Malta, lat. 36° 1' N., long. 15° 5' E., where Macdonald found larvæ.

Observations.—I have already said that the genus *Trichocyclus* is not a good one, and that the forms described under this name are larvæ of different genera of Gymnosomata. All the Gymnosomata indeed, in the second part of their embryonic development, exist as naked larvæ, with three ciliated rings.

I may state that *Trichocyclus mediterraneus*, Costa,⁵ is the larva of *Clionopsis krohni*; a fact that I was able to ascertain by original drawings, much more perfect than Costa's figure, which Dr. J. D. Macdonald kindly sent to me. One of these drawings (Pl. II. fig. 9) represents a larva, 3 mm. long, with the two posterior ciliated rings still attached, and one may say that its foot is similarly formed to that of the adult *Clionopsis krohni*, and that there is no longer a posterior lobe. The axial visceral nucleus is another proof which shows that this larva belongs to the genus *Clionopsis*, as do also the radula (of which the formula is then 5:1:5), and the form of

¹ *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. xx. pl. x. fig. 1.

² Von Ihering therefore thought that *Clionopsis* was the "Jungstadium" of *Clione*, instead of a good genus (*Vergleichende Anatomie des Nervensystems und Phylogenie der Mollusken*, pp. 245, 246).

³ *Pteropodi della Fauna di Napoli*, pl. v. fig. 8.

⁴ *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Pteropoden*, *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, Jahrg. xx. p. 231.

⁵ *Annuario del Mus. Zool. d. R. Univ. d. Napoli*, t. iii. p. 46, pl. i. fig. 3.