

of the same length; the hook-sacs, the radula, the buccal cones, the foot, &c., are quite similar. In the living animal a red line exists on the fins, which, however, is not now visible in the alcoholic specimens; but in other respects *Clione elegantissima* is exactly the same as the young of *Clione limacina*.

With respect to *Clione dalli*, Krause, this author says that it only differs from *Clione elegantissima* by having two ciliated rings. The collected specimens measured from 5 to 6 mm., and had the radula similar to that in specimens of *Clione limacina* of the same size. They are thus really the young of this species.

2. *Clione longicaudata* (Souleyet).

1840. *Spongiobranchea elongata*, d'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 132, pl. ix. figs. 8, 9.

1850. *Clione caudata*, Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 37.

1852. *Clio longicaudatus*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 286, pl. xiv. figs. 17-21.

Body very long, with posterior part very pointed.

Foot.—Antero-lateral lobes large, wide in front, pointed posteriorly; posterior lobe probably very short;¹ Souleyet says² that the foot of *Clio longicaudatus* is like that of *Pneumonoderma*, without the posterior lobe. But the anterior lobes being very large, they probably hid the posterior lobe, as often happens in *Clione limacina*. Besides, we have seen that, in this last species, there are some specimens with the posterior lobe of the foot very small; but however minute it may be, this lobe is always distinct, and exists in all the *Clione* (*Clione limacina*, *Clione flavescens*) and in all the other Gymnosomata, except *Clionopsis*. It is therefore very improbable (as Ihering³ following Souleyet's figure states) that *Clione longicaudata* has no posterior lobe to the foot.

Proboscis rather short.

Buccal Appendages.—Two pairs of cones, like those of *Clione limacina*.

Colour.—Dark brown.

Length.—Does not measure 10 mm. (Souleyet).

Habitat.—Atlantic Ocean, lat. 10° N., long. 21° W.; "*Spongiobranchea elongata*," which I identify with the present species, was gathered in lat. 4° N., long. 25° W.

Observation.—" *Spongiobranchea elongata*," d'Orbigny, is in reality not a *Spongiobranchea*; in the shape of the body, head, and foot, it quite resembles *Clione longicaudata*. The habitats of the two forms make their identity still more certain, the localities where they were gathered being very close to one another.

¹ The type-specimen of Souleyet, in the Museum of Paris, being quite destroyed, and d'Orbigny's specimens not having been preserved, it was impossible to definitively decide on this point until new specimens had been obtained.

² Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 286.

³ Vergleichende Anatomie des Nervensystem und Phylogenie der Mollusken, p. 248.