the equator, but is rather localised and not very abundant, for no one has ever collected numerous specimens of the different species just mentioned.

In regard to two other species, "*Clio*" *pyramidalis*, Quoy and Gaimard,[1] and "*Clio*" *australis*, Bruguière,[2] they are very imperfectly known.

The first was taken in the harbour of Amboina, and measured 10 mm. in length; it is represented as of so strange a shape, that the accuracy of the figure of Quoy and Gaimard is a little doubtful.

The second species is known only from an obscure description and more obscure figure by Bruguière, who says that it was abundant on the south coast of Madagascar. Since the time of Bruguière, some naturalists have made collections of the Mollusca of that island, but no one has again found this species. I hope, however, that further researches will be made, for it would be very interesting indeed to obtain this Pteropod, because it would be the largest of all (according to Bruguière, it measures 2 inches in length), and it is said to have also three pairs of buccal cones, as in *Clione limacina*.

The other species described under the name of *Clione* or *Clio* (after deducting the Thecosomata which bear the latter name, and which most zoologists still call *Cleodora*), are, as we have already seen, synonymous with other forms previously known.

Ross[3] recorded, under the name *Clio borealis*, a Gymnosomatous Pteropod obtained between lat. 60° and 64° S., along with "*Argonauta antica*" (the latter is really a *Limacina*, and was found by the Challenger).[4] According to Souleyet,[5] the naturalists of the "Astrolabe" also found, during the last voyage, a *Clione* "among the ice of the South Pole," which must certainly be the same species as the "*Clio borealis*" of Ross. Unfortunately, in the zoological account of this voyage, there is no Pteropod mentioned, and I do not know what became of the specimens of *Clione* noticed by Souleyet.

However, if one may be allowed to make a hypothesis respecting these examples, it seems to me rather probable that they are only *Spongiobranchæa australis*, a species which is widely distributed throughout the cold Antarctic Seas, where it was previously observed from long. 60° W. to long. 123° E.; towards the equator it scarcely passes beyond the isothermal line of 50° F. (for August), and it has up to the present time been collected as far as lat. 51° S. It is therefore a species belonging to the cold regions, and I think it will be found to exist all around the South Pole, as *Clione limacina* does around the North Pole.

Bronn[6] mentions an Australian *Clione*, according to Lamartinière. But the species described by this last writer is a *Clio* (Thecosomatous Pteropod) known to zoologists under the name of *Clio* (or *Cleodora*) *pyramidata*.

[1] Voyage de découvertes de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 371, pl. xxvii. fig. 37.
[2] Encyclopédie méthodique, Vers, t. i. p. 507, pl. lxxv. figs. 1, 2.
[3] A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions, vol. i. p. 169, 1847.
[4] Station 153, lat. 65° 42′ S., long. 79° 40′ E.
[5] Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, p. 86.
[6] Die Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs, Bd. iii. p. 582.