

These ten species may be thus distinguished:—

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

- I. Shell with a toothed lip.
1. A single tooth on the lip, *Limacina inflata*.
 2. Three teeth on the lip, *Limacina triacantha*.
- II. Shell without teeth on the lip.
1. Spire very short.
 - A. Shell with transverse striæ (at right angles to the axis).
 - a. Mouth higher than broad, *Limacina helicina*.
 - b. Mouth broader than high, *Limacina antarctica*.
 - B. Shell without transverse striæ.
 - a. Whorls hardly separated by a suture, *Limacina helicoides*.
 - b. Whorls separated by a deep suture, *Limacina lesueurii*.
 2. Spire high.
 - A. Mouth quadrangular, columella arched to the right.
 - a. Umbilicus widely open, *Limacina australis*.
 - b. Umbilicus constricted, *Limacina retroversa*.
 - B. Mouth oval, columella arched to the left.
 - a. Umbilicus constricted, spire somewhat short, *Limacina trochiformis*.
 - b. Umbilicus very narrow, spire elongated, *Limacina bulimoides*.

* ¹1. *Limacina inflata* (d'Orbigny).

1836. *Atlanta inflata*, d'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 174, pl. xii. figs. 16–19.
1840. *Spirialis rostralis*, Eydoux et Souleyet, Description sommaire de plusieurs Pteropodes nouveaux ou imparfaitement connus, Revue Zoologique, t. iii. p. 236.
1850. *Limacina inflata*, Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 31.
1852. *Limacina scaphoidea*, Gould, The Mollusca and Shells of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, p. 485, pl. li. fig. 602.
1861. *Protomedea elata*, O. G. Costa, Microdoride mediterranea, p. 74, pl. xi. fig. 5.
1870. *Embolus rostralis*, Jeffreys, Mediterranean Mollusca, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. vi. p. 86.
1882. *Protomedea rostralis*, Fischer, Sur la faune Malacologique abyssale de la Méditerranée, Comptes rendus, t. 94, p. 120.

Shell, animal, and operculum: for description and figures see Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 216, pl. xiii. figs. 1–10.

Habitat.—This *Limacina* is distributed in all the warm seas. It has been recorded from the following localities:—

Atlantic Ocean, from 42° N. to 40° S.; Mediterranean, frequently collected at Naples, where I have often observed it; found also, as represented by empty shells, in a large number of deep dredgings in the Mediterranean, e.g., off Crete (Jeffreys);² Ægean Sea (Jeffreys);³ and on different parts of the Mediterranean coast (Sicily, Piedmont, &c.).

¹ The species collected by the Challenger are marked by an asterisk.

² *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 401.

³ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. vi. p. 86.