

*2. *Clio (Creseis) conica* (Eschscholtz) (Pl. II. figs. 1, 2).

1829. *Creseis conica*, Eschscholtz, Zoologischer Atlas, Heft iii. p. 17, pl. xv. fig. 3.

1830. *Creseis striata*, Delle Chiaje, Memorie sulla storia e notomia degli animali senza vertebre, pl. lxxxii. fig. 12.

1869. *Creseis conica*, A. Costa, Pteropodi del golfo di Napoli, Rendiconto d. reale Accad. d. Sci. Napoli, 1869, p. 58.

1872. (?) *Styliola vitrea*, Verrill, Recent Additions to the Molluscan Fauna of New England and the adjacent waters, &c., Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, vol. iii. p. 284, pl. vi. fig. 7.

1873. *Creseis conoidea*, A. Costa, Pteropodi della Fauna del Regno di Napoli, p. 17, pl. iv. fig. 6.

Characters and Description.—*Shell* conical, moderately elongated; smooth over its entire surface; a very slight and regular dorsal curvature; the transverse diameter increasing gently and uniformly; the posterior extremity of a dark brown colour; the embryonic portion separated by a well-marked constriction, and thinning off towards the somewhat slender apex (Pl. II. fig. 2).

Animal like that of *Clio (Creseis) virgula*, but distinguished at first sight by this marked feature that the mass formed by the stomach and liver is situated much further forward than in the above species. For while in *Clio virgula* the broad œsophagus is very long, and the mass in question removed from the posterior extremity of the shield (pallial gland) by more than the length of the latter, in *Clio conica* it is situated immediately behind the shield. With this difference there is obviously correlated the abrupt and precocious enlargement of the shell in *Clio virgula*, and the gentle uniform increase in *Clio conica*.

Observations.—I. There can be no doubt in regard to the species figured by Eschscholtz. It is not *Clio (Creseis) acicula*, since it is much too short in proportion, and has its posterior extremity of a dark brown colour. It is not *Clio (Creseis) virgula*, since it exhibits neither the abrupt curvature nor the precocious enlargement of diameter exhibited by that form, and since the visceral mass is situated anteriorly. Neither is it *Clio (Styliola) subula*, although Gray¹ and Souleyet² so regard it. The absence of a dorsal groove, the colour of the posterior extremity, and the shortness of the posterior lobe of the foot are enough to show that it is not.

The "*Creseis conica*" of Eschscholtz is in fact the species which one finds at Naples, and in all probability that which Delle Chiaje noted under the name of "*Creseis striata*."

A. Costa, thinking he had discovered a new species, described this form as *Creseis conica*, ignoring the fact that this title had been already used by Eschscholtz. Becoming aware of this, but failing to recognise the identity of the two forms, he changed the name *conica* to *conoidea*.

¹ Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 17.

² Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, p. 55.