

*9. *Clio balantium* (Rang).

1829. *Balantium recurvum*, Anonymous (Children, *vide* Gray), Journ. Roy. Inst., vol. xv. p. 220, pl. vii. fig. 107.
1834. *Cleodora balantium*, Rang, Magasin de Zoologie, 1834, pl. xlv.
1836. *Hyalæa balantium*, d'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 116, pl. viii. figs. 1-4.
1837. *Balantium bicarinatum*, Benson, Notice on Balantium, a Genus of the Pteropodous Mollusca, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. vi. p. 151.
1852. *Cleodora inflata*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 188, pl. vii. figs. 17-19 (young).

For description and figures, I refer to Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 186, pl. vii. figs. 11-16.

Habitat.—Atlantic Ocean; intertropical (21° 30' N. to 19° 30' S., Boas); 44° N. (Atlantic?) (Pfeffer); toward 40° N., coast of America (Verrill, fragments).¹

Indian Ocean; exclusively in the southern portion, 33° S. towards Africa (Boas), towards Australia (Pfeffer), Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam (Benson).

Challenger Specimens.—Living.

Station 216A, February 16, 1875; north of New Guinea; lat. 2° 56' N., long. 134° 11' E. (young).

*10. *Clio chaptali* (Souleyet) (Pl. II. fig. 7).

1852. *Cleodora chaptali*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, p. 183, pl. vii. figs. 1-5.

The above form appears to be a distinct species, but very strictly localised, for it has not been reobserved since its discovery by Souleyet. I only know a single adult specimen (dry shell), which is deposited in the British Museum.

Characters and Description.—*Shell* somewhat bulging, with its apex recurved dorsally, with its lateral edges uniformly and markedly diverging, in contrast to *Clio balantium*, where they describe a sigmoid curve. The lateral keels are sharp and not hollow-edged, as they are in *Clio balantium*; they run parallel to the axis of the body, and are not at all turned ventrally; this admits of the ventral surface being as bulging as the dorsal. The latter bears five longitudinal ribs, instead of three as in *Clio balantium*. The middle of the lips hardly projects anteriorly. The embryonic shell is separated from the rest by a well-marked constriction, in front of which the shell broadens out again. The embryonic portion, however, in contrast to that of *Clio balantium*, does not enlarge behind the constriction, and is terminated posteriorly by a much-pointed apex (Pl. II. fig. 7).

The animal, according to Souleyet, very closely resembles *Clio balantium*.

¹ Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca added to the fauna of New England during the past ten years, *Trans. Connect. Acad.*, vol. v. p. 557.