

Habitat.—Atlantic Ocean; near the Cape of Good Hope (Souleyet).

Challenger Specimen.—Living, young.

Station 181, August 25, 1874; Fiji to Raine Island; lat. $13^{\circ} 50' S.$, long. $151^{\circ} 49' E.$

*11. *Clio australis* (d'Orbigny) (not Bruguière) (Pl. II. fig. 8).

1836. *Hyalæa australis*,¹ d'Orbigny, Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 117, pl. viii. figs. 9–11.

1850. *Balantium australe*, Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 15.

1852. *Cleodora australis*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 189, pl. viii. figs. 20–25.

For figures and description, see Souleyet (*loc. cit.*).

Habitat.—This species appears to have a geographical distribution like that of *Spongiobranchæa australis* and *Limacina australis*, that is to say, localised in the southern regions of the three great oceans around the South Pole.

Cape Horn (d'Orbigny); South-east Pacific ($48^{\circ} S.$, $86^{\circ} W.$, Souleyet); (?) south-east of the Cape of Good Hope, $38^{\circ} 50' S.$ (Boas).

Challenger Specimens.—Living.

Station 159, March 10, 1874; Termination Land to Melbourne; lat. $47^{\circ} 25' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 22' E.$

Observations.—Boas² has united with the present species *Clio sulcata*, Pfeffer. But the latter is certainly a distinct species, also collected towards the South Pole by the Challenger Expedition, and the embryonic shell³ which Boas has figured as that of "*Cleodora australis*" is precisely similar to *Clio sulcata*, and very different from that of *Clio australis* (Pl. II. fig. 8). For in the latter the embryonic shell is separated from the other portion by a much broader and deeper constriction, and is terminated posteriorly by a rounded extremity.

*12. *Clio sulcata* (Pfeffer) (Pl. II. figs. 9–11).

1879. *Cleodora sulcata*, Pfeffer, Uebersicht der auf S. M. Schiff Gazelle, und von Dr. Jagor gesammelten Pteropoden, Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1879, p. 240, figs. 11, 12.

Characters and Description.—Shell slender, with a very slight curvature, with the ventral surface only slightly projecting, but not re-entrant. The surface adorned with transverse ridges; nine longitudinal ridges occur in close proximity on the anterior portion of the dorsal surface. The margins of the aperture, as Pfeffer has noted, are very fragile,

¹ The name *Hyalæa australis* was already used in 1816 by Péron (Voyage de découvertes aux terres australes, pl. xxxi. fig. 5), but it only occurs on the plate, and no description is given. As the figure refers to *Cavolinia tridentata*, I think the specific title *australis* may be fitly retained for the above species of *Clio*.

² *Spolia atlantica*, p. 68.

³ *Ibid.*, pl. iv. fig. 46.