

so that it is difficult to describe the exact form of the lips, though this is probably intermediate between that of *Clio australis* and that of *Clio pyramidata*. The embryonic shell is almost directly continuous with the other portion, from which it is separated only by a narrow groove. The posterior extremity is pointed.

The figure 17c of Pfeffer (pl. vii., *loc. cit.*) represents the curvature of the shell as if it were ventral. The specimen figured must then have been abnormal, for in all the specimens of *Clio sulcata* which I have seen the curvature was dorsal, as it is indeed in all the curved Cavoliniidæ.

The animal resembles that of neighbouring species (*Clio australis* and *Clio pyramidata*). The left tentacle is readily visible; the posterior lobe of the foot is of considerable length, and the other external characters are those of the genus *Clio* in the strict sense. There are no lateral prolongations of the margins of the mantle.

This form is undoubtedly a distinct species which cannot be referred either to *Clio australis* (as by Boas) or to *Clio pyramidata*. It differs from both in the fact that the ventral surface of the shell is not at all re-entrant. And further it differs from *Clio australis* (with which it has a closely analogous geographical distribution) in its much more divergent lateral margins and in its embryonic shell, as may be seen by comparing the figures of the two species. This form was the *Clio* observed on the last expedition of the "Astrolabe," to which I have referred in my Report on the Gymnosomata.¹

Dimensions.—The shell measures 2 cm. in length.

Habitat.—Like *Clio australis*, this form was found in the southern region of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 50° 34' S., long. 83° 44' W., and lat. 45° 35' S., long. 122° 1' W. (Pfeffer); also in the Southern Ocean, near Kerguelen Island; and in the Antarctic Ocean (see the following Challenger localities).

Challenger Specimens.—Living specimens.

Station 150, February 2, 1874; Heard Island; lat. 52° 4' S., long. 71° 22' E.

Between Stations 154 and 155, February 21, 1874; in vicinity of Antarctic ice; lat. 63° 30' S., long. 89° 8' E.

Station 156, February 26, 1874; in vicinity of Antarctic ice; lat. 62° 26' S., long. 95° 44' E.

*13. *Clio pyramidata*, Linné.

1767. *Clio pyramidata*, Linné, *Systema Naturæ*, ed. 12, p. 1094.

1813. *Hyalæa lanceolata*, Lesueur, *Mémoire sur quelques espèces d'animaux mollusques et radiaires recueillis dans la Méditerranée près de Nice*, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, t. iii. p. 284, pl. v. fig. 3.

1825. *Cleodora brownii*, De Blainville, *Manuel de Malacologie*, pl. xlvi. fig. 1.

1836. *Hyalæa pyramidata*, d'Orbigny, *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*, t. v. p. 113, pl. vii. figs. 25–29.

1841. *Cleodora lamartinieri*, Rang, in d'Orbigny, *Mollusques de Cuba*, p. 83.

¹ Zool. Chall. Exped., pt. lviii. p. 62.