

*14. *Clio cuspidata* (Bosc).

1802. *Hyalæa cuspidata*, Bosc, Histoire naturelle des Coquilles, t. ii. p. 241, pl. ix. figs. 5-7.
 1820. *Hyalæa triouspidata*, Bowdich, Elements of Conchology, pl. vi. fig. 1.
 1830. *Cleodora lessonii*, Rang, MS., in Lesson, Voyage autour du Monde de la Coquille, t. ii. pt. i. p. 247, pl. x. fig. 1.
 1833. *Cleodora cuspidata*, Quoy et Gaimard, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 384, pl. xxvii. figs. 1-5.
 1852. ? *Cleodora quadrispinosa*, Rang, Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, pl. v. fig. 6.

For figures and description see Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 176, pl. vi. figs. 11-16.

Habitat.—Atlantic Ocean, from 60° N. to 37° S.; Mediterranean; Indian Ocean, from Ceylon to 42° S., from Africa to Australia.

It has not been recorded from the Pacific previously to the Challenger Expedition.

Challenger Specimens.—I. Living specimens.

Near Station 230, April 4, 1875; Admiralty Islands to Yokohama; lat. 25° 33' N., long. 137° 57' E.

Station 254, July 17, 1875; Yokohama to Sandwich Islands; lat. 35° 13' N., long. 154° 43' W.

II. Deposit shells.

Station 23, March 15, 1873; off Sombrero Island; lat. 18° 24' N., long. 63° 28' W.; depth, 450 fathoms; bottom, Pteropod ooze.

Station 78, July 10, 1873; off the Azores; lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 85, July 19, 1873; off Palma Island (Canaries); lat. 28° 42' N., long. 18° 6' W.; depth, 1125 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Cuvierina,¹ Boas.

1825. *Cuvieria*, Rang, Description de deux genres nouveaux appartenant à la classe des Ptéropodes, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 1, t. xii. p. 322 (not Péron, 1807).

Triptera, auctorum, not Quoy and Gaimard.

1886. *Cuvierina*, Boas, Spolia atlantica, p. 131.

Characters and Description.—*Shell* straight, elongated, with a smooth surface, with the posterior half conical and pointed, generally caducous in the adult. The anterior half is swollen medianly, but constricted behind the aperture. A partition, concave in front, is found towards the middle of the entire length of the shell, and close beside this the truncation is formed. The transverse section is circular, except towards the aperture, where it is a little compressed, and appears somewhat reniform. Behind

¹ Named after Cuvier.