

diverge abruptly outwards so that the lips appear much prolonged anteriorly. The sides of the shell are often prolonged into a more or less projecting point. The embryonic shell is not separated by a distinct constriction, except in *Cavolinia trispinosa* and *Cavolinia quadridentata*.

The animal somewhat resembles in its external characters the species of *Clio* strictly so called. Its special characters chiefly consist in the breadth of the posterior lobe of the foot and in the presence of lateral prolongations of the mantle, which project from the lateral portions of the aperture (side clefts of the adult) and may cover a considerable portion of the shell.

Many authors (A. Adams, Gray, Fischer, Boas, &c.) call this genus "*Cavolinia*, Gioeni," and do so on the authority of Abildgaard, according to whom Gioeni first used this title in his work entitled "Descrizione di una nuova Famiglia e di un nuovo Genere di Testacei trovati nel littorali di Catania." This small memoir (8vo and not 4to as is always noted) is somewhat rare, and does not appear to have been actually seen by the authors who cite it from Abildgaard. For in the memoir itself it may be seen that while Gioeni has indeed represented *Cavolinia tridentata* in his figures xiv.–xvi., he does not give it its title. Caulini is referred to on p. xxvii, note *a*, as the first to observe the animal of this species, but there is no question of naming in his honour the "nuovo Genere di Testacei."

The name "*Cavolina*" (em. *Cavolinia*) only dates from 1791, and its author was Abildgaard. It has, nevertheless, the priority over *Cavolinia*, Bruguière, which was not published till 1792,¹ and ought to be employed in preference to the title *Hyalæa*, Lamarck, 1801.

Although the shells of *Cavolinia* have a much constricted aperture, different individuals within the same species may exhibit very noteworthy divergences in regard to size. The difference is sometimes very striking, so that in some species the diameter of certain individuals may be four times that of others (*Cavolinia longirostris*, after Boas).²

From this fact it has been inferred (Pfeffer)³ that, in order to grow, the shells of *Cavolinia* must first of all lose all the contracted portion by absorption, since growth can only take place by the apposition of fresh material at the margin of the aperture.

But this hypothesis of partial absorption is altogether imaginary. As Boas has already pointed out,⁴ there is no trace of a line of reabsorption on the shells of large size, and it is further a very strong argument against the theory that the posterior (oldest) portion of the small individuals does not correspond exactly to the homologous portion

¹ Encyclopédie Méthodique; Histoire naturelle des Vers, t. i.

² *Spolia atlantica*, p. 206.

³ Die Pteropoden des Hamburger Museums, *Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg*, t. vii. p. 75.

⁴ *Spolia atlantica*, p. 207.