

<i>Hyalæa flava</i> , d'Orbigny, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia gibbosa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa forskahlii</i> , Lesueur, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia tridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa gegenbauri</i> , Pfeffer, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia gibbosa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa imitans</i> , Pfeffer, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia inflexa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa inermis</i> , Gould, . . .	} = <i>Cavolinia quadridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa intermedia</i> , Sowerby, . . .	
<i>Hyalæa limbata</i> , d'Orbigny, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia longirostris</i> .
<i>Hyalæa minuta</i> , Sowerby, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia quadridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa mucronata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard,	= <i>Cavolinia trispinosa</i> .
<i>Cavolina natans</i> , Abildgaard, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia tridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa obtusa</i> , Sowerby, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia longirostris</i> .
<i>Hyalæa papilionacea</i> , Quoy and Gaimard,	} = <i>Cavolinia tridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa peroni</i> , Lesueur, . . .	
<i>Cavolina pisum</i> , Mørch, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia globulosa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa quadrispinosa</i> , d'Orbigny, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia quadridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa reeviana</i> , Dunker, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia trispinosa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa teniobranchea</i> , Péron and Lesueur,	= <i>Cavolinia tridentata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa triacantha</i> , Bronn, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia trispinosa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa uncinata</i> , Hoeninghaus, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia inflexa</i> .
<i>Hyalæa uncinatiformis</i> , Pfeffer, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia uncinata</i> .
<i>Hyalæa vaginellina</i> , Cantraine, . . .	= <i>Cavolinia inflexa</i> .

There remain the following eight titles, which represent genuine and distinct species :—

<i>Hyalæa trispinosa</i> , Lesueur.		<i>Hyalæa gibbosa</i> , Rang.
<i>Hyalæa quadridentata</i> , Lesueur.		<i>Anomia tridentata</i> , Forskål.
<i>Hyalæa longirostris</i> , Lesueur.		<i>Hyalæa uncinata</i> , Rang.
<i>Hyalæa globulosa</i> , Rang.		<i>Hyalæa inflexa</i> , Lesueur.

From the above list of synonyms of *Cavolinia*, it appears that a number of generic titles have been applied to the present group of Thecosomata.

One may well ask if all these names should be rejected and none retained, or, in other words, if the genus *Cavolinia* is indeed homogeneous and indivisible. It appears to me so to be beyond dispute.

I. *Rheda*, *Hyalæa*, *Archonta*, and *Tricla* are absolutely synonymous with *Cavolinia*, for the simple reason that they refer to the same type, *Anomia tridentata* of Forskål.

II. *Pleuropus* is a designation based on young stages of typical *Cavolinia*, which Boas names "*Hyalæa*, B."¹ They refer to specimens in which the closing apparatus was not yet developed—*Pleuropus pellucidus*, *Pleuropus longifilis*, *Pleuropus hargerii*. Gray

¹ *Spolia atlantica*, p. 92.