

Station 33, April 4, 1873; off Bermuda; lat.  $32^{\circ} 21' 30''$  N., long.  $64^{\circ} 35' 55''$  W.; depth, 435 fathoms; bottom, coral mud.

Station 78, July 10, 1873; off the Azores; lat.  $37^{\circ} 26'$  N., long.  $25^{\circ} 13'$  W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; bottom, volcanic mud.

Station 120, September 9, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat.  $8^{\circ} 37'$  S., long.  $34^{\circ} 28'$  W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 122, September 10, 1873; off the coast of South America, between Pernambuco and Bahia; lat.  $9^{\circ} 5'$  S., long.  $34^{\circ} 50'$  W.; depth, 350 fathoms; bottom, red mud.

Station 185, August 31, 1874; off Raine Island; lat.  $11^{\circ} 35' 25''$  S., long.  $144^{\circ} 2' 0''$  E.; depth, 135 fathoms; bottom, coral sand.

\*4. *Cavolinia globulosa* (Rang).

1850. *Cavolina globulosa*, Rang, MS., in Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 8 (without description).

1850. *Cavolina pisum*, Mørch, Catalogus conchyliorum quae reliquit C. P. Kjerulf, p. 32, pl. i. fig. 7.

1852. *Hyalæa globulosa*, Rang, MS., in Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 142, pl. iv. figs. 20-24.

For description and figures, see Boas, *Spolia atlantica*, p. 107, pl. i. fig. 7; pl. ii. fig. 18.

I retain for this form the specific title *Cavolinia globulosa*, since the figure to which Gray refers in his Catalogue is that of Souleyet's Atlas (*Voyage de la Bonite*), which appeared (without text) before the catalogue of Mørch, and designates the species in question as "Hyale globuleuse, Rang."

*Habitat*.—Indian Ocean; from  $40^{\circ} 0'$  N. to  $34^{\circ} 30'$  S. (Boas), from the coast of Africa, Red Sea (Issel), Zanzibar, Natal (Pfeffer), to Australia.

Pacific Ocean; western portion, from  $13^{\circ}$  N. ("Vettor Pisani" Expedition), China Sea (Boas), Malay Archipelago; eastern portion, from  $2^{\circ}$  N. to  $12^{\circ}$  S. (Knocker).

Souleyet<sup>1</sup> and A. Adams<sup>2</sup> have cited this species as from the Atlantic, but without any precise information. Pfeffer<sup>3</sup> alone notes a single definite locality, lat.  $1^{\circ}$  S., long.  $25^{\circ}$  W. I am inclined to suppose that this was some error in labelling, and that *Cavolinia globulosa* does not occur in the Atlantic. It is not recorded either by d'Orbigny, Benson, or Knocker; and Boas, who has examined so much material from the Atlantic, does not note a single specimen as occurring there. And, finally, although the Challenger explored so much of the intertropical Atlantic, and traversed it several

<sup>1</sup> Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> On the Synonyms and Habitats of Cavolinia, Diacria and Pleuropus, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 3, vol. iii. p. 45.

<sup>3</sup> Die Pteropoden des Hamburger Museums, *Abhandl. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg*, t. vii. p. 84.