

As to the remaining eleven titles, the last author who has given a systematic account of Pteropods, namely Boas, mentions seven of them which he regards as representing adult forms and distinct species. These are :—

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| 1. <i>Cleodora compressa</i> , Souleyet. | 4. <i>Pleuropus longifilis</i> , Troschel. |
| 2. <i>Cleodora pygmæa</i> , Boas. | 5. <i>Hyalæa rotundata</i> , Boas. |
| 3. <i>Cleodora curvata</i> , Souleyet. | 6. <i>Hyalæa lævigata</i> , d'Orbigny. |
| 7. <i>Hyalæa depressa</i> , d'Orbigny. | |

It is necessary to examine these forms individually.

*1. *Cleodora compressa*, Souleyet.

1850. *Clio depressa*, Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 14 (*sine descriptione*).

1852. *Cleodora compressa*, Souleyet, Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, t. ii. p. 181, pl. vi. figs. 26–32.

From Souleyet's figure it may be inferred that this Pteropod did not exhibit fully developed reproductive organs, and was not therefore an adult.

The form in question ought to be referred to *Cavolinia trispinosa*. To this view, formerly suggested by Pfeffer,¹ Boas objects that in *Cleodora compressa* the mouth is narrower, and that in proportion to the height *Cavolinia trispinosa* is thicker than *Cleodora compressa*. But these comparisons only hold true with a *Cleodora compressa* which is much flattened and a swollen *Cavolinia trispinosa*, and are not sufficient to disprove our opinion, which is based on the following facts :—

1. The embryonic portion, the general form of the shell, and the curvature of the sides are identical in *Cleodora compressa* and *Cavolinia trispinosa*.

2. The fins and the posterior lobe of the foot in *Cleodora compressa* have absolutely the same form as in *Cavolinia trispinosa*.

3. The dorsal surface of the shell of *Cleodora compressa* exhibits three ridges disposed in exactly the same way as in *Cavolinia trispinosa*, and not as in the genus *Clio* (*Cleodora*).

4. As concerns geographical distribution, the two forms are equally cosmopolitan.

Like Souleyet and Boas, the palæontologist Searles Wood² has regarded the young fossil *Cavolinia trispinosa* as a distinct species which he has named *Cleodora infundibulum*.

Habitat.—“*Cleodora compressa*” has been noted in the Atlantic Ocean (Souleyet, Rattray) and also in the Pacific Ocean (“Vettor Pisani” Expedition).

¹ Uebersicht der auf S.M. Schiff Gazelle und von Dr. Jagor gesammelten Pteropoden, *Monatsber. d. k. preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin*, 1879, p. 237.

² Catalogue of Shells found in the Crag, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 1, vol. ix. p. 459, pl. v. fig. 13, 1842.