

As to the species to which this young form should be referred, the slight curvature of the lateral margins leads me to believe that it belongs to a species in which the posterior portion is relatively much developed; and the great breadth of this region in proportion to its length, as well as the absence of dorsal ribs, lead me to regard *Cleodora curvata* as simply a young stage of *Cavolinia uncinata*. It may be further noted that *Cleodora curvata* has only been found in the Atlantic where *Cavolinia uncinata* is most abundant.

To his *Cleodora curvata* Souleyet¹ referred *Hyalæa rugosa*, d'Orbigny. But the latter appears to me to differ considerably in being less thick, in having a proportionately greater length, and in exhibiting a less marked curvature.

Finally, the form described by Huxley under the title *Cleodora curvata* is not a *Clio* at all, since Huxley himself speaks² of the "shell fissured laterally," and of the "filiform appendages of the mantle." It is also a *Cavolinia*, but differs from the *Cleodora curvata* of Souleyet, and corresponds to *Hyalæa depressa*, d'Orbigny (see below).

4. *Pleuropus longifilis*, Troschel.

1854. *Pleuropus longifilis*, Troschel, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Pteropoden, Archiv f. Naturgesch., Jahrg. xx. Bd. i. p. 208, pl. viii. figs. 1, 3.

1855. *Hyalæa complanata*, Gegenbaur, Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, pp. 40, 211, pl. i. fig. 1.

1886. *Hyalæa longifilis*, Boas, Spolia atlantica, p. 128, pl. iv. figs. 64, 65.

Cantraine has already recognised in this form (which he identified with *Hyalæa lævigata*, d'Orbigny) the young stage of *Cavolinia tridentata*. It is to this species that one must refer the forms described by Troschel and Gegenbaur.

At the suggestion of Dr. Paul Schiemenz, I took occasion at Naples to examine numerous specimens of *Hyalæa tridentata*, among which I could note all the transitions, in size and thickness, between *Pleuropus longifilis* and the typical adult *Cavolinia tridentata*. I also observed that the stage *longifilis* might be abnormally prolonged to a late period, and then developed into specimens of large size and flattened form, with the closing apparatus not yet developed, and with the reproductive system still immature.

5. *Hyalæa rotundata*, Boas.

1886. *Hyalæa rotundata*, Boas, Spolia atlantica, p. 129, pl. iv. figs. 59-61.

This form is certainly the young stage of *Cavolinia globulosa*. That this is so is sufficiently demonstrated by the following characters common to the two forms:—

1. Dorso-ventral dilation of the shell;

¹ Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, p. 52.

² On the Morphology of the Cephalous Mollusca, *Phil. Trans.*, 1853, p. 42.