

<i>Cymbulia quadripunctata</i> , Gegenbaur.		<i>Tiedemannia creniptera</i> , Krohn.
<i>Cymbulia radiata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard.		<i>Tiedemannia napolitana</i> , Delle Chiaje.
<i>Tiedemannia charybdis</i> , Troschel.		<i>Tiedemannia scyllæ</i> , Troschel.
<i>Tiedemannia chrysosticta</i> , Krohn.		<i>Corolla spectabilis</i> , Dall.
<i>Gleba cordata</i> , Forskål.		

But it is necessary to note that among the above there are :—

1. One title applied to a Gymnosomatous form, *Cymbulia norfolkensis*, Quoy and Gaimard, which is a *Halopsyche* (see Report on Gymnosomata).¹

2. Numerous titles applied to young stages, which have been regarded as distinct forms (after the embryonic development there are yet notable external differences between the very young Cymbuliidæ and the adult forms) :—

<i>Cymbulia punctata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard,		<i>Tiedemannia scylla</i> , Troschel,
<i>Cymbulia radiata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard,		<i>Tiedemannia charybdis</i> , Troschel,

are certainly young forms of *Gleba*. So too the *Cymbulia cirroptera* of Gegenbaur is in all probability only the young form of this genus *Gleba*, nor can I regard *Cymbulia quadripunctata*, Gegenbaur, as an adult individual.

3. Three titles are synonyms for other species :—

<i>Cymbulia proboscidea</i> , Gray = <i>Cymbulia peroni</i> , de Blainville.	} = <i>Gleba cordata</i> , Forskål.
<i>Tiedemannia napolitana</i> , Delle Chiaje,	
<i>Tiedemannia creniptera</i> , Krohn,	

There thus remain six titles :—

<i>Cymbulia calceola</i> , Verrill.		<i>Tiedemannia chrysosticta</i> , Krohn.
<i>Cymbulia peroni</i> , de Blainville.		<i>Corolla spectabilis</i> , Dall.
<i>Cymbulia ovata</i> , Quoy and Gaimard.		<i>Gleba cordata</i> , Forskål.

It is necessary now to note that of these six species there are only two which are really well known. These are *Cymbulia peroni* and *Gleba cordata*, both from the Mediterranean. The others are very imperfectly known, as for instance *Cymbulia ovata* and *Gleba spectabilis*. The latter and *Tiedemannia chrysosticta* have not yet been figured; of *Cymbulia ovata* and *Gleba spectabilis* I have been able to examine specimens, but these were unfortunately in an insufficient state of preservation.

In utilising the information which we possess in regard to these six forms, we have to face the difficulty which I have mentioned above, the difficulty namely of distributing the different forms between the two genera *Gleba* and *Cymbulia*, or, in other words, of establishing the exact limits and differential characteristics of the two genera.

¹ Zool. Chall. Exp., pt. lviii. p. 55.