

I have already mentioned that I have much doubt in regard to the form of the fin in the "*Cymbulia*" from the Indian Ocean, as figured by Macdonald. I am of opinion that this species (if distinct from the Mediterranean *Cymbulia peroni*) belongs to the above genus and bears a ventral lobe on the fin. This seems the more likely since *Cymbulia peroni*, in which the ventral lobe is indubitably present, has also been figured by Deshayes<sup>1</sup> as if it were really absent.

Finally, a fourth form of this genus is represented by a specimen without a shell, collected by the Challenger in the Pacific Ocean. It is possible that this form corresponds to *Cymbulia parvidentata*, n. sp., from New Zealand, of which only the shell is known. This cannot, however, be affirmed as fact. The single specimen of the above-mentioned form is stained and mounted in balsam; it is therefore impossible to give any satisfactory description.

The above facts comprise all we know about the Cymbuliidæ, from a systematic point of view. Abstracting the two forms last mentioned, we may distinguish the other two as follows:—

#### KEY TO THE SPECIES.

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| 1. Shell with a somewhat broad cavity, with strong spines, chiefly along the aperture, . . . . . | <i>Cymbulia peroni</i> .       |
| 2. Shell with a very narrow cavity, with small and uniform spines, . . . . .                     | <i>Cymbulia parvidentata</i> . |

#### 1. *Cymbulia peroni*, de Blainville.

1818. *Cymbulia peronii*, de Blainville, Dict. d. Sci. Nat., t. xii. p. 333, pl. lix. fig. a.

1850. *Cymbulia proboscidea*, Gray, Catalogue of the Mollusca in the Collection of the British Museum, pt. ii., Pteropoda, p. 25 (*non* Krohn, 1844).

This form is sufficiently well known to dispense with a fresh description. I shall restrict myself to distinguishing it from the next species. The dorsal portion of the shell is swollen and short; the extremity is markedly obtuse; the shell does not exhibit any constriction at the middle of its length; the two lines of tubercles, which end in the two ventral points, are distinctly parallel, and the spines which bound the aperture are larger on the right than on the left.

Among the numerous figures of this species, many are poor, and few satisfactory. That of Boas<sup>2</sup> has been based on a small specimen, preserved in alcohol. The best idea of the living animal is obtained from the figure given by Delle Chiaje.<sup>3</sup>

*Habitat*.—Mediterranean; Nice, Villefranche, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina.

<sup>1</sup> *Traité élémentaire de Conchyliologie*, pl. cii. fig. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Spolia atlantica*, pl. iv. fig. 30.

<sup>3</sup> *Descrizione et notomia degli animali senza vertebre del Regno di Napoli*, pl. xxxii. fig. 1.