

1. *Clio*.

*The Head* in *Clio* resembles that of *Limacina*, but *Creseis* has the left tentacle very little developed, as in *Limacina*, whilst in the others (*Hyalocylix*, *Styliola*, and *Clio*, *s. str.*) it is almost as large as the right.

It has also been shown above, as a distinctive character, that in *Creseis* the fins are provided with a little tentacular lobe on the dorsal margin, as in *Limacina*. In *Hyalocylix* the area on the margin of the fin devoid of muscular fibres is situated towards the dorso-lateral angle. In *Styliola* and *Clio* (*s. str.*) this area is found towards the middle of the lateral margin.

*The Foot* has the posterior lobe rather short in *Creseis*, short in *Hyalocylix*, and long in *Styliola* and *Clio* (*s. str.*).

*The Mantle* is quite open in front in *Creseis*, *Hyalocylix*, and *Styliola*, whilst in *Clio* (*s. str.*) its margins are slightly united at the sides, so that the aperture of the mantle is narrower than that of the shell. In all four subgenera the lateral lobe of the mantle (balancer) is less developed than in the Limacinidæ, and is situated on the left side.

The pallial gland (shield) is bilaterally symmetrical in all cases, but presents a different appearance in the different subgenera. In *Creseis* it is homogeneous, like that of *Limacina*. In *Hyalocylix* (Pl. II. fig. 4) a transparent transverse band divides it into an anterior and a posterior portion, the former of which further exhibits on each side a small distinct triangular patch. In *Clio* (*s. str.*) (e.g., *Clio pyramidata*, Pl. II. fig. 2), in the anterior portion, in the centre of a more transparent space, is a median rhomboidal tract, on each side of which are two rather narrow bands.

The pallial cavity, which is ventral in contradistinction to the Limacinidæ, extends rather far backwards, owing to the generally elongated form of the genus *Clio*.

*The Digestive Tract.*—The mouth, lips, and the whole buccal mass are disposed as in *Limacina*. The jaws are firmer; they and the radula have been described and figured so often that it is not necessary to dwell upon them further.

All forms of the genus *Clio* possess very appreciable salivary glands, which are rather short, ovoid, and without any differentiated duct.

The œsophagus varies in length, being rather short in *Clio* (*s. str.*) and *Styliola*, long in *Hyalocylix* and *Creseis*, and of inordinate length in *Clio* (*Creseis*) *virgula*; it is strongly folded in the direction of its length.

The stomach possesses, as in the Limacinidæ, five large masticatory plates, four quadrangular and symmetrical (Pl. II. fig. 1, *g*), like the corresponding plates of *Limacina*, and a fifth triangular, situated on the ventral aspect, posterior to the preceding (Pl. II. fig. 1, *h*). The two ventral quadrangular plates are shorter than the two dorsal (Pl. II. fig. 5).