

organs, and of the embryonic shell, show also that these two species are most nearly allied to *Clio*, which is a more ancient genus than *Cavolinia*. Finally, the presence of a liver divided into two separate lobes distinguishes them from the other typical species of *Cavolinia*.

These differences, upon which I did not lay sufficient stress in my systematic Report on the Thecosomata, lead me to regard the group A as a subgenus of *Cavolinia*, and the name *Diacria*, Gray, 1842, created for the species *Cavolinia trispinosa*, appears to me suitable for it.

### Family III. CYMBULIIDÆ.

The animals of this family differ greatly, in appearance at least, from those contained in the two preceding families. The disposition of the various parts of the body, as compared with other Thecosomata, has already been explained.<sup>1</sup>

When a member of the Family Cymbuliidæ and another form, one of the Cavoliniidæ for example, are placed in corresponding positions, it is easy to see that their organisation is similar in all essential respects.

The three genera of this family will now be examined in succession.

#### 1. *Cymbulia*.

*The Head*, as we have had occasion to indicate when speaking of *Peraclis*, differs from that of the above-mentioned Thecosomata, in the fact that it is distinct, situated at the dorsal side of the fin, and flattened down upon this latter without being free, as in *Gleba*.

It is further characterised by its two symmetrical tentacles, of equal size and with no sheath at their base, as well as by the position of the orifice of the copulatory organ, which is in the middle line of the dorsal surface of the head, a little behind the tentacles.

As regards the latter, Gegenbaur<sup>2</sup> throws doubt upon the existence of a nerve in the interior of these sensory organs. As we shall see, however, a nerve is distributed there, and terminates in a little ganglionic enlargement.

*The Foot* is in the form of a large undivided natatory disc, extending ventrally as far as the head, which is bent backwards.

The ventral lash-like appendage is not homologous with the posterior pedal lobe of the Cavoliniidæ and Limacinidæ. This latter, which also bears the operculum in the Limacinidæ, corresponds to the posterior operculigerous part of the foot of the Gastropoda. On the contrary, the filiform appendage of *Cymbulia* and of the larva of *Gleba* is

<sup>1</sup> Zool. Chall. Exp., part lxx. pp. 96, 97.

<sup>2</sup> Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, p. 45.