

the Atlantic Ocean (the latter from Newfoundland), it is very difficult thoroughly to appreciate them, so summary are the descriptions and figures of Rang; but they appear to resemble one another very closely.

Verrill says¹ that he found the "*Halopsyche*" *globulosa*, Rang, on the shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. I have several times asked him for a specimen for examination, but have never obtained one.

Souleyet² thinks that *Argivora parva*, Lesueur,³ from La Martinique, also resembles *Halopsyche*; but the information available in regard to this species is very fragmentary, and its affinities cannot at present be decided. It is described, indeed, as a naked *Cymbulia*; it may, therefore, be a *Tiedemannia* (*Gleba*), that is, a Thecosomatous Pteropod.

In conclusion, I must notice the genus *Thliptodon*, Boas, that I mentioned when speaking of the larvæ of the Pneumonodermatidæ. This genus is known only from its larva, and thus its systematic position remains uncertain among the various families of Gymnosomata.

These larvæ have a larger head than any other known larva of Gymnosomatous forms. Its radula has a formula of 4:1:4; the median tooth is very short and without denticles; on the contrary the lateral teeth are very long, narrow, and slightly bent at their free extremity. The jaw, the hook-sacs, and the buccal appendages have never been seen; perhaps some of them are wanting. The largest larvæ have a foot, the posterior lobe of which is well developed. The third or posterior ciliated ring has the form of a star with three radii; it may, therefore, be asked if the posterior gill of the adult is not perhaps like that of *Notobranchæa*.

Two larvæ observed by Krohn⁴ (one of them at Funchal, Madeira), possess a radula which resembles that of the above larvæ, formerly described by Gegenbaur⁵ (and which Boas called *Thliptodon gegenbauri*).

With respect to the genus *Cymodocea* (*Cymodocea diaphana*, d'Orbigny),⁶ it is a form that is quite indeterminable from d'Orbigny's description; it was, moreover, founded upon a mutilated specimen.

It is very doubtful whether the organism called *Homoderma*⁷ was a Pteropod at all; it has no fins, and its mouth is lateral not axial.

¹ Notice of Recent Additions to the Marine Invertebrata of the North-East Coast of America, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. iii. p. 393.

² Histoire naturelle des Mollusques Ptéropodes, pp. 71, 72.

³ De Blainville, Manuel de Malacologie, p. 655.

⁴ Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Pteropoden und Heteropoden, pp. 11, 14, pl. i. figs. 6, 11.

⁵ Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, pl. v. figs. 14-17.

⁶ Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale, t. v. p. 133, pl. ix. figs. 16, 17.

⁷ Van Beneden, Exercices zootomiques, p. 54, pl. iii. figs. 4, 5.