

*Euplocamus*, Philippi.

- Euplocamus*, Philippi, Enum. Mollusc. Siciliae, i., 1836, p. 103.  
 „ Alder, Note on *Euplocamus*, *Triopa*, and *Idalia*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. vol. xv., 1845, p. 262.  
 „ Gray, Guide, Dist. Moll. Brit. Mus., part i., 1857, p. 215.  
 „ Alder and Hancock, Monogr. Brit. Nudibr. Moll., pt. vii., 1855, p. xix.  
 „ R. Bergh, Beitr. zu einer Monogr. d. Polyceraden. I., Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, Bd. xxix., 1880, pp. 623-639.<sup>1</sup>

Corpus vix depressum. Tentacula plicæformia, apice auriculatim soluta; rhinophoria retractilia, clavo perfoliato. Branchia 3 (5) foliata. Margo frontalis sicut margo dorsalis appendicibus arborescentibus ornati.

Orificium oris utrinque lamella triangulari, e baculis minutis dense confertis composita armatum. Lingua rhachide nuda, pleuris dentibus lateralibus majoribus 2-3 et serie dentium externorum breviori (5-6) vel longiori (18-35) armatis.

Prostata magna spermatothecam et spermatocystam amplectens.

The genus *Euplocamus* was established by Philippi<sup>2</sup> in 1836, but in 1844 the name was withdrawn by him, under the erroneous impression that it was synonymous with *Idalia*, a genus founded by Leuckart in 1828. Although Alder, in 1845, showed that *Euplocamus* was really distinct from *Idalia*,<sup>3</sup> the mistake of Philippi was repeated in the handbooks of Philippi, Woodward, and others, as well as throughout the compilatory works of Gray,<sup>4</sup> Hermannsen,<sup>5</sup> and others, and in the memoir of Lovèn.<sup>6</sup> The differences between *Euplocamus* and *Idalia* were clearly formulated by Alder and Hancock in 1855, and by Gray in 1857, but nevertheless they have subsequently been frequently confounded,<sup>7</sup> or *Euplocamus* has been united with *Triopa*.<sup>8</sup> This controversy was finally settled by a memoir written by myself in 1880, in which the external characters of *Euplocamus*, as well as its anatomy, are treated of.

*Euplocamus* has the frontal margin only slightly prominent but strong, somewhat branched frontal appendages, of the same nature as the lateral appendages of the back. The *tentacles* are mere folds of the skin, free at one edge like the tip of an ear; the retractile *rhinophoria* have the club perfoliated. The branchia has from three to five tripinnate

<sup>1</sup> This generic name has already been applied to a Lepidopteron by Latreille (1809), and later to a bird by Temminck (1838). If it is therefore to be changed, I would suggest *Kaloplocamus*.

<sup>2</sup> Philippi, Enum. Mollusc. Siciliae, ii., 1844, p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Alder, Note on *Euplocamus*, *Triopa*, and *Idalia*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. vol. xv., 1845, p. 262.

<sup>4</sup> Gray, List, etc., Proc. Zool. Soc., 1847, p. 165.—Gray, Figures of Mollusc. Anim., vol. iv., 1850, p. 105.

<sup>5</sup> Hermannsen, Index gen. Malacozoor. prim., i., 1846, p. 435.

<sup>6</sup> Lovèn, Index Moll., 1846, p. 5.

<sup>7</sup> Chenu, Man. de Malacol., t. i., 1859, p. 406.—Verany, Catal. des Moll. de, &c., Nice. Journ. de Conchyl., t. iv., 1853, p. 386.

<sup>8</sup> Abraham, Revision of Anthobranchiate Nudibranchiate Mollusca, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 230. Hancock, however, had long ago pointed out the great differences between *Euplocamus* and *Triopa* (Alder and Hancock, Monogr. Brit. Nudibr. Moll., pl. vi., 1854, Gen. *Triopa*, Note).