

of Leach. In the earlier works of Gray¹ and of T. Brown,² the designation *Lamellaria* ("Laminaria")³ seems to be used in this sense. The name "MARSENIA," on the other hand, which, under the circumstances, would be for many years little known outside of England,⁴ was first adopted by Oken,⁵ and afterwards applied to the group by Wood,⁶ Beck,⁷ and others, but more especially and consistently in my monograph.⁸ Lovén, who had formerly,⁹ like Férussac,¹⁰ Johnston,¹¹ d'Orbigny,¹² and later Gray,¹³ adopted the term *Lamellaria*, Mtg., with the other names appended as synonyms, afterwards¹⁴ employed the title *Coriocella*, Blainville, to designate the typical forms, and restricted the generic name *Lamellaria* to a new and divergent genus. This proceeding had neither justification nor resulting benefit, quite apart from the fact that Blainville had originally founded the genus on a faulty characterisation, which, as Philippi¹⁵ pointed out, was only applicable in Cuvier's corrected version. The *Coriocellæ* of Blainville are moreover not typical, and the name is therefore hardly applicable to the perfectly typical forms. Menke's term *Cryptothyra* is to be rejected as superfluous, while the name *Chelinotus*, given by Swainson to a form certainly closely allied to the *Coriocella nigra* of Blainville, must, as a generic or subgeneric designation, displace the misused and misleading term *Coriocella*.

Various faunists (Delle Chiaje, Gould, Michaud, Audouin, &c.) gradually increased the number of "species," but with the exception of Lovén (*loc. cit.*) did almost nothing to further the general or anatomical knowledge of the group. The first important contribution towards this end was my monograph (1853), which treated of the genera *Marsenia*, *Chelyonotus*, *Marsenina*, and *Onchidiopsis*. Owing especially to the scanty material, very much still remained, however, to be done to elucidate anatomical structure. My monograph

¹ London Med. Repos., 1821, p. 232: A natural arrangement of Mollusca according to their internal structure.]

² Illustrations of the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland, 1827.

³ This term was revived by Clark (On the Conovulidæ, &c., *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1850, ser. 2, vol. vi. p. 451).

⁴ The term must have been known to Blainville, who investigated several new molluscs in the British Museum, and instituted there his genus *Cryptostoma*.

⁵ *Isis*, 1823, vol. ii. p. 460.

⁶ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1842, vol. ix. p. 455, sp. 527.

⁷ *Amtl. Ber. 24^{te} Versamml. d. Naturf. u. A. in Kiel*, 1846, p. 116.

⁸ R. Bergh, Bidrag til en Monogr. af Marseniaderne, 1853, *Kgl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr.* 5 R. Naturv. og mathem. Afdel. iii. pp. 243-359, tab. i.-v.

⁹ Lovén, *Index Moll. Scand. occid. habit.*, 1846, p. 15.

¹⁰ *Tableaux systémat. des Anim. Moll.*, 1822, p. xvi.

¹¹ *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1836, vol. ix. p. 229.

¹² *Voy. dans l'Amér. mérid.*, p. 403.

¹³ *Figures of Moll. Animals*, 1850, vol. iv. p. 75.—*Guide*, 1857, vol. i. pp. 27 and 28 (*Ermea*).

¹⁴ *Öfversigt. k. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, 1847, p. 192.

¹⁵ Philippi, Berichtigung von Berichtigungen, Sigaretus und Lamellaria. *Archiv f. Naturgesch.*, 1841, Jahrg. vii., Bd. i. p. 343.—*Enum. Moll. Sic.*, 1844, t. ii. p. 142.