

This classification has been adopted in Fischer's¹ Manual of Conchology, and in part also in that of Tryon.²

It is however necessary to remark that Fol distributes these four genera in a manner altogether peculiar, separating most of the species from the group at present under discussion. Thus in our family of Cavoliniidæ (his Orthoconques) he distinguishes, abstracting the genus *Cuvierina*, three subgroups,—Hyalécées, Styliolacées, and Creseidées. *Hyalocylix* is referred to the first, along with the *Cavolinia* forms. *Styliola* and *Cleodora* are included in the Styliolacées. *Creseis* is placed among the Creseidées.

I cannot admit that these different forms are separated in this way, or in any way equally deep and trenchant.

Fol's distinctions, which are based exclusively on embryonic characters, form an insufficient foundation for the classification of the adults. For it must be noted that the forms in question are pelagic larvæ in which, as Fritz Müller long ago remarked,³ true genetic characters are mingled with those which are merely adaptive, and provisionally acquired for the free, independent, pelagic larval life.

On the other hand, the different forms of *Clio* exhibit a type of structure which unites them in one and distinguishes them from the other Thecosomata, and especially from the "Hyalécées" of Fol (among which the "*Cleodora*" forms are certainly more nearly allied than the *Hyalocylix*).

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that among the species which I have united within the genus *Clio* there are several distinct types, separated not only by the embryonic differences on which Fol's classification is based, but also by certain structural features, which will be discussed in the anatomical portion of this Report. Yet, at the same time, I maintain that these distinctions are not of sufficient import to justify the establishment of separate genera.

I therefore propose to consider the different types above referred to as subgenera of *Clio*, and since these subgeneric divisions correspond approximately to the genera recognised by Fol, I shall preserve as designations of these subgeneric sections the four titles which Fol has used, viz., *Creseis*, *Hyalocylix*, *Styliola*, *Clio* (= *Cleodora*). As to *Balantium*, I do not find that it exhibits any characters which would warrant its being separated from the subgenus *Clio* (= *Cleodora*), *s. str.*

Within these four sections, the species known to be genuine are distributed in the following fashion:—

1. Subgenus *Creseis*.

Creseis virgula, Rang.

Creseis conica, Eschscholtz.

Creseis acicula, Rang.

Cleodora chierchiæ, Boas.

¹ Manuel de Conchyliologie, pp. 435–437.

² Facts and Arguments for Darwin, p. 114.

³ Structural and Systematic Conchology, vol. ii. pp. 90, 91.