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with kind regards
of author

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

227

ARRANGEMENT

OF THE

FAMILIES OF MOLLUSKS.

PREPARED FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

BY

THEODORE GILL, M. D., PH. D.



WASHINGTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
FEBRUARY, 1871.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following list has been prepared by Dr. Theodore Gill, at the request of the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of facilitating the arrangement and classification of the Mollusks and Shells of the National Museum; and as frequent applications for such a list have been received by the Institution, it has been thought advisable to publish it for more extended use.

JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary S. I.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, January, 1871

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION, FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

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INTRODUCTION.

OBJECTS.

THE want of a complete and consistent list of the principal subdivisions of the mollusks having been experienced for some time, and such a list being at length imperatively needed for the arrangement of the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, the present arrangement has been compiled for that purpose. It must be considered simply as a provisional list, embracing the results of the most recent and approved researches into the systematic relations and anatomy of those animals, but from which innovations and peculiar views, affecting materially the classification, have been excluded. The only merit which is claimed for it is the embodiment and co-ordination, in a tolerably consistent form, of the taxonomic results of the information scattered through many volumes. There will doubtless be much diversity of opinion respecting the relative value of certain groups, as well as of the characters themselves whose modifications have been used for the limitations of the groups, and the author will not disguise that he himself entertains much doubt respecting certain groups and relationships preserved in the arrangement. It has seemed advisable, however, to provisionally adopt the opinions of those who have most thoroughly investigated the different groups rather than to introduce innovations based on hypothetical considerations, and which would be perhaps found to be liable to as many objections as those adopted.

But although, from the very nature and extent of the subject, the present arrangement is a compilation, it nevertheless is likewise the result of researches undertaken by the author with more or less assiduity for a number of years, and, as a whole, it offers a considerable number of deviations from any classification

hitherto submitted. It therefore seems proper, especially in view of the fact that this article will have a circulation among many persons who are interested in the collection and study of shells, but who have never paid especial attention to the principles of classification involved in the arrangement of the mollusks, to offer a few prefatory remarks on Taxonomy, or the science of classification, especially so far as those animals are concerned, and to answer the questions that may arise as to why some combinations are made.

PRIMARY DIVISIONS.

The classes of Mollusks are by no means allied to each other in equal degree; there are two series that differ very widely, and which have been regarded by many of the best naturalists as primary groups of the animal kingdom; that is, sub-kingdoms or branches. The great majority of the representatives of each of such groups do indeed offer so many special characteristics, and so widely differ from those of the other series, that perhaps the arguments in favor of such a view may be more weighty than those for the opposite. But the members of one class (Tunicata) seem to be in some respects intermediate or at least to narrow the chasm that would otherwise exist between the two, although their affinities are not regarded as dubious by most.

It has been found, after due investigation, that the central nervous system offers in its modifications in the Mollusks, as in the Vertebrates, the best criteria of relationship, and on the number of ganglia have been based the division thereof into the two primary groups, MOLLUSCA VERA and MOLLUSCOIDEA; in the former (*Mollusca vera*), there are three well developed pairs of ganglia—the cerebral, the pedal, and the so-called branchial (or parieto-splanchnic of Huxley)—each pair being united by commissures; in the latter (*Molluscoidea*), there is but one well developed pair, homologous with the pedal ganglia of the true Mollusks. Prof. Huxley, that very able biologist who has so much contributed by his clear mind and convincing logic to the education of the younger naturalists of the present day, has well remarked on the impossibility, or at least difficulty not yet surmounted, of the enunciation of a diagnosis which will combine the two divisions, and distinguish that combination from others.

And that difficulty has been strikingly illustrated by the positive withdrawal, by an able naturalist, of at least the Brachiopods and Bryozoans from the true Mollusks, and the combination of them with the Worms. If, then, a deviation from the example of Prof. Huxley and other masters in systematic zoology has been ventured in still retaining the combination of the two groups under the common branch name of Mollusca, it has been because there is still a certain conventional convenience in so doing, and because some members of the lower group (the Brachiopods) are almost always—at least by collectors—considered in connection with the higher forms. Another and more scientific reason is that at the confines of the lower groups, the hiatus between the two appears disproportionately little compared to that between the other branches, and a stricter series of homologies are traceable between the two. *Rhodosoma* (*Schizascus*, St.) of the Tunicates, and the recently described *Rhabdopleura*, Allmann, of the Bryozoans, are especially noticeable in this connection. It may also be added that the difficulty of framing a common diagnosis for the combined types appears to be the result of the diversity of secondary modifications and ramifications, and the extreme specialization of some forms and loss of common primitive characters, rather than of the divergence of the two types from a generalized *Proto-zoon* or aboriginal primordial stock—an element necessary to be considered in appreciation of the values of groups. In such cases, the test must be a series of consecutive inductions, and if those can be rigorously established, the truth cannot be far distant, even though an exclusive diagnosis cannot be applied. Care, however, must be taken not to abuse the privilege of combination without exact diagnosis, and the same latitude is not allowable in smaller and subordinate groups as in the more comprehensive.

CLASSES.

With regard to the classes of Mollusks, it is only necessary to state that the Pteropods have been considered as a subclass of Gasteropods, and thus retained in one and the same class with the typical members of the latter, in accordance with the views of most American malacologists, and because the hiatus between them appears to be much less than that between the Cephalopods

and Gasteropods, and of course between those Odontophorous Mollusks and the Conchifers. The Pulmonifers of Cuvier—by some considered as a class apart—and the Solenoconchs—by some considered as also entitled to classic rank, by others referred to the Pteropods, and by others still to the Conchifers—have also been retained as sub-classes of the Gasteropods. The classification thus accepted is then the same as those already proposed, in 1861, by Prof. Dana¹ in his “Manual of Geology,” and, in 1865, by Prof. E. S. Morse in his “Classification of the Mollusca based on the principle of cephalization.” So far as the combination of the Pteropods, Heteropods, and typical Gasteropods into one class, others had also long before indicated the propriety of the innovation. The other groups regarded as of approximately equal value with those, and therefore designated sub-classes, are the Pectinibranchiates and Opisthobranchiates.

ORDERS.

Applying to the combinations of the Gasteropods into orders the principle that morphology and not teleology is the guide in natural classification, it becomes necessary to depart from some quite generally accepted schemes, and especially that whereby all the air-breathing mollusks are combined together in contradistinction from those respiring by means of branchiæ. As was perceived long ago by Cuvier, the inoperculated Pulmonifers (except *Proserpinidæ*) are entirely different from the operculated ones. That great naturalist very justly retained alone in one group the former (the *Proserpinidæ* were unknown to him), and thus constituted a truly natural order, while the operculated ones (*Cyclostomæ*, etc.) were referred to the Pectinibranchiates, and near *Littorina*, with which the best naturalists still associate them. His ignorance of the structure of the *Helicinidæ* induced him to retain them near the *Cyclostomæ*, but had he been acquainted with them, he would doubtless have combined them with his Trochoidea as they now are. The combination of all the Pulmoniferous Gasteropods into one group, as was afterwards done, was

¹ Prof. Dana has only differed in the depreciation of the value of the primary groups, the *Mollusca* (his ordinary *Mollusca*) and the *Molluscoidea* (his *Anthoid Mollusca*) being considered as classes, and their subdivisions as orders.

a decidedly retrograde step, and thus morphology was entirely subordinated to teleology, and even to a degree seldom equalled in recent times; for the groups enumerated are so very distinct from each other that they have no characters in common except those which they share with others as members of the same class, and the ability to breathe air direct—and even the adaptation for the latter office is affected by different modifications in the several subclasses.

The Heteropods, instead of representing a distinct class or subclass, are perhaps scarcely entitled to ordinal rank, but, as their distinctive characters are not entirely adaptive, they have for the present been accredited with it. Besides the *Dentalia* (SOLENOCONCHA), the *Chitonidæ* (POLYPLACOPHORA) have been removed from the association with the *Patellidæ* and *Acmaeidæ*, and for the last alone has been retained the ordinal name (DOCOGLOSSA) proposed by Dr. Troschel for all the groups mentioned. It is difficult to understand why the *Chitonidæ* have been so persistently associated with *Patellidæ*, except for the reason that after the first discovery of the homologies between the two types, the great differences between them were in a measure lost sight of—a fault common to discoverers of unexpected relationships—and that most others have since been content to accept without active thought the approximation at first suggested. The similarity of the nervous system, recently urged in justification, seems to be more superficial than real, and rather the result of adaptation to the oval depressed form common to both. Although the author has been the first to limit (in manuscript long ago prepared) the order to the families now retained in it, the ordinal name proposed by Dr. Troschel (DOCOGLOSSA) being a suggestive one, it has been preferred to a new name.¹

It need only be added that the orders of Conchifers and of all the Molluscoids are adopted simply as appearing to be the best that have been devised, and not because they are those likely to be ultimately confirmed, at least with precisely their present limits.

¹ Mr. W. H. Dall, after an extensive study of the anatomy of members of the group, had also arrived at the same conclusions, and was the first to demonstrate the entire want of affinity therewith of the *Gadiniidæ*.

FAMILIES.

The author has applied the views of those who consider those groups, above the rank of genera, combined by numerous common characters, and distinguished from neighboring groups by greater or more abrupt differences than those existing within the limits of such common associations, to be entitled to family rank. In Articulates, Vertebrates, and Radiates, such groups are often recognizable externally by a similarity of form which is dependent on more or less decided modifications of structure, or the relations between different parts. Very often, however—and especially in the Batrachians—such indications fail, and in the Mollusks there are many families that do not differ from each other in form; and, on the other hand, others exhibit a very considerable difference of form among their own representatives. Accepting the views as to the application of the term family to groups as adopted by the students of Mammals, we must apply them as we best can to the Mollusks, and of course we must be prepared for considerable diversity of views in the application, dependent on the personality of the observer, his acquaintance with the groups, and the path by which he has approached the study.

Very many, and probably most of the families now adopted, require revision based on more extensive materials than have yet been available to any one investigator. If any are to be especially pointed out in this connection, those of the orders of Cephalopods, and among the Gasteropods, the *Turbinellidæ*,¹ *Pupinidæ*, and the sub-divisions of the disintegrated *Helicidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithacea*, and *Trochacea*, may be indicated. But, because their affinities are doubtful, they have been for the present retained, for it is believed that the evils resulting from heterogeneous combinations (not definable by diagnosis) is greater than those resulting from refinement of analysis.

The acquaintance of the author with the Polyzoa being ex-

¹ The *Turbinellidæ* are retained as distinct on the authority of a very distinguished naturalist, who has kindly informed me that they are "*Stromboidæ*." I have not ventured to separate them, however, farther from the *Cynodontidæ* till more is known.

tremely limited, he has adopted without modification the classification of Bronn (who has availed himself of all the information published up to his time), except for the Phylactolæmata, for which he has followed Prof. Hyatt, who has since thoroughly studied that order.

The details of classification of the families are yet too unsettled to warrant the retention of the many sub-families which have been proposed, and while the necessity for the adoption of such subordinate groups is readily foreseen and admitted, so few have been characterized in a manner which could be maintained against criticism or justified by valid arguments, that only in exceptional cases have any been admitted.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In this connection it may be remarked that there is no scientific basis for an *a priori* assumption that because the modifications of an organ are of a certain importance in one branch or class of animals, they are so in others. While such hints may perhaps be of some use, the value requires to be *verified* in each instance. Because the modifications in structure of the heart in mammals, birds, and reptiles are of prime importance, it does not follow that they are equally so in batrachians and fishes, and such a view is, indeed, opposed to facts. Still less foundation exists for the *a priori* application of such ideas to the classification of the mollusks; and their distribution into two series, distinguished by the bilocular (Monotocardian) and trilocular (Diocordian) partition of the heart, certainly seems to be opposed by the indications furnished by the sum total of the organization.

And in like manner, because the modifications of a certain part are the best indexes of affinity in one group of a class, it does not follow that even in the same class, in another group, analogous modifications are of like value. The dentition, for example, is quite characteristic in the mammalian orders Carnivores, Ungulates, and Rodents; but in the Implacentals the value of analogous modifications is very much less, and, within the range of the same order (Marsupials), superficial differences, apparently at least, as great as those between the cited orders of Placentals are found. If, therefore, the modifications of the dentition are used for the distinction of orders in one case, it is not because

the dentition is the most important *per se*, but because, as a matter of fact and experience, it has been determined that the modifications thereof are the co-ordinates of corresponding, though perhaps not as readily recognizable, modifications of other parts, and being so, they are taken advantage of for diagnostic purposes.

In like manner, as a matter of experience, the groups of the Pectinibranchiate mollusks agreeing in the dentition of the radula appear to agree in other important respects, and therefore the modifications of the teeth of the radula have been made use of as the prime characters, *because* they appear to be the exponents of the sum total of structure, and until it is *shown*, by a study and co-ordination of the modifications of the entire structure, that there are other characteristics that are of more importance and better indexes of affinity, and the application has been actually made, it is not evident what other better combinations capable of demonstration and diagnosis—the true criteria—can be made. Undoubtedly we have much yet to learn concerning the affinities of all the mollusks, and undoubtedly very considerable, and perhaps fundamental, modifications of classification will be required; but, in addition to objections against a given system, suggestions for reform are at the same time desirable, and then a comparison of the respective merits of the competing systems can be instituted.

As it is evident that the differences of dentition in the Placental and Implacental mammals is of very unequal value, it is no more than might be expected that the dentition in the class of Gasteropods should also vary in value, and it is actually found that while in the Pectinibranchiates the dentition is an excellent index of affinities, it is not so in the Tectibranchiates or Nudibranchiates. In this admitted fact, however, there is no more valid argument against its value in the Pectinibranchiates than in the corresponding case in mammals.

EXTINCT FORMS.

With respect to the extinct forms, the compiler has deemed it advisable to accept the views of the most approved students of the groups as to their relations, but has felt obliged to apply to them that indefinite but generally appreciated standard of value which has been used for the living forms, and consequently the

number of extinct families admitted is larger than is generally recognized, especially in the class of Cephalopods. The views of M. Barrande have been implicitly accepted in the arrangement of the families of Tetrabranchiates, save as to the value of the groups. M. Barrande has designated the Mollusca as a *class*, the Cephalopoda as an *order* of that class, and has subdivided the latter into three *families*, each comprising a greater or less number of *genera*. The standard of value applied by that learned naturalist is in each case, but especially in the appreciation of the major groups, very different from that almost universally current, and as the more comprehensive groups are here retained with the higher rank generally accredited to them, the genera are also raised to a more elevated rank: the views of M. Barrande concerning the range of his genera being provisionally accepted, they are each one raised to family rank, and although the author is disposed to dissent from the positions assumed by M. Barrande in respect to the affinities and extent or relative value of certain of his genera, his knowledge of those forms is so vastly inferior to that naturalist's, that he has not ventured in any case to depart from him, even when he would have simply accepted the views of others, for none have had such opportunities for study, or made such good use of them, as he. As the expediency of the extension of family rank to some of the forms may be questioned, it may be remarked that the tendency of some naturalists seems to be to even subdivide still more minutely, Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Hyatt, for example, differentiating the genus *Ammonites* of most authors into a number of *families*, and separating ordinarily the "Ammonoids" from the *Nautilidæ*.

In addition to the numerous extinct types of the Cephalopods, there are undoubtedly many among the Gasteropods and Conchifers that are entitled to family rank; but in view of the inability of the author to study many of them, and of our ignorance of their relations, it has been deemed inadvisable to name them.

SYNONYMY.

In order to make known the extent of the families adopted, as well as to direct students to reliable sources of information, reference has been made to a specific authority for each family.

It has been deemed preferable, however, all other things being equal, to refer to some readily accessible and popular work. But in cases where such works do not give the limits to the families which have been indicated by the most approved researches, references are made to the monographs or other publications wherein the information is furnished. Some of the families, however, have not yet been assigned the limits which, in the opinion of the compiler, appear the most natural; in order, therefore, to indicate as nearly as possible the relative values of the respective groups, the system of notation recommended especially by the late Hugh Strickland has been adopted. When there is an exact equivalency, either as to the limits assigned by the diagnosis, or as to the contents, the sign of equality (=) is used; when the group referred to is larger than that adopted, the corresponding sign (<) is prefixed to the former; when the group referred to is smaller, the usual sign indicative thereof (>) is prefixed; and when the group referred to is entirely different, including some forms not in and excluding others retained in the group compared with it, the sign (×) is employed as a prefix.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In the appended list of authorities, and in connection with the names of the families, will be found the references to those authors who have been followed in especial cases. The compiler would also especially acknowledge his obligations to Mr. W. H. Dall for various kind offices and assistance in the preparation of this list.

ARRANGEMENT
OF
FAMILIES OF MOLLUSKS.

[Adopted provisionally by the Smithsonian Institution.]

N. B.—The Fossil Families are in Italics.

CLASS A.—CEPHALOPODA.

ORDER I.—DIBRANCHIATA.

SUB-ORDER OCTOPODA.

(*O. littorales.*)

1. Cirrhotteuthidae < Octopodidae, Ad. I, 18.
2. Octopodidae < Octopodidae, Ad. I, 18.

(*O. pelagici.*)

3. Philonexidae = Philonexidae, Ad. I, 21.
4. Argonautidae = Argonautidae, Ad. I, 23.

SUB-ORDER SEPIOPHORA.

(*Oigopsidae.*)

5. Cranchiidae { Cranchiidae, Ad. I, 26.
Loligopsidae, Ad. I, 27.
6. Chiroteuthidae = Chiroteuthidae, Ad. I, 28.
7. Onychoteuthidae < Onychoteuthidae, Ad. I, 30.
8. Ommastrephidae < Onychoteuthidae, Ad. I, 30.

(Goniatitoidea.)

28. *Clymeniidae* = *Clymenidae*, Chenu I, 70.
 29. *Goniatitidae* = *Goniatites*, Chenu I, 75.
 30. *Bactritidae* = *Bactrites*, Chenu I, 77.

(Ammonitoidea.)

31. *Turrilitidae* { *Turrilites*, Chenu I, 95.
 { *Helicoceras*, Chenu I, 96.
 { *Heteroceras*, Chenu I, 96.
 *
 32. *Ceratitidae* = *Ceratites*, Chenu I, 76.
 33. *Ammonitidae* = *Ammonites*, Chenu I, 77.
 34. *Scaphitidae* = *Scaphites*, Chenu I, 91.
 35. *Crioceratidae* = *Crioceras*, Chenu I, 90.
 36. *Ancyloceratidae* = *Ancyloceras*, Chenu I, 92.
 37. *Hamitidae* = *Hamites*, Chenu I, 93.
 38. *Ptychoceratidae* = *Ptyhoceras*, Chenu I, 94.
 39. *Hamulinidae* = *Hamulina*, Chenu I, 94.
 40. *Toxoceratidae* = *Toxoceras*, Chenu I, 93.
 *
 41. *Baculitidae* = *Baculites*, Chenu I, 95.
 42. *Baculinidae* = *Baculina*, Chenu I, 77.



(Odontoglossa.)

53. Fascioliariidae = Fascioliariacea, Tr. II, 60.
 a. Fusinae
 b. Fascioliariinae
54. Mitridae = Mitracea, Tr. II, 66.

(Duplohamata.)

55. Melongenidae = Cassidulina, Tr. II, 79.
56. Buccinidae < Fusacea, Tr. II, 69.
 a. Photinae = Photina, Tr. II, 82.
 b. Buccininae = Buccinina, Tr. II, 69.
 c. Chrysodominiae = Neptunina, Tr. II, 72.
57. Nassidae = Nassacea, Tr. II, 87.
 a. Cyclonassiniae
 b. Nassininae
58. Cynodontidae < Fusacea, Tr. II, 69.
 a. Cynodontinae = Vasina, Tr. II, 84.
 b. Imbricariinae = Imbricariina, Tr. II, 86.
- ?59. Turbinellidae < Vasidae, Ad. I, 155.

(Hamiglossa.)

60. Turridae = Strigatellacea, Tr. II, 202.
61. Olividae = Olivacea, Tr. II, 105.
 a. Olivinae = Dactylina, Tr. II, 107.
 b. Olivellinae = Olivellina, Tr. II, 110.
 c. Ancillinae = Ancillina, Tr. II, 111.
62. Harpidae = Harpacea, Tr. II, 104.

63. Ptychtractidae = Ptychtractidae, Stm. A. J. C.
1865, 59.
64. Muricidae
a. Muricinae = Muricea, Tr. II, 112.
b. Purpurinae = Purpuracea, Tr. II, 124.
- (*Atypoglossa.*)
65. Columbellidae = Columbellacea, Tr. II, 97.

SUB-ORDER TENIOGLOSSA.

GROUP ROSTRIFERA.

66. Pomatiidae = Pomatiacea, Tr. I, 65.
- 115 67. Cyclostomidae = Cyclostomacea, Tr. I, 68.
a. Licineinae = Licinea, Pfr. Pneum.
b. Cistulinae = Cistulea, Pfr. Pneum.
c. Cyclostominae = Cyclostomea, Pfr. Pneum.
68. Cyclophoridae = Cyclotacea, Tr. I, 66.
a. Cyclotinae = Cyclotea, Pfr. Pneum.
b. Cyclophorinae = Cyclophorea, Pfr. Pneum.
69. Pupinidae
a. Pupininae = Pupinea, Pfr. Pneum.
b. Diplommatininae Diplommatinacea, Pfr. Pneum.
- *
70. Aciculidae = Aciculacea, Tr. I, 65.
71. Truncatellidae = Truncatellacea, Tr. I, 85.
- *
72. Ampullariidae = Ampullariacea, Tr. I, 86.
- *
73. Valvatidae = Valvatae, Tr. I, 95.

*

74. Viviparidae = Viviparidae, Gill. P. A. N. S. P.
1863, 33.

a. Lioplacinae = Lioplaces, Gill, P. A. P. '63.

b. Viviparinae = Vivipari, Gill, P. A. P. '63.

*

75. Assiminiidae < Assiminiidae, Ad. II, 314.

76. Rissoellidae = Rissoellidae, Ad. I, 325.

77. Pomatiopsidae = Pomatiopsinae, Stm. Hydr.
4, 29-36.

78. Rissoidae < Rissoidae, Stm. Hydr. 3.

a. Amnicolinae = Hydrobiinae, Stm. Hydr. 5.

b. Rissoinae = Rissoinae, Stm. Hydr. 5.

c. Rissoininae = Rissoininae, Stm. Hydr. 5.

79. Skeneidae = Skencinae, Stm. Hydr. 5.

80. Bythiniidae = Bythiniinae, Stm. Hydr. 5.

81. Fossaridae = Fossari, Tr. I, 153.

82. Littorinidae > Littorinae, Tr. I, 129.

a. Lacuninae

b. Littorininae

?

See Vibracids

83. Pyramidellidae = Pyramidellidae, Ad. I, 228.

84. Eulimidae = Eulimidae, Ad. I, 235.

85. Styliferidae = Styliferidae, Ad. I, 238.

*

86. Ceriphasiidae = Strepomatidae, Tr'n A. J. C.
1865.

87. Melanopidae = Pachycheili, Tr. I, 113.

88. Melaniidae

- a. Melaniinae = Melaniac, Tr. I, 121.
 b. Tiarinae = Thiarac, Tr. I, 112.
 c. Paludominae
89. Cerithiopsidae < Cerithia, Tr. I, 139.
 90. Cerithiidae < Cerithiacea, Tr. I, 138.
 a. Cerithiinae < Cerithia, Tr. I, 139.
 b. Potamidinae = Potamides, Tr. I, 145.
 91. Planaxidae < Planaxes, Tr. I, 149.
 92. Caecidae = Caecidae, Cpr. P. Z. S. 1858,
 413.
 93. Vermetidae < Vermetacea, Mch. P. Z. S. 1861,
 1862.
 94. Tenagodidae < Vermetacea, Mch. P. Z. S. 1861,
 1862.
 95. Turritellidae = Turritellae, Tr. I, 152.
 *
 96. Trichotropidae = Trichotropidae, Tr. I, 164.
 *
 97. Hipponicidae = Hipponicidae, Tr. I, 162.
 98. Capulidae < Capulacea, Tr. I, 156.
 99. Calyptriidae = Calyptraeidae, Gray, P. Z. S. '67.
 726.
 *
 100. Neritopsidae = Neritopsidae, Gray 51.
 *
 101. Onustidae = Onustidae, Tr. I, 190.
 *
 102. Strombidae = Alata, Tr. I, 191.
 a. Strombinae = Strombinae, Gill, A. J. C.
 1870

b. Seraphyinae = Seraphyinae, Gill, A. J. C.
1870.

*

103. Aporrhaidae = Aporrhaidae, Tr. I, 199.

(*Digitiglossa.*)

104. Pediculariidae = Pediculariaceae, Tr. I, 189.

105. Amphiperasidae = Amphiperasidae, Tr. I, 216.

ROSTRUM WITH INVERTIBLE TIP.

106. Cypraeidae = Cypraeacea, Tr. I, 201.

a. Cypraeinae

b. Pustulariinae

107. Triviidae = Triviacea, Tr. I, 214.

a. Triviinae

b. Eratoinae

*

108. Marseniidae = Marseniidae, Tr. I, 185.

109. Velutinidae = Velutinidae, Tr. I, 165.

110. Naticidae = Naticacea, Tr. I, 169.

GROUP PROBOSCIDIFERA.

111. Pyrulidae = Sycotypidae, Tr. I, 238.

112. Doliidae = Doliacea, Tr. I, 224.

113. Cassididae = Cassidea, Tr. I, 220.

114. Ranellidae = Ranellacea, Tr. I, 227.

115. Tritonidae = Tritoniacea, Tr. I, 231.

SUB-ORDER PTENOGLOSSA.

116. Ianthinidae = Ianthinidae, Gray, Guide, 53.
 117. Solariidae = Architectonidae, Gray, Guide,
 62.
 118. Sculariidae = Sculariadae, Gray, Guide, 52.

ORDER IV.—HETEROPODA.

119. Atlantidae = Atlantacea, Tr. I, 41.
 120. Carinariidae = Carinariacea, Tr. I, 42.
 121. Pterotrachaei- = Firolacea, Tr. I, 43.
 dae

ORDER V.—RHIPHIDOGLOSSA.

SUB-ORDER PODOPHTHALMA.

(*Pseudobranchia.*)

122. Hydrocaenidae = Hydrocaenacea, Tr. I, 83.
 123. Stoastomidae = Stoastomidae, Chitty, P. Z. S.
 1857, 162.
 124. Helicinidae = Helicinacea, Tr. I, 75.
 125. Proserpinidae = Proserpinacea, Tr. I, 84.

(*Neritacea.*)

126. Neritidae = Neritinidae, Gray, 136.

(*Trochacea.*)

127. Rotellidae = Rotelladae, Gray, 139.
 128. Turbinidae = Turbinidae, Gray, 141.
 129. Liotiidae = Liotiadae, Gray, 146.

130. Trochidae = Trochidae, Gray, 147.
 131. Stomatellidae = Stomatellidae, Gray, 158.

(*Pleurotomariacea* ?)

132. Pleurotomariidae < Pleurotomaridae, Br. Kef. Th.
 III, 1037.
 133. Scissurellidae = Scissurellidae, Gray, 160.

(*Haliotacea*.)

134. Haliotidae = Haliotidae, Gray, 161.
 ?

(*Macluraceae*.)

135. *Macluracidae* = *Macluracidae*, Cpr., Lect. 68.

SUB-ORDER DICRANOBRANCHIA.

(*Fissurellacea*.)

136. Fissurellidae < Fissurellidae, Gray, 162.
 137. Emarginulidae < Fissurellidae, Gray, 162.
 ?

(*Bellerophontacea*.)

138. *Bellerophontidae* = *Bellerophontidae*, Meek, P. C.
 A. S., I, 9.

ORDER VI.—DOCOGLOSSA.

SUB-ORDER PROTEOBRANCHIA.

139. Acmaeidae = Acmaeidae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 140. Patellidae = Patellidae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.

SUB-ORDER ABRANCHIA.

141. Lepetidae = Lepetidae, Dall, A. J. C. 1869,
140.

ORDER VII.—POLYPLACOPHORA.

142. Chitonidae < Chitonidae, Gray, 177.
143. Chitonellidae < Chitonidae, Gray, 177.

SUB-CLASS PULMONIFERA.

ORDER VIII.—PULMONATA.

SUB-ORDER GEOPHILA.

(*Oculiferous tentacles invertible.*)

(*Agnatha.*)

144. Oleacinidae < Testacellea, Alb. Mart. 22.
145. Streptaxidae = Streptaxidae, Gray, A.M.N.H.
VI, 1860, 268.
146. Testacellidae < Testacellea, Alb. Mart. 22.

(*Goniognatha.*)

147. Orthalicidae = Orthalicea, Alb. Mart. 209.

(*Holognatha.*)

148. Cyliindrellidae = Cyliindrellidae, Cr. & F., J. C.
1870, 5.
149. Pupidae < Pupacea, Alb. Mart. 228.

150. Helicidae < Helicacea, Alb. Mart. 80.
 151. Vitrinidae = Vitrianea, Alb. Mart. 43.
 (*Togata.*)
 152. Philomycidae = Philomycenidae, Gray, A. M. N. H. VI, 1860, 269.
 (*Subnuda.*)
 153. Cryptellidae = Cryptellidae, Gray, A. M. N. H. VI, 1860, 269.
 154. Parmacellidae = Parmacellidae, Gray, A. M. N. H. VI, 1860, 268.
 *
 155. Limacidae < Limacidae, Ad. II, 217.
 156. Arionidae = Arionidae, Ad. II, 227.
 (*Elasmognatha.*)
 157. Succinidae = Succinea, Alb. Mart. 308.
 158. Janellidae = Janellidae, Ad. II, 227.
 (*Oculiferous tentacles simply contractile.*)
 159. Vaginulidae = Veronicellidae, Ad. II, 231.
 160. Onchidiidae = Onchidiidae, Ad. II, 232.

SUB-ORDER BASOMMATOPHORA.

(Limnophila.)

161. Chiliniidae = Chiliniidae, Dall, A. L. N. Y. IX, 357, 1870.
 162. Physidae = Physidae, Dall, A. L. N. Y. IX, 355, 1870.

163. Ancyliidae = Ancyliidae, Dall, A. L. N. Y.
IX, 354, 1870.
164. Limnaeidae = Limnaeidae, Dall, A. L. N. Y.
IX, 348, 1870.
- *
165. Otinidae = Otininae, Ad. I, 249.
166. Auriculidae = Ellobiinae, Ad. I, 236.

(*Petrophila.*)

167. Siphonariidae = Siphonariidae, Dall, A. J. C.
1870, 8.
168. Gadiniidae = Gadiniidae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870,
30.

(*Thalassophila.*)

169. Amphibolidae = Amphibolidae, Ad. II, 268.

SUB-CLASS OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.

ORDER IX.—TECTIBRANCHIATA.

A

170. Philinidae < Philinidae, Gray, 191.
- *
171. Amphyspiridae = Amphyspiridae, Gray, 194.
- *
172. Ringiculidae = Ringiculidae, Meek, C. L. I. F.
N. A., Cret., 16, 34.
173. Actaeonidae < Actaeonidae, Meek, Sill. J.
XXXV, 84.

174. *Actaeonellidae* < *Actaeonidae*, Meek, Sill. J.
XXXV, 84.
*
175. *Cylichnidae* = *Bullinadae*, Gray, 195.
*
176. *Bullidae* = *Bullidae*, Gray, 196.
177. *Amplustridae* = *Amplustridae*, Gray, 197.
*
178. *Lophocercidae* = *Lophocercidae*, Gray, 201.
179. *Aplysiidae* = *Aplysiadae*, Gray, 198.
B.
180. *Runcinidae* = *Runcinadae*, Gray, 204.
*
181. *Tylodinidae* = *Tylodinadae*, Gray, 203.
182. *Umbrellidae* = *Umbrelladae*, Gray, 204.
183. *Pleurobranchii-*
dae = *Pleurobranchidae*, Gray, 201.

ORDER X.—NUDIBRANCHIATA.

SUB-ORDER PYGOBRANCHIA.

184. *Doridopsidae* = *Doridopsidae*, A. & H., T. Z. S.
1864, 124.
*
185. *Dorididae* = *Dorididae*, Gray, 208.
186. *Onchidorididae* = *Onchidoridae*, Gray, 206.
*
187. *Goniodorididae* = *Goniodoridae*, Gray, 211.
188. *Polyceridae* < *Polyceradae*, Gray, 213.
189. *Triopidae* > *Triopidae*, Gray, 214.
190. *Ceratosomidae* = *Ceratosomidae*, Gray, 215.

SUB-ORDER POLYBRANCHIA.

(Inferobranchia.)

191. Phyllidiidae = Phyllidiadae, Gray, 216.
 192. Diphyllidiidae = Diphyllidiadae, Gray, 216.

(Polybranchia.)

193. Tritoniidae = Tritoniadae, Gray, 217.
 194. Scyllaeidae = Scyllaeidae, Gray, 218.

*(Ceratobranchia.)**(Section 1.)**(A.)*

195. Dendronotidae = Dendronotidae, Gray, 219.
 196. Heroidae = Heroidae, Gray, 221.
 197. Tethyidae = Tethyadae, Gray, 219.
 198. Dotoidae = Dotonidae, Gray, 222.
 199. Proctonotidae = Proctonotidae, Gray, 220.
 200. Glaucidae = Glaucidae, Gray, 222.

(B.)

201. Eolididae = Eolididae, Gray, 223.

(Section 2.)

202. Fionidae = Fionidae, Gray, 227.
 203. Hermaeidae = Hermaeidae, Gray, 227.

SUB-ORDER PELLIBRANCHIATA.

(Tribe 1.)

204. Elysiidae = Elysiadae, Gray, 228.
 205. Limapontiidae = Limapontiadae, Gray, 229.

(Tribe 2.)

206. Phyllirrhoidae = Phyllirrhoidae, Gray, 230.
?

SUB-ORDER ENTOCONCHACEA.

207. Entoconchidae = Heterosalpinx, Baur, N. A. A.
L. C. XXXI.

SUB-CLASS PTEROPODA.

ORDER XI.—THECOSOMATA.

208. Limacinidae = Limacinacea, Tr. I, 50.
209. Hyalidae = Hyalacea, Tr. I, 50.
210. Cymbuliidae = Cymbuliacea, Tr. I, 53.
211. *Conulariidae* = *Conulariidae*, Br. Th. III, 645.
212. *Hyolithidae* = *Thecidae*, Br. Th. III, 646.

ORDER XII.—GYMNOSOMATA

214. Clionidae = Clionacea, Tr. I, 54.
*
215. Pneumodermo-
nidae = Pneumodermacea, Tr. I, 56.
*
216. Cymodoceidae = Pterocymodoceidae, Br. Th.
III, 645.

SUB-CLASS PROSOPOCEPHALA.

ORDER XIII.—SOLENOCONCHÆ.

217. Dentaliidae = Dentaliidae, Br. Th. III, 523.

CLASS C.—CONCHIFERA.

ORDER XIV.—DIMYARIA.

(Pholadacea.)

218. Aspergillidae < Gastrochaenidae, Tryon, P. A. N. S. P., 1861, 465.
219. Gastrochaenidae < Gastrochaenidae, Tryon, P. A. N. S. P., 1861, 465.
220. Teredinidae = Teredidae, Tryon, P. A. N. S. P., 1862, 453.
221. Pholadidae = Pholadidae, Tryon, P. A. N. S. P., 1862, 191.

(Solenacea.)

222. Solenidae < Solénacées, Desh. 1860, 143.
223. Solecurtidae < Solénacées, Desh. 1860, 143.

(Myacea.)

224. Saxicavidae = Glycimérides, Desh. 1860, 165.
225. Myidae < Myaires, Desh. 1860, 182.
226. Corbulidae < Myaires, Desh. 1860, 182.
227. Pandoridae = Pandoridae, Desh. 1860, 238.
228. Anatinidae < Osteodesmidae, Desh. 1860, 245.
229. Myochamidae = Myochamidae, Cpr. Lect. 103.

*

230. Pholadomyidae = Pholadomyadae, Desh. 1860,
270.

(*Veneracea.*)

231. Mactridae < Mactracea, Desh. 1860, 281.

232. Mesodesmidae = Mésodesmides, Desh. 1860,
297.

233. Amphidesmidae = Amphidesmidæ, Desh. 1860,
297.

*

234. Tellinidae = Tellinidæ, Desh. 1860, 314.

235. Psammobiidae = Psammobidæ, Desh. 1860,
364.

236. Donacidae = Donacidæ, Desh. 1860, 387.

237. Petricolidæ = Lithophaga, Desh. 1860, 400.

238. Veneridæ < Conchæ, Desh. 1860, 407.

239. Glauconomidæ = Glauconomyadæ, Ad. II, 442.

(*Corbiculacea.*)

240. Cyrenidæ = Cycladæ, Gray, Turton, 250.

241. Pisidiidæ = Pisidiidæ, Gray, Turton, 263.

242. Cyrenoididæ = Cyrenoididæ, Ad. II, 452.

(*Dreissenacea.*)

243. Dreissenidæ = Dreissenidæ, Ad. II, 52.

(*Cardiacea.*)

244. Veniliidæ = Cyprinidæ, Ad. II, 443.

245. Glossidæ < Bucardiidæ Ad. II, 460.

246. *Cardiidae* < *Cardiacea*, Desh. 1860, 527.
 247. *Adacnidae* < *Cardiacea*, Desh. 1860, 527.

(*Chamacea.*)

248. *Chamidae* = *Chamacea*, Desh. 1860, 577.

(*Lucinacea.*)

249. *Lucinidae* < *Lucinidae*, Desh. 1860, 588.
 250. *Ungulinidae* < *Ungulinidae*, Ad. II, 470.
 251. *Erycinidae* < *Laseidae*, Ad. II, 473.
 252. *Cyamiidae* < *Laseidae*, Ad. II, 473.
 253. *Leptonidae* < *Leptonidae*, Ad. II, 477.
 254. *Galeommidae* < *Galeommidae*, Ad. II, 479.

(*Solemyacea.*)

255. *Solemyidae* = *Solemyadae*, Desh. 1860, 728.

(*Carditacea.*)

256. *Crassatellidae* = *Crassatellidae*, Desh. 1860,
 733.
 257. *Carditidae* = *Carditae*, Desh. 1860, 751.

(*Naiades.*)

258. *Unionidae* < *Unionidae*, Ad. II, 489.
 259. *Iridinidae* = *Mutelidae*, Ad. II, 505.
 260. *Mycetopodidae* = *Mycetopodidae*, Gray, P. Z. S.,
 1847, 197.

(*Muelleracea.*)

261. *Ætheriidae* < *Ætheriidae*, Ad. II, 509.
 262. *Muelleriidae* < *Ætheriidae*, Ad. II, 509.

(Trigoniacea.)

263. Trigoniidae = Trigonea, Desh. 1860, 805.

(Arcacea.)

264. Nuculidae = Nuculidae, Ad. II, 544.

265. Ledidae = Ledidae, Ad. II, 546.

266. Arcidae = Arcacea, Desh. 1860, 832.

ORDER XV.—METARRHIPTAE.

267. Tridacnidae = Tridaenides, Vaill, A. S. N.,
IV, 1865, 64.

ORDER XVI.—HETEROMYARIA.

268. Mytilidae = Mytilidae, Ad. II, 511.

ORDER XVII.—MONOMYARIA.

(Aviculacea.)

269. Pinnidae = Pinnidae, Meek, Sill. J.
XXXVII, 212.

270. Pteriidae = Pteriidae, Meek, Sill. J.
XXXVII, 212.

271. Vulsellidae = Vulsellidae, Ad. II, 523.

(Pectinacea.)

272. Spondylidae = Spondylidae, Ad. II, 559.

273. Limidae = Radulidae, Ad. II, 556.
 274. Pectinidae = Pectinidae, Ad. II, 550.

(*Anomiacea.*)

275. Placunidae = Placunidae, Carp. Lect. 123.
 276. Anomiidae = Anomiadae, Carp. Lect. 123.

(*Ostracea.*)

277. Ostreidae = Ostracea, Ad. II, 567.
 ?
 278. *Eligmidae* = *Eligmus*, Eudes Desl. M. L. S.
 N., X, 272.

?

ORDER XVIII.—RUDISTA.

279. *Hippuritidae* < *Hippuritidae*, Woodw. Man.
 1866, 440.
 280. *Radiolitidae* < *Hippuritidae*, Woodw. Man.
 1866, 440.
 281. *Caprinellidae* < *Hippuritidae*, Woodw. Man.
 1866, 440.
 282. *Caprinidae* < *Hippuritidae*, Woodw. Man.
 1866, 440.
 283. *Caprotinidae* < *Hippuritidae*, Woodw. Man.
 1866, 440.

(SUB-BRANCH MOLLUSCOIDEA.)

CLASS D.—TUNICATA.

ORDER XIX.—SACCOBRANCHIA.

(Solitaria.)

284. Pelonaeidae = Pelonaeidae, Br. III, 216.
 285. Chelyosomidae < Ascidiadae, Br. III, 218.
 286. Ascidiidae < Ascidiadae, Br. III, 218.
 287. Bolteniidae < Ascidiadae, Br. III, 218.
 *
- 287^a. Rhodosomidae = Rhodosoma, Crosse, J. C. XV,
 1877, 101.

*(Sociales.)**(S. Perophoracea.)*

288. Perophoridae < Clavellinidae, Br. III, 217.

(S. Clavellinacea.)

289. Clavellinidae < Clavellinidae, Br. III, 217.

(Aggregata.)

290. Sigillinidae < Didemninae, Br. III, 217.
 290^a. Didemnidae < Didemninae, Br. III, 217.
 291. Leptoclinidae < Didemninae, Br. III, 217.

*

292. Polyclinidae < Polyclininae, Br. III, 217.

293. Synoeciidae < Polyclininae, Br. III, 217.

*

294. Botryllidae = Botryllidae, Br. III, 217.

ORDER XX.—DACTYLOBRANCHIA.

295. Pyrosomidae = Pyrosomatidae, Br. III, 216.

ORDER XXI.—TAENIOBRANCHIA.

296. Doliolidae = Doliolidae, Br. III, 216.

*

297. Salpidae = Salpidae, Br. III, 216.

ORDER XXII.—LARVALIA.

298. Appendicula- = Appendiculariadae, Br. III,
riidae 216.

CLASS E.—BRACHIOPODA.

ORDER XXIII.—ARTHROPOMATA.

(Ancylopoda.)

299. Terebratulidae < Terebratulidae, Dav. Int. 61.
 a. Terebratulinae = Terebratulinae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 b. *Stringocephalinae* = *Stringocephalinae*, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 c. Magasinae = Magasinae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 d. Kraussininae = Kraussininae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 e. Platidiinae = Platidiinae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
 f. Megathyrinae = Megathyrinae, Dall, A. J. C. 1870.
300. Thecidiidae = Thecideidae, Dav. Int. 76.

(Helictopoda.)

301. *Spiriferidae* < *Spiriferidae*, Dav. Int. 79.
 302. *Atrypidae* < *Spiriferidae*, Dav. Int. 90.
 303. *Koninckinidae* = *Koninckinidae*, Dav. Int. 92.
 304. Rhynchonellidae = Rhynchonellidae, Dav. Int. 93.
 a. *Pentamerinae*
 b. Rhynchonellinae

305. *Strophomenidae* = *Strophomenidae*, Dav. M. L. S.
N., X, 191.
- a. *Poramboniti-*
nae = *Porambonitidae*, Dav. Int. 99.
- b. *Strophomeni-*
nae = *Strophomenidae*, Dav. Int. 101.
- c. *Davidsoninae* = *Davidsonidae*, Dav. Int. 109.
306. *Productidae* = *Productidae*, Dav. Int. 112.

ORDER XXIV.—LYOPOMATA.

307. *Craniidae* = *Craniidae*, Dav. Int. 123.
308. *Discinidae* = *Discinidae*, Dav. Int. 125.
309. *Lingulidae* = *Lingulidae*, Dall. A. J. C. VI,
1870.
- a. *Lingulinae* = *Lingulinae*, Dall. A. J. C.
VI, 1870.
- b. *Obolinae* = *Obolinae*, Dall, A. J. C. VI,
1870.

CLASS F.—POLYZOA.

ORDER XXV.—PHYLACTOLÆMATA.

SUB-ORDER LOPHOPODIA.

310. Pectinatellidae = Pectinatellidae, Hyatt, P. E. I.
1864-66.
311. Cristatellidae = Cristatellidae, Hyatt, P. E. I.
1864-66.
312. Plumatellidae = Plumatellidae, Hyatt, P. E. I.
1864-66.

SUB-ORDER PEDICELLINEA.

313. Pedicellinidae = Pedicellinidae, Bronn, III, 86.

ORDER XXVI.—GYMNOLÆMATA.

SUB-ORDER URNATELLEA.

314. Urnatellidae = Urnatellidae, Bronn, III, 86.

SUB-ORDER PALUDICELLEA.

315. Paludicellidae = Paludicellidae, Bronn, III, 86.

SUB-ORDER CHILOSTOMATA.

(*Incrustata* or *Rigida*.)

316. Selenariidae = Selenariidae, Bronn, III, 86.
317. *Steginoporidæ* = *Steginoporidæ*, Bronn, III, 86.

318. Eschariporidae = Eschariporidae, Bronn, III, 86.
 319. Porellinidae = Porellinidae, Bronn, III, 86.
 320. *Porellidae* = *Porellidae*, Bronn, III, 86.
 321. Escharellidae = Escharellidae, Bronn, III, 86.
 322. Escharellinidae = Escharellinidae, Bronn, III, 86.
 323. Porinidae = Porinidae, Bronn, III, 86.
 324. Escharinellidae = Escharinellidae, Bronn, III, 85.
 325. Escharidae = Escharidae, Bronn, III, 85.
 326. Flustrinidae = Flustrinidae, Bronn, III, 85.
 327. Flustrellidae = Flustrellidae, Bronn, III, 85.
 328. Flustrellariidae = Flustrellariadae, Bronn, III,
 85.
 329. Hippothoidae = Hippothoidae, Bronn, III, 84.

(*Radicellata.*)

(*Radicellata flexilia.*)

330. Gemellariidae = Gemellariadae, Bronn, III, 84.
 331. Farciminariidae = Farciminariadae, Bronn, III,
 84.
 332. Flustridae = Flustridae, Bronn, III, 84.
 333. Bicellariidae = Bicellariadae, Bronn, III, 84.
 334. Electrinidae = Electrinidae, Bronn, III, 84.
 335. Scrupariidae = Scrupariadae, Bronn, III, 83.

(*Radicellata articulata.*)

336. Salicornariidae = Salicornariadae, Bronn, III, 83.
 337. Cellulariidae = Cellulariadae, Bronn, III, 83.
 338. Catenicellidae = Catenicellidae, Bronn, III, 83.

SUB-ORDER CTENOSTOMATA.

339. Hislopiidae = Hislopiadae, Bronn, III, 83.
 340. Alcyonidiidae = Alcyonidiadae, Bronn, III, 83.
 341. Vesiculariidae = Vesiculariadae, Bronn, III, 83.

SUB-ORDER CYCLOSTOMATA.

(Articulata.)

342. Crisiidae = Crisiadae, Bronn, III, 82.

*(Inarticulata.)**(Inarticulata operculata.)*

343. *Eleidae* = *Eleidae*, Bronn, III, 82.
 344. Myriozoidae = Myriozoidae, Bronn, III, 82.

(Inarticulata fasciculata.)

345. Fascigeridae = Fascigeridae, Bronn, III, 82.
 346. *Fasciporidae* = *Fasciporidae*, Bronn, III, 81.

(Inarticulata tubulata.)

347. Tubigeridae = Tubigeridae, Bronn, III, 81.
 348. Sparsidae = Sparsidae, Bronn, III, 80.
 349. Clausidae = Clausidae, Bronn, III, 80.
 350. Crisinidae = Crisinidae, Bronn, III, 80.
 351. Caveidae = Caveidae, Bronn, III, 79.

(Inarticulata foraminata.)

352. *Ceidae* = *Ceidae*, Bronn, III, 79.
 353. *Cavidae* = *Cavidae*, Bronn, III, 79.
 354. *Cytidae* = *Cytidae*, Bronn, III, 79.
 355. *Crescidae* = *Crescidae*, Bronn, III, 79.

ORDER XXVII?—RHABDOPLEURAE.

356. Rhabdopleuri- = Rhabdopleura, Allm. Q. J. M.
 dae S., IX, n. s., 57.

LIST OF AUTHORS REFERRED TO.

The following enumeration of works is chiefly intended to explain the abbreviations used in connection with the preceding list of families, and as the works most accessible to students generally have been used, whenever they could be referred to in explanation of the limits of families adopted, titles of the most elaborate and valuable monographs and catalogues of families and other groups have been entirely omitted, although the compiler has been fortunate enough to be enabled to make use of them. Special monographs have only been referred to when the groups in connection with which they are cited have not been limited in the same manner in general works.

In order, however, to facilitate the use of the list, as well as reference to the series in question, Mr. Lovell Reeve's "Conchologia iconica" has been catalogued, and all the monographs hitherto published enumerated, with references to the families to which the respective genera belong in the present system.

For the information of students, and because it is information often desired, the publishers' prices of most of the works cited are given, in the currency of the country where they were published. Many of the separate monographs reprinted from journals can be obtained from the second-hand book dealers—especially the German—and from the Naturalists' Agency of Salem, Mass., but at varying prices.

In order to secure uniformity of typography, only the initial letters of the characteristic words are capital, the example of the learned brothers Grimm, as well as other German writers, sanctioning such usage for their language. The punctuation of the respective title-pages is adopted.

ADAMS (Henry and Arthur). The genera of recent Mollusca; arranged according to their organization. . . . In three volumes. . . . Vol. I. [-] III. — London: John Van Voorst, . . . 1858. [8vo., V. I, 484 pp.; V. II, 2 p. l. 661 pp.; Atlas, 3 p. l. 138 pl. w. 138 l. opposite. Published in 36 parts, 1st Jan. 1853—1st Nov. 1858, at 2 sh. 6 d., plain; 5 sh., animals colored, per part.]

ALBERS (Johann Christian). Die Heliceen nach natürlicher verwandtschaft systematisch geordnet von Joh. Christ. Albers, . . . Zweite ausgabe nach dem hinterlassenen manuskript besorgt von Eduard von Martens. — Leipzig, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1860. [8vo., xviii. 359 pp.—3 th. 7½ ngr.]

ALDER (Joshua) and Albany HANCOCK. A monograph of the British Nudibranchiate mollusca: with figures of all the species. . . . London: Printed for the Ray Society, 1845. [Imp. 4to., 5 p. l. 54 pp. 138 l., xl pp. 1 l., 83 pl. Published in parts, 1845-55.]

[The arrangement of the Nudibranchiata is mostly adopted from Alder and Hancock (op. cit. pp. xiv.—xxiv.). In place, however, of the single family

Dorididae, two (185, 186) are adopted; four (187, 188, 189, 190) instead of the Polyceridae, and two (195, 196) disintegrated from the Heroidae.]

ALDER (Joshua) and Albany HANCOCK. Notice of a collection of Nudi-branchiate mollusca made in India by Walter Elliott, Esq., with descriptions of several new genera and species. (1863.) <Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, V, 1866, 113-147, pl. 28-33.

ALLMAN (George James). On Rhabdopleura, a new form of polyzoa, from deep-sea dredging in Shetland. <Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science: [etc.], IX, n. s., 1869, 57-63, pl. 8.

AMERICAN Journal of Conchology. Volume I. [—] II. Edited by George W. Tryon, Jr., . . . Philadelphia: George W. Tryon, Jr., 625 Market Street. 1865 [—] 1866. [Published quarterly, at \$3 per number, or \$10 per year.]

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[The genera enumerated in this article are co-equal with and arranged in the same sequence as the families of Goniatitoidea and Ammonitoidea, which are equivalent to the families Nautilides and Goniatides of Barrande.]

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[Although these catalogues have not actually been referred to in the Arrangement, they are here recorded on account of their usefulness as well as cognate nature.]

See, also, **AMERICAN** Journal of Conchology.

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[The following classified list of the "monographs" is given, in order to serve as an index to the volumes—a desideratum that has not been supplied by the publishers—as well as and more especially to serve as a reference from the best known generic names to the position of the families in the present arrangement, and to give some—although rather inadequate—idea of the numbers of species. It must be understood, however, that many of the "genera" enumerated in the following list are artificial assemblages of species combined on account of agreement in some more or less marked conchological character, and that some genera (e. g. *Bulimus*, *Helix*, *Lucina*, *Pyrula*, etc.) contain representatives of several widely distinct families. The references in such cases are to the families containing the typical species of such genera.

The monographs were generally published within a year of dates assigned to the volumes in which they were subsequently combined.

Vo	Year	Pl.	£.	s.	d.	Vol.	Year.	Pl.	£.	s.	d.
1	1843	131	8	10	6	10	1858	126	8	4	0
2	1843	114	7	9	0	11	1859	126	8	4	0
3	1845	130	8	9	0	12	1860	131	8	10	6
4	1847	110	7	4	0	13	1862	126	8	4	0
5	1849	147	9	10	6	14	1864	137	8	18	0
6	1851	129	8	8	0	15	1866	121	8	0	0
7	1854	210	13	15	0	16	1868	127	8	5	6
8	1855	153	9	18	0	17	1870	123			
9	1856	119	7	15	6						

The prices of separate monographs range from 1 sh. 6 d. per plate (1—2 pl.) and 1 sh. 4 d. (3—6 pl.) to little more than 1 sh. 3 d., according to the number of plates.]

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Psammobia	59	8	10	235
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Sanguinolaria.....	5	1	10	235
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Order XVIII.—RUDISTA.

No genera monographed.

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Order XX.—DACTYLOBRANCHIA.

Order XXI.—TÆNIOPBRANCHIA.

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No genera monographed.

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