they are very soft, formed mainly of a "connective tissue," with little in it but sea-water. In this way their bulk is greatly increased without materially adding to their weight, and they weigh little more than an equal bulk of sea-water, and require little exertion to float or swim.

One curious result of this transparency is that we can see through the outer wall, in the most wonderful detail, all the internal arrangements—the nervous centres, with the complicated organs of sense; the heart, with its pulsating chambers, and the blood following its course through the system and through the gills; the alimentary canal, and all its accessory glands. The HETEROPODA are probably the most highly organized group in which such transparency exists.

The shells of *Carinaria* are rare in the globigerina ooze; but two small spiral shells belonging to animals of the same subclass—*Atlanta peronii* and *Oxygyrus keraudrenii*—are sometimes in such numbers as to have a sensible effect in adding to the formation. Although the Heteropod shells of the present day are insignificant in size, they played a much more important *rôle* in early times; for there seems little doubt that the great shells of the genera *Euomphalus* and *Bellerophon*, which sometimes go far to make up whole beds of limestone of the Silurian and Carboniferous periods, are to be referred to this group.

The PTEROPODA are farther removed than the HETEROPODA are from the typical GASTEROPODA, and are much simpler in their structure. The head is not so markedly separated from the body, and the organs of sense are rudimentary. The body is conical and sometimes spiral, and is very usually contained in a delicate shell, sometimes spiral in form, more frequently conical or tubular; or like an ornamental flower-glass, or like a watch-pocket. The foot is modified into two wing-like appendages, one on either side of the mouth. These are frequently brightly colored when the animal is living, and differ-