

*Scyllæa pelagica*, Linné (Pl. XI. fig. 20).

*Scyllæa pelagica*, L., Bergh, Beitr. z. Kenntn. d. Moll. des Sargassomeeres, *loc. cit.*, pp. 1288-1293.

„ „ L., Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch., *loc. cit.*, pp. 319-334, Taf. xl., xlii., xliii. figs. 1-6.

Five specimens were taken in the Atlantic, on the surface, attached to a Furoid, May 4th and 5th, 1876.

The larger individual measured 3.5 cm. in length, by 1.2 cm. in height, and .75 cm. in breadth. The height of the rhinophoria was 5.5 mm., of the first pair of dorsal papillæ 7.5 mm., of the second 7 mm., of the caudal crest 5.5 mm. The colour of the animal is a dirty yellowish-white.

The *form* of the body was quite as usual, and also the *head* and *rhinophoria*; the club of the latter was provided with about seven leaves. The branchiæ were grouped in the following way. Nine or ten more or less distinctly separated tufts were situated on the inside of the first pair of papillæ; thirteen or fourteen rather smaller branchiæ on the inside of the second pair, and on the sides of the caudal crest were four to five small branchial tufts, and in addition a few small tufts were found in the neighbourhood of the interpapillary margin. The anal and genital papilla together with the renal pore were perfectly typical, as also the foot.

The visceral cavity extends about as far as the anterior end of the caudal crest.

The *central nervous system* presented a commissure no longer than in the example already figured by me;<sup>1</sup> in no other specimen did I ever see it much longer; the three portions of which the commissure is made up were easily to be distinguished; the subcerebral commissure appears never to be distinct.<sup>2</sup> The eyes and otocysts were as usual.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* is about 4.6 mm. long, and of the usual form; the *mandibles* have already been described by me as well as the peculiar armature of the masticatory edge which can easily be rubbed off, thus leaving the jaw smooth. The *tongue* presents its usual appearance, the radula containing seven series of teeth and sixteen series within the sheath, the total being therefore twenty-three rows. In the posterior row of the tongue there are thirty-six lateral teeth (on either side of the median tooth); thirty-nine in the posterior row of those within the sheath. The form of the teeth presented no peculiarities. The salivary glands were quite typical.

The *œsophagus* and anterior division of the *stomach* were typical, the second division possessed fourteen strong plates; the characters of the intestine and *liver*, with its two divisions and the ramified hepatic tubes were as already described by me. The *renal system* presented no deviations from the structure which has been described by Hancock and myself.

<sup>1</sup> Malacolog. Untersuch., *loc. cit.*, Taf. xl. figs. (13), 14.

<sup>2</sup> H. v. Jhering describes the commissures as much longer and the subcerebral as distinct. Vergl. Anat. d. Nervensyst. d. Moll., 1877, p. 176.