cerebro-pleural ganglia are short, rather longer than broad; the cerebral and the pleural ganglia are of nearly equal size; the pedal ganglia, lying at the outside of the middle of the former, nearly as large as the pleural and roundish in outline. The large common commissure is nearly half as long again as the mean diameter of the central nervous system; all the three commissures are contained in a common sheath. The proximal olfactory ganglia are rather small, nearly sessile; the distal ones at the base of the club being only a little smaller than the proximal, and roundish. The buccal ganglia are shortly-pyriform, plano-convex, the broad ends passing almost immediately one into the other; the gastro-œsophageal ganglia are short-stalked, nearly one-eighth the size of the preceding.

The *eyes* are very short-stalked, the greatest diameter ·3 mm., slightly flattened on the lower side, with pitch-black pigment and rather large pale-yellowish lens. The *otocysts* are visible as chalk-white points on the lower side of the central nervous system; they are almost spherical (Pl. I. fig. 19), nearly ·12 in diameter, and closely packed with some hundreds of the usual otoconia, the largest of which were ·009 mm. in diameter. The thin leaves of the *rhinophores*, furnished only here and there with isolated knots, were stiffened with long (up to about ·8 mm.), fusiform, strongly hardened spicules of about ·025 mm. in diameter. The spicules were still more numerous in the stalk and generally in the axis of the rhinophoria, where they had almost completely replaced the other tissue. The *tentacles* had a very large number of spicules lying in different directions, but diminishing in number towards the point. There were only a small number at the head. The very low nodules of the *back* were richly furnished with (figs. 20, 21) the usual kind of spicules, the points of which often projected (Pl. II. fig. 1) on the surface. A quantity of similar spicules, most of them very long, were present on the lower side of the mantle-border; they were placed very irregularly, and often formed large heaps and node-like points. The relation of the spicules was exactly the same in the sides of the body and in the pedal sole. There were only a few larger hardened cells and spicules present in the *interstitial connective tissue*, even in the periphery of the principal efferent ducts of the reproductive apparatus.

The *mouth tube* was large, nearly 6·5 mm. long, and 7 mm. broad behind, somewhat flattened; the inside, for rather more than the posterior third, was of a bluish-black colour. The three pairs of *retractors* were very strong, with an additional weaker more mesially situated pair above; the inside showed the usual upper circular fold and also the upper three-fourths of the longitudinal folds of the bluish-black colour shining through externally; longish spots of the same colour appeared thickly scattered below.—The *bulbus pharyngeus* was strong, nearly 6·5 mm. long by 7 mm. broad and 5·5 mm. high; the sheath of the radula still projecting backwards about 2·2 mm.; the long retractors very strong. The labial disk was large, and covered with a white cuticle; round about, and near the perpendicular buccal fissure, this last passes into a chitinous yellow *prehensile ring*, which only enters the mouth a little way, and has a mean diameter of ·8 mm. This