

margin was almost median; the upper surface of the mantle almost even; the border as usual, or somewhat narrower, with the ordinary radiating stripes on the lower surface. The *shell*¹ had a normal relative size, a small and but slightly protruding spiral, with the last turn extremely large. The shell was not specially thin, but somewhat hyaline, of a white colour, and exhibiting fine lines of growth. The internal (shell) surface of the mantle was quite colourless.

On removing the shell the muscle-facettes were seen as usual (fig. 2), and the *superior* visceral mass was arranged in the ordinary fashion. The pale yellowish-white reproductive organ (testis) (fig. 2, *b*), somewhat whiter at the extremity, lay posteriorly. At the posterior edge of the visceral mass, the stomach (fig. 2, *a*) and intestine were seen shining through. In front of the testis was placed the greyish foliated gland, through which the intestine with its white excrement masses (fig. 2, *c*) could be seen, while in front of the former extended a broad white stripe of secreted substance. Further forward lay the bow-shaped branchia, at its left end the small kidney (fig. 2, *d*) and the pericardium, with the heart shining through. In front of the gill the unusually large olfactory organ was situated (fig. 2, *e*). Through the roof of the *inferior* visceral mass or floor of the respiratory cavity, the viscera could be seen very much as usual; in front, the *bulbus pharyngeus* filling about half of the space, with the radula-sheath rolled up behind it, and further back the yellow "foliated stomach."

The *central nervous system* was of unusual relative size. The ganglia were in other respects exactly as in the typical *Marseniæ*, except that the infra-intestinal was perhaps somewhat larger; the pedal somewhat shorter and more triangular, possessing besides the usual secondary, short-stalked ganglion on the anterior end. The *tentacles* and *eyes* were as in the other *Marseniæ* (fig. 1). The *otocysts* also appeared as usual, with round, milk-white sheaths, lying just outside the pedal ganglia. They measured approximately 0.08 mm., and enclosed a yellowish otolith of about 0.05 mm. in diameter. The *olfactory organ* was, as we have mentioned, unusually large, exhibiting on each side about 20 rather thick folia.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* had the usual form, and was of a whitish colour; the cartilaginous patches were distinct, and the yellowish *mandibular plates* were perhaps a little longer than in the typical species. The *tongue* had the usual character, and possessed 11 rows of tooth plates, of which the 5 foremost were more or less injured. The radula-sheath was fully twice as long as the *bulbus*, and contained 28 developed, and 5 younger rows of teeth, making altogether 44. The plates were very faintly yellow; the median had a maximum length of 0.088 mm., with a breadth of 0.06 mm.; and the lateral were 0.12 mm. long. The *median plates* (figs. 4, 5, *a*) were longer than in the typical species; the hook and denticles (2-4 on each side) were typical, the left limb also a little longer than

¹ Owing to the minute size of the animal, it was impossible to remove the shell without breaking the last whorl.