

The otocysts are situated on the ventral face of the central nervous system, between the pedal and visceral ganglia; each of them encloses a number of otoliths (Pl. II. fig. 9, *d*).

Osphradium.—The right pallial nerve (1, in the figures of the central nervous system) bifurcates shortly after its origin. Its posterior branch leads to a ciliated pad, situated on the inner face of the mantle. This pad, nervous in its nature, is the osphradium, which has the same position and structure in *Clio* as has been represented by Gegenbaur in *Cavolinia*. Its deeper portion is a ganglionic band with numerous cells, whilst the superficial portion consists of an epithelium with ciliated columnar cells.

2. *Cuvierina*.

The Head and Foot.—In this genus the head and tentacles agree with those of *Styliola* and *Hyalocylix*, and the fins with those of *Styliola* and *Clio* (*s. str.*). The posterior lobe of the foot resembles that in the two latter subgenera, but is somewhat notched in the centre of its free border (Pl. II. fig. 6, *b*).

The Mantle.—The mantle-opening, like that of *Clio* (subgenus *Clio*, *s. str.*) is as large as the opening of the shell, the margins of the mantle being entirely separated.

The shield (pallial gland) is long, and is divided into two halves by a transparent transverse band, like that of *Hyalocylix*, but it does not exhibit the two small latero-anterior portions of this latter. As for the lateral lobe of the mantle (balancer), situated here, as in all Cavoliniidæ, on the right side, it is somewhat reduced, and does not arise from the very border of the mantle but a little within it; on the other side, in an almost symmetrical position, is another appendage somewhat similar to it and of almost the same size. The columellar muscle is very large.

The Digestive Tract.—An examination of this part of the body shows that the jaws, closely resembling those of other Cavoliniidæ, are well developed, and that the radula is proportionally longer than in other Thecosomata. The salivary glands resemble in shape those of other Cavoliniidæ, but are much larger.

The œsophagus, at a little distance from the buccal mass, traverses a partition (Pl. II. fig. 6, *f*) which exists indeed in all Pteropoda. The stomach and liver are like those of *Styliola* and *Clio* (*s. str.*), but I have seen no gastric cæcum.

The flexure of the intestine is lateral in *Cuvierina*, as in all Thecosomata, and to such an extent that the œsophagus and intestine are here almost in the same longitudinal plane, and not at all in the same sagittal plane.

The anus is situated far forward, near the mantle-opening, as in *Clio* (*s. str.*). It presents an anal gland as in other Cavoliniidæ.

The Circulatory and Excretory Organs.—*Cuvierina* has no gill any more than *Clio*,