The pedal ganglia are the largest of all, and somewhat triangular in form. A large number of nerves arise from them—seven in *Pneumonoderma* (Pl. IV. fig. 9)—two anterior, two lateral, and three posterior.

1. The more median of the anterior nerves (I) passes forward and innervates the foot.
2. From the ventral surface of the ganglion, near the anterior margin, arises the large nerve (II) which passes to and ramifies in the fin.

3 and 4. The two lateral nerves (III and IV), of which the anterior is the stronger, pass forward to innervate the parts situated between the foot and the integuments of the head.

5, 6, and 7. The three posterior nerves (V, VI, and VII) proceed to the part of the envelop of the body situated dorsally to the foot, behind the head, and in front of the visceral sac. These nerves are also found with the same distribution in the other Gymnosomata, and are incontestably homologous with those which Lacaze Duthiers has described under the name "nerfs cervicaux."[1]

The outermost of these nerves (V) anastomoses with the nerve (*j*) which springs from the pleural ganglion. Elsewhere I have only observed this anastomosis in *Aplysia* where it was not noticed by Lacaze Duthiers.[2] I have found it in all the typical Gymnosomata, in which it has not hitherto been seen except in *Pneumonoderma* by Souleyet.[3]

The plexus formed by these two nerves contributes to the innervation of the so-called "cervical" region. The details of its composition may vary according to the genus and even according to the species; its general disposition is, however, always the same.

To the posterior border of the pedal ganglion, near the origin of the middle cervical (VI) and near the point where the pedal ganglion is approximated to the pleural ganglion, is situated the otocyst (Pl. V. fig. 3, *h*), which is just in contact with the pleural ganglion; as has been mentioned above, its nerve (*i*) is derived from the cerebral ganglion.

III. The pleural ganglion (*c*) is the smallest of those which make up the central nervous system, and is ovoid in form. It gives origin laterally to the nerve (Pl. IV. fig. 9, *j*) which unites with the outermost of the cervico-pedal nerves (V) in order to form the cervical plexus above described. The law of Lacaze Duthiers, according to which the pleural ganglion never gives off nerves,[4] must therefore be restricted to the aquatic *Pulmonata*.

[1] Du système nerveux des Gastéropodes pulmonés aquatiques, *Arch. d. Zool. Expér.*, sér. 1, t. i. p. 493, 6°.
[2] Système nerveux des Gastéropodes (type Aplysie), *Comptes rendus*, t. cv. pp. 978–982.
[3] Voyage de la Bonite, Zoologie, Mollusques, pl. xv. fig. 37.
[4] Du système nerveux des Gastéropodes pulmonés aquatiques, *loc. cit.*, p. 494, 12°.