"false gill"—pennate, but attached to the wall almost throughout its entire length and breadth,—the posterior "true gill" with leaflets along one side. These thin leaflets, which form the *functional gill,* lie closely together, arranged along a curved transverse line, and slanting down from the base of attachment into the branchial cavity. The leaflets vary in breadth; in the more typical genera (*Marsenia, Marseniella, Marseniopsis*) they bear laterally either transverse ridges or small secondary leaflets. Behind the gill, on the roof of the cavity, lies a *kidney* of some considerable length (*Marseniella*), which may, however, be smaller, and situated on the left. To the left, at the end of the kidney, the *pericardium* is seen. Behind the gill there is usually a space covered by the whitish "secreted substance" of the kidney, or of the "foliated gland," or of both. Lastly, behind gill and kidney, over the whole breadth of the branchial cavity, there lies the usually broad *foliated gland.* On the roof of the cavity, in a more median and posterior position, or else to the left, lies the *external, branchial aperture of the kidney and foliated gland.* At the right-hand corner of the branchial space is situated the more or less protruding *anal papilla;* behind this in the female dicœcious Marseniadæ lies the *vulva,* and in the moncœcious forms (*Marsenina, Onchidiopsis*) the female generative aperture.

The lower part of the body, below the branchial cavity, is smaller than the superior portion, and includes the central nervous system, the whole anterior portion of the digestive organs, and a large part of the *vas deferens.* The *head* is somewhat large and flattened, truncated in front, sometimes slightly indented, and drawn out on each side into an anteriorly-directed tentacle. The *tentacles,* springing from the side of the head, are somewhat flattened at their base, but are otherwise conical or cylindrical. The *eyes* are nearly sessile at the base of the tentacles, or seated on short ophthalmophores. The *external mouth-opening* is situated on the under surface of the head, usually at a little distance from the anterior end, and forms a transverse slit; sometimes (*Marsenina, Onchidiopsis*) it lies further forward, and is then a more roundish opening. Through the external mouth the rostrum is protruded. The *foot* is powerful,[1] and with the exception of the end of the tail, is wholly overlapped by the border of the mantle, on which, however, the animal does not seem to rest when creeping.[2] The foot is somewhat long and narrowed posteriorly, ending in a rounded point. The anterior border exhibits a deep groove, in which the *pore of the foot-gland* opens medially. The edges of the foot project but slightly, and the tail is not short. The border of the foot is sometimes peculiarly thickened (*Onchidiopsis*). The *penis* is always strongly developed, and though not retractile, can be hidden, during quiescence, within the limits of the branchial cavity. The whole organ is more or less compressed, usually plano-convex, and with the edge bent or somewhat

[1] Quite erroneous is the statement made by Adams, L. Reeve, and especially by Keferstein (Bronn, Kl. u. Ordn. d. Thierreichs, Bd. iii., Malacozoa, 1864, p. 1057), according to which the foot "almost entirely conceals the shell," and the enveloping mantle is regarded as a development of the *Lobus operculigerus.*

[2] This seems, however, to be the case in *Pyrula;* cf. Örsted, *Vid. Meddel. nat. Foren. i Kjøbenhavn,* 1850, p. 9.