

rolled up (*Onchidiopsis*). It is sometimes broadened (*Marsenia*), sometimes narrowed at the apex (*Onchidiopsis*). The seminal duct runs along the whole length of the penis, and its end can usually be stretched out in a finger-like protrusion.

The *central nervous system* exhibits a structure in general agreement with that of the other azygobranch streptoneural Gasteropods,¹ and essentially differs from that of some of them (*Cassidaria*), only in the shortening of the proximal ends of the pleural (visceral) commissure. Each half of the *superior ganglionic mass* exhibits three ganglia lying in close association; on the left—a cerebral, a pleural, and (usually on the upper side of them) a supra-intestinal (siphonal ganglion of Jhering) lying on the latter; on the right, side by side—a cerebral and a pleural, with a subintestinal (abdominal of Jhering) situated behind and beneath them. The cerebral ganglia are connected by a rather short commissure, and give origin to the usual nerves and to the cerebro-pleural and cerebro-pedal connectives. Similarly, from the pleural ganglia there originate the usual nerves and the pleuro-pedal connective; the right ganglion is united superiorly and to the left with the supra-intestinal, posteriorly and inferiorly with the sub-intestinal, and through the latter with the left pleural ganglion, which is again connected with the supra-intestinal. It is probable that the sub-intestinal ganglion is further connected with the supra-intestinal by a special commissure included in the pleural (visceral). The supra-intestinal, situated on the left, sends nerves to the gill, to the olfactory organ, and to the left half of the mantle. The subintestinal, situated on the right, supplies principally the digestive system and the right half of the mantle. The relations of the buccal ganglia are as usual.—The *inferior or pedal ganglionic mass*, lying in close connection with the foot, is linked to the superior by the cerebral and pleural connectives; the connectives of the right side are, however, usually (*Chelyonotus*, *Marsenia*, *Marseniella*, *Marseniopsis*) much shortened. From the anterior portion of the pedal ganglia a small round secondary ganglion is always separated off, and from this the anterior part of the foot is innervated.

The *eyes* are, as we have mentioned, situated on small knobs (*ophthalmophores*) at the base of the tentacles. The *otocysts* are inclosed in flat, milk-white sheaths, formed of connective substance, and are situated on the side of the pedal ganglia, or somewhat more externally. The *Nervus acusticus* ascends through the cerebro-pedal connective to the cerebral ganglion. The otolith is large and spherical.

The bipinnate *olfactory organ* lies in a special groove in front of the gill, and is attached to the shell-ridge by a fine fold, through which the *Nervus olfactorius* runs from the supra-intestinal ganglion. The organ itself consists of a rhachis enclosing the nerve, and of rather large leaflets springing from the rhachis. The *skin* is well supplied with glands, especially in the mantle. On the anterior border of the foot, there is a small gland, the *foot-gland*, which opens by the previously mentioned pore.

¹ Cf. Spengel, Die Geruchsorgane u. das Nervensystem d. Mollusken, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, 1881, vol. xxxv. p. 373.