

Marseniinae, which in their youth probably agree with the other members of the family, all possess a continuous, closed mantle, enveloping an internal shell. The edge is either broadened out into a border, or is narrow, thick, and somewhat rounded (*Marseniopsis*, *Onchidiopsis*). Besides the internal, anterior, inhalent fold and furrow, some genera (*Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*) also possess, on the right, a similar exhalent arrangement. The shell is usually calcareous, though sometimes it is almost (*Marseniella*), or altogether (*Onchidiopsis*) horny. The armature of the tongue is curiously varied, and it is on this ground alone that, as we have mentioned above, attempts have been made artificially to break up the group. The more typical forms exhibit one lateral plate on each side of the median (1-I-1); other genera (*Marseniopsis*, *Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*) possess, in addition, two external hooks (2-1-I-1-2). But the strangest internal difference is the fact, that, while the great majority of the Marseniadæ are, like other Prosobranchiata, unisexual, two genera, *Marsenina* and *Onchidiopsis*, are monœcious.

CONSPECTUS GENERICUS.

Plica expiratoria nulla.	} Armatura lingualis.	1-I-1	{	pars inf. vas. def. non libera	<i>Chelynotus</i> , Sw.	} Dicecia.
				pars inf. vas. def. libera	{ <i>Marsenia</i> , Leach <i>Marseniella</i> , Bgh.	
Plica expiratoria.	} Armatura lingualis.	3-I-3	{	Testa interna calcarea	<i>Marseniopsis</i> , Bgh.	} Monœcia.
				Testa semi-interna calcarea	<i>Marsenina</i> , Gr.	
				Testa cornina	<i>Onchidiopsis</i> , Bgh.	

The systematic position of the family cannot, in the meantime, be stated with any certainty, owing to our inadequate knowledge of the anatomy of the Prosobranchiata as a whole, and especially of those groups which are most probably the near relations of the Marseniadæ. It can at least be affirmed that they stand in close relationship with the VELUTINACEÆ, which may, perhaps, even be afterwards denied the distinction of forming a separate family. My provisional researches have shown that the latter agree with the Marseniadæ in the form of the nervous system, in general anatomical structure, and especially in the possession of the peculiar foliated stomach. In their hermaphroditism and lingual armature (2-1-I-1-2), the Velutinaceæ are still more closely linked to the monœcious genera *Marsenina* and *Onchidiopsis*. Were it not for the genus *Marseniopsis*, which is again closely bound to the *Marseniæ* proper, one might be induced (with Gray and others) to separate the monœcious genera, and to unite them with the Velutinaceæ in one family. Meanwhile, however, the Marseniadæ, as above discussed, may be regarded as forming a united family.

I. *Marsenia*, Leach.

Animalia dicecia pallio ampliato, supra continuo, antice plica et semicanali inspiratoria. Penis falcatus, apice dilatatus. Lamellæ branchiales lateribus plicis transversalibus instructæ.