

this white portion, to the left, lay the branchia, with the small kidney at its posterior left end, while in front, more to the left, the olfactory organ was situated, and at the posterior extremity of the latter, the pericardium. Near the hinder end of the mucus and albumen gland, the larger, right, triangular, shell-muscle facette arose (fig. 8, c); the left facette, which was longer, narrower, and on the whole smaller, lay on the left side of the anterior margin of the pericardium and posterior end of the olfactory organ. On the under side of the last turn of the shell, on the right, lay the ovary. Shining through, on the left side of this turn, the stomach could be seen for a short distance, of a grey colour, but elsewhere covered by the whitish liver.

The bulbus pharyngeus, the more distinct radula sheath, and the foliated stomach, were seen shining through the floor of the branchial cavity, and all exhibited the normal relations.

The *central nervous system* was in essential agreement with that of the typical *Marseniæ*. The arrangement of the ganglia was perfectly typical. Of the two cerebral ganglia, which lay anteriorly (fig. 10, a), the left was smaller than the right and less markedly separated from the pleural. The two pleural ganglia, which (fig. 10, b, b) lay behind the cerebral, were almost as large as the latter, and again the left was somewhat smaller than the right. The supra-intestinal ganglion, situated above the left cerebro-pleural mass, had (fig. 10, d) a long oval form, and was united by a very short connective with the left pleural, and by a long connective with the right (fig. 10). The infra-intestinal ganglion (fig. 10, c), was as usual compressed, had a somewhat bent form, and was superiorly connected with the right pleural by a short band, while inwards (to the left) it was united to the left pleural by a long connective. The pedal ganglia (fig. 11) lay beneath the others, and were almost entirely enveloped by a continuation of the white glandular layer covering the foliated stomach. They approached one another in the middle line, and each was short and irregularly pear-shaped, with the tubercle-like process (fig. 11, a, a) at the anterior end. The right pedal was connected as by a short process with the right cerebro-pleural mass, while the other was united to the left mass by two longer, separate, cerebro- and pleuro-pedal connectives (fig. 11, b, b). The buccal ganglia (fig. 10, e) were plano-convex, and were about a third the size of the cerebral. They were united by a commissure which was about twice as long as the diameter of the ganglia. The nerves seemed to originate in the same way as in the typical *Marseniæ*.

The *eyes* appeared as in the *Marseniæ* (fig. 9), and two white calcareous points visible below the pedal ganglia and embedded in the pedal musculature represented the usual *otocysts* (fig. 11, c, c). They measured about 0.24 mm. in diameter, and the dull calcareous, spherical otolith about 0.1 mm. The auditory vesicles seemed to be connected by a fine nerve with the external inferior portion of the relative pedal ganglion. The feather-like *olfactory organ* exhibited a structure exactly like that of the *Marseniæ* proper, and was provided on each side with thirty-five leaflets.

The *external mouth* (fig. 9) lay further forward on the under side of the head than in the