

But, in addition to the five large plates, several species have in front of them double the number of small plates (Pl. II. fig. 5, *b*); these latter¹ are triangular, and are situated in front of the four large symmetrical plates and of the intervals between them. They alternate in size, the four which are situated in front of the large plates being smaller than the others.

In most species of *Clio* a narrow cæcum of varying length opens into the posterior portion of the stomach.

The liver agrees in form and situation with that of *Limacina*, but its duct opens into the posterior part of the stomach on the *right* side (Pl. II. fig. 1). *Clio* (*Creseis*) *acicula* retains in this respect a primitive disposition, the part corresponding to the liver in the adults of other species being but slightly developed.

The intestine is bent to the left and ventrally;² its termination is at a greater or less distance forward, according to the subgenus in question; in *Creseis* and *Hyalocylix* (Pl. II. fig. 1) the anus is placed very far back in consequence of the great length of the œsophagus; in *Styliola* the œsophagus is not so long, and the intestine terminates further forwards; lastly, in *Clio* (*s. str.*) the anus is situated far forwards, not far from the aperture of the mantle (Pl. II. fig. 7, *e*).

In the pallial cavity, close to the anus, between the mantle and the intestine, is a flattened gland, somewhat triangular in form and somewhat similar in structure to the shield (pallial gland). This organ (Pl. II. fig. 7, *f*), which I propose to call the "anal gland," does not appear to have been mentioned by any previous author.

The Circulatory and Excretory Organs.—The disposition of the central circulatory organ is well known (Pl. II. fig. 8); it is situated on the ventral surface in front of the genital gland; the auricle (*b*) is behind and the ventricle (*a*) in front. Both are rather elongated, and situated in a very long pericardium (*c*).

The kidney is placed close to the latter (Pl. II. fig. 8, *d*); it is flattened, with thin almost transparent walls, and has the form of an elongated more or less recurved triangle, the apex being directed backwards. It communicates (through *f*) with the pericardium and opens into the pallial cavity by a narrow orifice (*e*), situated towards the left angle at the base of the triangle. This orifice escaped the notice of Souleyet,³ so that he was unable to interpret the kidney correctly.

As to the gills, they are entirely absent in *Clio* as well as in *Limacina*. The organs which have been regarded by previous writers (van Beneden,⁴ Souleyet,⁵ &c.) as gills are merely folds of the mantle in specimens preserved in spirit.

¹ They are visible even in the larvæ; compare Fol, Sur le développement des Pteropodes, *Arch. d. Zool. Expér.*, sér. 1, t. iv. pl. vi. fig. 8, *sp.*

² Gegenbaur is mistaken when he depicts (*Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden*, pl. ii. fig. 1, *g*) the intestine as curved *dorsally* in *Clio* (*Creseis*) *acicula*.

³ Voyage de la Bonite, *Zoologie*, t. ii. pp. 168, 169.

⁴ Exercices zootomiques, part ii. p. 42.

⁵ Voyage de la Bonite, *Zoologie*, t. ii. p. 170.