

The Generative Organs.—The genital gland (Pl. II. fig. 1, *k*) occupies the posterior part of the visceral mass. The duct (*l*) issues from it dorsally, passes to the left side of the alimentary canal and then to its ventral surface, and terminates by opening at the right side of the cephalic mass (*o*).

At the distal extremity of the genital duct are situated the accessory genital glands (Pl. II. fig. 1, *m*). In *Clio* (*Creseis*) *acicula* I have sought in vain for the receptaculum seminis with a long duct, figured by Gegenbaur.¹ In *Styliola* only the receptaculum seminis is a little elongated. Generally (*Creseis*, *Hyalocylix*) there is a swelling (probably glandular) near the origin of the genital duct.

The genital aperture is connected by a ciliated spermatic groove with the orifice of the penis (Pl. II. fig. 1, *q*), which is placed as in *Limacina*.

The Nervous System.—In all species of *Clio* the cerebral and pedal ganglia agree in structure and position with those of *Limacina*.

If the nervous system of *Clio* be examined by a series of transverse sections, it is found (Pl. II. fig. 9) that though each cerebral ganglion is outwardly single, yet it contains two distinct centres; the pleural ganglion (*b*) is fused with the cerebral ganglion proper (*a*), and is not recognisable on superficial examination. The same is the case in all Thecosomata, except as we shall see in *Cuvierina*, in which the pleural ganglion is just noticeable externally.

In *Clio*, as in all the other Cavoliniidæ, the ganglionic elements of the visceral commissure do not form a bilaterally symmetrical mass as has been usually represented, and as indeed I myself have previously figured in a somewhat diagrammatic sketch of the central nervous system of *Cavolinia*.²

The left half of the visceral ganglionic mass is always larger than the right; and in the case of *Clio* this is particularly prominent in the subgenus *Creseis*. This shows clearly that, as in *Limacina*, the ganglion called "abdominal" is fused with one of the anterior visceral ganglia (in all the Cavoliniidæ this is the subintestinal), for the visceral nerves (that is to say, those of the abdominal ganglion, viz., the visceral nerve supplying the heart and the kidney, and the genital nerve) and the left pallial nerve issue from the left portion of the visceral ganglionic mass, whilst from the right half of this mass there issues only the right pallial nerve, which supplies the right half of the mantle and the osphradium.

The description given by Stuart³ of the nervous system of *Clio* (*Creseis*) *acicula* is so strange and inaccurate that it would require too long to attempt to correct it here.

The enteric or stomato-gastric nervous system is composed of the same elements as that of *Limacina*, and only differs from it in the fact that the two buccal ganglia are approximated to each other instead of being separated and joined by a commissure.

¹ Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, pl. ii. fig. 3, *c*, *d*.

² Recherches sur le système nerveux des Ptéropodes, *Arch. de Biol.*, t. vii. pl. iv. fig. 11.

³ Ueber das Nervensystem von *Creseis acicula*, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxi. pl. xxiv. A.