

gives origin to one, whilst three nerves spring from the left ganglion, which are distributed in a manner precisely similar to the corresponding nerves in the *Pneumonodermatidæ*. The nerve from the right ganglion innervates the right side of the visceral sac, one of its branches subdivides to supply the osphradium, which has the form of a ciliated nervous band, situated in the antero-lateral angle of the cloacal depression (Pl. IV. fig. 10).

There is no difference between the stomato-gastric nervous system of *Clionopsis* and that of the *Pneumonodermatidæ*.

### Family III. CLIONIDÆ.

*The Head* of the Clionidæ differs from that of the *Pneumonodermatidæ* and the *Clionopsidæ* in its anterior extremity, which is swollen and separated from the body by a "neck." The anterior tentacles are long, and have the same structure as those of the *Pneumonodermatidæ*. The posterior are situated on the margin of the distended portion of the head towards the neck, and are shaped as in the two preceding families.

The buccal aperture is capable of opening widely, and its margins separate when the anterior portion of the digestive tract is evaginated (Pl. V. fig. 4). When the evaginable parts are retracted, the margins of the buccal opening close upon each other like two half hoods over the buccal cavity.<sup>1</sup>

*The Foot* is shaped almost exactly as in the *Pneumonodermatidæ*, but does not exhibit the plicated tubercle at the base of the posterior lobe. The visceral sac has no dorsal glandular patch as in the preceding families.

*The Digestive Tract.*—The anterior evaginable portion or proboscis is much shorter than in the *Gymnosomata* already examined (see Pl. V. fig. 4, *a*). At the base of this evaginable proboscis are conical buccal appendages (to the number of two or three pairs, symmetrically disposed on either side), and known as buccal cones or cephaloconi (Pl. V. fig. 4, *c*). I have already<sup>2</sup> described their structure, and now limit myself to mentioning the points which were then demonstrated:—

1. That they do not bear suckers of any kind.
2. That they present special nervous terminations, and enclose in their interior long unicellular glands collected into follicles.

I must add, however, that my sections were made from contracted cones from specimens killed in alcohol, so that the groups of columnar epithelial cells surrounding

<sup>1</sup> See Pelseneer, The cephalic appendages of the *Gymnosomatous Pteropoda*, *Quart. Journ. Micr. Sci.*, 1885, vol. xxv. pl. xxxv. figs. 4, 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 495-500, pl. xxxv. figs. 11-22.