anterior commissure arises at the base of the median nerve of the foot. The cervical plexus formed by the anastomosis of the cervical nerve and the nerve from the pleural ganglion agrees with that of the preceding genera. The pleural ganglia are paired as in all Gymnosomata.

The visceral ganglia resemble those of all the other genera hitherto studied, being characterised by the asymmetry of their nerves.

Eschricht and von Jhering have represented these nerves as symmetrical, and Wagner has figured[1] one of them as taking origin between the two ganglia, which is quite contrary to fact.

As a matter of fact, and as Souleyet alone has accurately depicted, though without description, only one nerve springs from the right ganglion, whilst three nerves issue from the left,—a lateral one, corresponding to the nerve from the right ganglion, and two others almost median.

According to Wagner[2] the lateral nerve of the left ganglion *sometimes arises from the pedal ganglion!* I have never observed such an arrangement in any one of the numerous specimens of *Clione* which I have dissected, and it seems to me almost impossible.

The nerve from the right ganglion behaves like the corresponding nerve in other Gymnosomata. One of its branches supplies the osphradium, situated between the anus and the genital aperture (Pl. V. fig. 9). The osphradium is circular in form and its structure recalls the corresponding organ of the Thecosomata, for it is formed of a mass of ganglionic cells, covered by columnar ciliated epithelium (Pl. V. fig. 7).

The buccal ganglia do not present any characters different from those of other genera; the cerebro-buccal connective always arises from the œsophageal face of the cerebral ganglia, and never, as in von Jhering's figure,[3] from their anterior border by a trunk common to the cerebral nerves.

Family IV. HALOPSYCHIDÆ.

The specimens which I had the opportunity of studying were not in a condition favourable to delicate anatomical investigation. The alcohol had not penetrated well through the thick envelop of the body, so that the viscera were badly preserved.

Hence, as regards a large portion of the visceral anatomy, I have only been able to control and confirm the greater part of the brief description of Souleyet, and to rectify some of his statements which were incorrect.

The Head is cylindrical and very small in proportion to the body of the animal. In

[1] Die Wirbellosen des weissen Meeres, Bd. i. pl. xii. figs. 1, 12.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 100, pl. xi. figs. 4, 11.
[3] Vergleichende Anatomie des Nervensystemes und Phylogenie der Mollusken, pl. v. fig. 20, 1.