

On dissecting an *Aplysia* and a *Pneumonoderma* it will be seen that the fins of the latter and the parapodia of the former are innervated in exactly the same manner, similar nerves pass to them, issuing from the same points in the pedal ganglia.

In the Bulloidea, the parapodia (specially developed in *Gastropteron*, *Acera*, &c.) are continuous with the plantar or creeping surface of the foot, and form with it an uninterrupted surface. In the Aplysioidea the more ventral portion of the parapodia serves as a part of the visceral wall (Fig. 3, B), so that their origin appears to be separate from the plantar surface; a similar arrangement is found in the Gymnosomatous Pteropods, where, in consequence of the reduction of the plantar surface, the parapodia or fins seem still further separated from the latter.

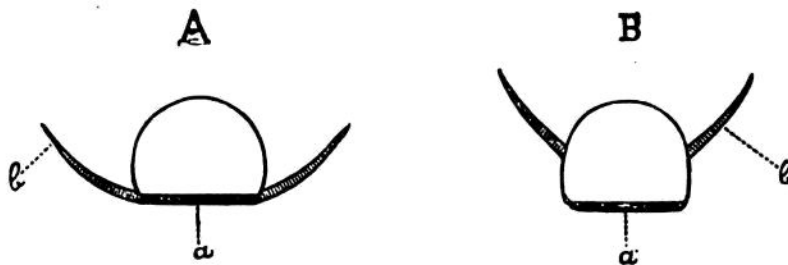


FIG. 3.—Diagrammatic transverse sections, A, of one of the Bulloidea, B, of one of the Aplysioidea; a, creeping surface of the foot; b, parapodium or natatory lobe of the foot.

Among the Aplysioidea are found different degrees of freedom of the parapodia relatively to the visceral sac, which lead gradually to the Gymnosomatous type. Thus in *Aplysia leporina* the parapodia are largely united behind; in *Aplysia punctata* they are less so; in *Aplysia fasciata* they are for the most part free.

In all these, however, the plantar surface is fused with the visceral mass, to the posterior extremity of which it extends, and the parapodia reach to the same point as the plantar surface. In *Notarchus*, on the other hand (Fig. 4), the plantar surface has no connection with the visceral sac, and the two parapodia are united dorsally above this latter, being fused throughout their whole length except a small tract anteriorly; they form thus a sac in which floats the visceral mass. In the same manner in the Gymnosomata the foot has no connection with the visceral sac; but here the plantar surface being reduced to the anterior part of the body, the parapodia or fins are also reduced to the same portion.

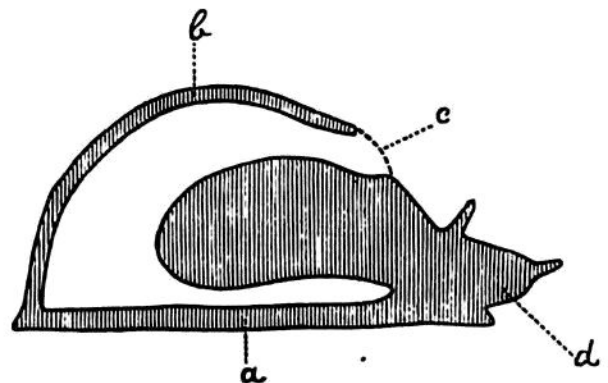


FIG. 4.—Sagittal section of *Notarchus*; a, creeping surface of the foot; b, parapodia united so as to form a sac around the visceral mass; c, aperture of the sac; d, head with anterior and posterior tentacles.

If, however, the fins of the Gymnosomata are homologous with the parapodia of the