

## PLATE II.

### Fig. 1. *Clio striata*.

- Fig. 1. View from the right side, the mantle, as also the heart and kidney, having been removed from that side; *a*, fin; *b*, posterior lobe of the foot; *c*, right tentacle; *d*, pallial cavity; *e*, buccal mass; *f*, œsophagus; *g*, one of the anterior gastric plates; *h*, posterior azygous gastric plate; *i*, intestine; *j*, bile duct; *k*, genital gland; *l*, genital duct; *m*, accessory genital glands; *n*, distal part of the genital duct; *o*, genital aperture; *p*, penis; *q*, orifice of the penis; *r*, position occupied by the liver.

### Fig. 2. *Clio pyramidata*.

- Fig. 2. Pallial gland, seen from behind.

### Fig. 3. *Bulla (Haminea) hydatis*.

- Fig. 3. Dorsal aspect, the mantle having been split and reflected to the left side; *a*, cephalic hood; *b*, parapodium; *c*, point up to which the mantle has been divided along the dotted line; *d*, pallial or hypobranchial gland; *e*, gill; *f*, lateral lobe of the mantle; *g*, anus; *h*, anal gland; *i*, spermatic groove; *j*, genital aperture.

### Fig. 4. *Clio striata*.

- Fig. 4. Pallial gland, seen from behind.

### Fig. 5. *Clio acicula*.

- Fig. 5. Stomach opened along the dorsal side; *a*, œsophagus; *b*, the eight small anterior gastric plates; *c*, the four large plates; *d*, the posterior azygous ventral plate; *e*, commencement of the intestine.

### Fig. 6. *Cuvierina columnella*.

- Fig. 6. The cervical region opened from below; *a*, fin; *b*, posterior lobe of the foot; *c*, buccal mass; *d*, central nervous system; *e*, œsophagus; *f*, diaphragm.

### Figs. 7, 8. *Clio pyramidata*.

- Fig. 7. Anterior portion, seen from the left side; *a*, fin; *b*, posterior lobe of the foot; *c*, left tentacle; *d*, accessory genital gland; *e*, anus; *f*, anal gland; *g*, intestine; *h*, liver.
- Fig. 8. Ventral aspect of the heart and kidney, the latter having been reflected towards the left side; *a*, ventricle; *b*, auricle; *c*, pericardium; *d*, kidney; *e*, opening from the kidney into the pallial cavity; *f*, communication between the kidney and pericardium.

### Fig. 9. *Clio*.

- Fig. 9. Transverse section through the central nervous system; *a*, cerebral ganglion; *b*, pleural ganglion; *c*, visceral ganglionic mass; *d*, otocyst with otoliths; *f*, œsophagus.

### Fig. 10. *Cuvierina columnella*.

- Fig. 10. Central nervous system, seen from the left side; *a*, cerebral ganglion; *b*, pedal ganglion; *c*, pleural ganglion; *d*, left visceral ganglion; *e*, otocyst; *f*, cerebral commissure; *g*, tentacular nerve; *2, 3*, visceral nerves; *4*, left pallial nerve.

### Fig. 11. *Actæon tornatilis*.

- Fig. 11. Central nervous system, seen from the dorsal side; *a*, cerebro-pleural ganglion; *b*, pedal ganglion; *c*, right anterior visceral or supraintestinal ganglion; *d*, abdominal or posterior visceral ganglion; *e*, left anterior visceral or subintestinal ganglion; *f*, genital (accessory) ganglion; *g*, osphradium; *h*, buccal or stomato-gastric ganglion; *i*, cerebral commissure; *j*, cerebro-pedal connective; *k*, cerebro-pleural connective; *l*, pedal commissure; *m*, second pedal commissure; *n*, nerve to the penis.