

The dorsal chamber is not entirely filled by the visceral mass, between which and the partition there is a considerable space.

According to Dall,<sup>1</sup> *Verticordia* resembles in its structure the *Lyonsiella (abyssicola)* described by Sars. It may be seen, however, by comparing the descriptions given above, and the figures of *Lyonsiella abyssicola* and *Verticordia tornata*, that there is a considerable difference between the two forms, especially in regard to the gills.

As I had a relatively large amount of material at my disposal in my researches among the Anatinacea, I was able to study comparatively almost an entire group of that order. In this group I studied the genus *Poromya*,<sup>2</sup> and I am able to affirm that between it and *Verticordia tornata* there exists a striking resemblance.

In fact, as we shall see, the structure of *Poromya granulata* (Pl. III. fig. 7) is almost exactly similar to that of "*Verticordia tornata*." This genus, *Poromya*, was first described in its fossil state by a conchologist of my country, H. Nyst, and has since been found alive; but its organization is still little known. I shall therefore describe very briefly the principal points of its structure, in order to show how much it resembles that of "*Verticordia tornata*."

The mantle is open almost all along its ventral surface, from the anterior adductor muscle to (*j*) near the branchial aperture. The posterior apertures are surrounded by a common crown of tentacles (*q*), rather long, and odd in number (seventeen on the specimen I examined), not eighteen or twenty, as Gwyn Jeffreys<sup>3</sup> says. The number of these tentacles must necessarily be odd, because, as in "*Verticordia*" *tornata*, there is a single dorsal one.

The anal aperture has a short siphon (*p*); the branchial aperture has a large valve inside (*h*), exactly similar in structure and position to that in the preceding species.

The foot (*d*) is long and linguiform; it is extended in the specimen figured.

The mouth is surrounded with palps, just like those in "*Verticordia*" *tornata*; a large anterior pair (*b*), and a small posterior pair (*c*).

From the anterior adductor muscle (*l*) to the division between the two posterior apertures (*h*) there stretches a partition (*e*) traversed by the foot. This partition forms two chambers in the pallial cavity, a dorsal and a ventral, similar to those in the preceding species. On the ventral surface of the partition, on each side, are two groups (*g*, *g'*) of lamellæ, separated by linear slits. This partition is therefore disposed precisely like that of "*Verticordia*" described above; it has the same dorsal muscles attaching it to the shell.

<sup>1</sup> Report on the Mollusca, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. xii. p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> I have to thank Prof. Anton Dohrn for an opportunity of investigating a specimen of this species.

<sup>3</sup> *British Conchology*, vol. iii. p. 45.