

The Mantle.—The pallial gland, so far as I was able to observe on the badly preserved specimen at my disposal, presents the same appearance as that of *Gleba*. It is clearly asymmetrical, and is divided by a transverse band, also asymmetrical, as in the other Cymbuliidæ.

The aperture of the pallial cavity also exhibits the asymmetrical disposition already noticed in *Cymbulia*, and the pallial cavity has the same extent as in this latter genus.

The Digestive and Generative Organs.—As in *Gleba*, neither a buccal mass nor horny structures in the mouth are to be found. The digestive and generative organs are similar on the whole to those of *Gleba*, and consequently to those of *Cymbulia*. The terminal portion of the intestine is clearly directed towards the left side of the median line.

The visceral mass, which as in these two genera is suspended freely in the pallial cavity, presents at its aboral aspect a rather thin prominent ring. It resembles a sucker in form, and I am unable to give any adequate explanation of its function.

The Circulatory and Excretory Organs.—The heart and the kidney have the same situation and mutual relations as in the other genera of the family.

The Nervous System also is disposed as in *Cymbulia* and *Gleba*, that is to say, the visceral commissure is composed of three closely-placed ganglia. This special conformation of the visceral commissure, then, is a very definite character of the family Cymbuliidæ, and is only shared by the genus *Peracelis*.

The cerebral ganglia are slightly segmented as in *Cymbulia*, and the pedal ganglia do not differ from those of this genus. The otocysts too are disposed in the same manner, and the innervation of the various organs is quite similar.

3. *Gleba*.

The Head differs from that of *Cymbulia* in being free, and projecting in the form of a more or less elongated proboscis in front of the fin. The tentacles are quite similar to those of *Cymbulia*, and are situated in the same position, so that in those forms which have an elongated proboscis they are a long way behind the mouth.

As in the preceding genera, the opening of the copulatory organ is situated a little posterior to the tentacles and in the middle line in the adult, whilst in very young individuals it is placed a little towards the right side (Pl. III. fig. 12, *b*).

The Foot forms a very large natatory disc with even margins, and having neither a space devoid of muscular fibres at the lateral extremity of the dorsal margin, as in *Cymbulia*, nor a ventral appendage. During development this appendage exists and is very long, but it becomes much reduced in the older larvæ (Pl. III. fig. 12, *c*), and disappears entirely in the adult.

The Mantle has on the whole the same disposition as in *Cymbulia*, except that the