The proboscis of the Pneumonodermatidæ being rather elongated, the anterior part of the digestive tract is capable of considerable displacement. The cerebro-buccal connectives are also long in this family (Pl. IV. fig. 9, *i*).

Family II. Clionopsidæ.

The family includes only the single genus *Clionopsis*.

The Cephalic Region is less elongated in this family than in the preceding. The anterior or labial tentacles are short and shaped as in all the Gymnosomata. The posterior or nuchal tentacles are more conspicuous than in most of these, and are especially well developed in *Clionopsis krohni*. Like those of the Pneumonodermatidæ, they each receive two nerves, each terminating in an enlargement.

The Foot of *Clionopsis* is characterised by the absence of a posterior lobe; it presents, however, a plicated tubercle, having the same structure as in other Gymnosomata.

The Visceral Sac exhibits also the glandular dorsal patch, already described in the case of the preceding family.

The Digestive Tract.—As regards these organs, *Clionopsis* only differs from the Pneumonodermatidæ in its anterior portion. Indeed the stomach, liver, and intestine are disposed identically in the two families, and the anus also opens into a cloacal depression near the aperture of the kidney; this depression is limited anteriorly and to the right by the osphradium (Pl. IV. fig. 10).

The anterior part, however, of the digestive tract of *Clionopsis* is characterised by the great elongation of the proboscis and of the œsophagus (the evaginated proboscis of *Clionopsis* has been figured in the systematic portion of this Report).[1] The elongation of the œsophagus is a necessary consequence of that of the proboscis, since it has to be folded up within the latter when it is everted.

The proboscis is further characterised by the absence of buccal appendages, which is explained by the law of compensation in the organs; the growth of the proboscis in length renders useless the presence of organs of prehension at its base.

The Respiratory Organs consist, as I have already stated in my systematic Report, of a terminal gill in the adult state, almost analogous to that of *Pneumonoderma;* the lateral gill is absent.

The Excretory and Circulatory Organs.—Of all the Gymnosomata, *Clionopsis* is the one in which the form of the renal apparatus and its relations with the central circulatory organ are the most readily recognisable, owing to the transparency of the integument. Its structure and relations have already been accurately described by Gegenbaur.

The Generative Organs of the Clionopsidæ are quite similar to those of the Pneumonodermatidæ (Pl. IV. fig. 8).

[1] Zool. Chall. Exp., part lviii. pl. iii. fig. 1.