The central nervous system is formed of eight ganglia, except in *Halopsyche*, where there are only seven. The cerebral ganglia are closely approximated to each other, and are the only supraœsophageal ones; I lay stress on this point, because so recently as 1877 Garner has stated[1] that *Clione* possesses six ganglia, of which, in contradistinction to the arrangement in *Pneumonoderma*, four are *above* the œsophagus. The pleural ganglia, distinct from the cerebral, are close to the pedal.

III. SUMMARY ON THE PTEROPODA.

In the Pteropoda the lateral portions of the foot are all modified into fins. The jaws are lateral and paired. There are salivary glands. The stomach has "horny" plates in the adult condition, or only during the larval stages (Gymnosomata). The radula has in the same transverse row lateral teeth, which resemble each other in form, differing only in size.

The flexure of the intestine is not neural, but resembles that of the Gastropods, which is improperly called dorsal, and would be more correctly termed lateral.

The heart is lateral and the excretory organ azygous. The pericardium is isolated from the circulation. This is a statement of importance, because even in 1882 Claus[2] stated that water enters the circulatory system by the kidney and pericardium; and because this same author states that in the Pteropoda the blood goes from the respiratory organs to the heart by way of the pericardial "sinus," even though so long since as 1857 Herman Müller showed the absence of corpuscles in the fluid of the pericardium.

The hermaphrodite genital gland has a single efferent duct and a single common genital aperture, from which a seminal groove leads to the copulatory organ, situated in the cephalic region.

The nervous system is characterised by the asymmetry of the visceral portion. The pedal ganglia have a double commissure.

The Pteropoda are thus essentially characterised by the asymmetry of their internal organisation, combined with the symmetry of their external form.

[1] Malacological Notes, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 4, vol. xix. pp. 372, 373.
[2] Grundzüge der Zoologie, t. ii. p. 37, 1882.