

We may therefore confirm Dall's opinion,¹ and conclude without hesitation that *Verticordia tornata* is a *Poromya*.

Silenia.²

21. *Silenia sarsi*, Smith. Station 157; 1950 fathoms; and Station 325; 2650 fathoms; two specimens.

On lifting up one of the lobes of the mantle (Pl. III. figs. 8, 9) of a *Silenia*, we see an arrangement similar to the one observed in the *Poromya* just described.

The great pallial ventral (pedal) aperture extends to (*j*), that is, to near the branchial aperture. The posterior apertures are surrounded by a series of tentacles, fifteen in number, of which one is dorsal (*q*). The anal aperture is prolonged by a small projecting siphon (*p*); the branchial aperture has the same large internal tubular valve as the *Poromya* (*k*).

The mouth (*a*) has two pairs of labial palps; the anterior very large (*b*), the posterior (*c*) small.

The foot (*d*) is rather long and linguiform, but has no byssal groove.

The essential difference is in the aspect of the partition (*e*). It is disposed just as in *Poromya*; that is, it extends from the anterior adductor muscle (*l*) to the division between the two posterior apertures. It is crossed by the foot, and, dorsal to it, there is a chamber not entirely filled by the visceral mass (*f*). This partition has also special muscles attaching it to the shell.

But instead of the two groups of lamellæ, separated by long slits, which we saw on each side in *Poromya granulata* and *Poromya tornata*, we find here that the slits piercing the partition are comparatively short, and that the lamellæ have disappeared to become the lips of the two apertures which they separate (see Pl. III. fig. 10).

Besides, these apertures do not form two groups on each side, as in the preceding genus; they form three: an anterior (*g*), comprising five apertures in one specimen (Station 325), and six apertures in the other (Station 157); a second group (*g'*) towards the middle of the partition, and behind the foot (*g''*), comprising five apertures; and finally, a third posterior group, consisting of three apertures.

The two anterior groups are longitudinal, with the apertures transverse; the last group, on the other hand, is transverse (without being continuous, however, with the corresponding group on the other side), and its apertures are longitudinal. The last group (*g''*) is situated on a rather large projection which the partition forms between the foot and the division between the siphons.

¹ Report on the Mollusca, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, t. xii. p. 281.

² This title, due to Smith, ought to be altered, for it has been already used, in 1873, by Mulsant, for a coleopterous insect.