The Marseniadæ possess a *protrusible* rostrum. The *external mouth*, situated either at a short distance from the anterior border and then transverse, or further forward and then round, leads into the rostral cavity—the retracted rostrum. When the retraction is complete, the *internal mouth*, the entrance to the bulbus pharyngeus, is seen on the floor of the cavity as a narrow aperture. When the retraction is only half complete, the rostrum appears within the rostral cavity as a short truncated body, with the interior mouth at its apex and sometimes visible at the external opening. When protrusion is complete, the rostrum is seen as a cylindrico-conical prolongation of some length with the internal mouth at its apex, and with the bulbus pharyngeus therefore within. The internal mouth is surrounded by a flat, narrow lip, and is lined internally on each side by a rather flat, horny *mandibular plate*. These are either prominent, strongly developed, almost homogeneous structures, with the anterior border specially thickened (*Chelyonotus*, *Marsenia*, *Marseniella*); or they are somewhat narrow plates of a slighter nature, composed of rods arranged in indistinctly separable rows (*Marseniopsis*); or, further, they may resemble the latter in some respects, but with a stronger development, and consist of regular, obliquely transverse rows of component elements with a denticulated anterior edge (*Marsenina*), and occasionally with a specially strong compound prong in addition (*Onchidiopsis*). The *bulbus pharyngeus* is well developed, especially in the *Chelyonoti*; the anterior portion, with the mandibular plates, is bent slightly downwards; at each side of the posterior end there is a peculiar "cartilaginous patch," formed from the posterior extremity of the tongue-cartilage, and like it serving for the insertion of muscles. From the middle of the posterior end extends the somewhat long radula sheath, bent usually first down and then up, and often with a slight spiral twisting. The short broad *tongue*[1] bears very varied armature in the different members of the group. Usually a strong lateral plate lies on each side of the middle one; in some genera (*Marseniopsis*, *Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*) two external hooks are also present. The number of rows of teeth in the *Marseniadæ* is, as in the related families, by no means small, amounting in all, including both those on the tongue and those in the sheath, to between 42 and 92. They are most numerous in the *Onchidiopsides* (as many as 92), and *Marseniopsides* (as many as 72). The median plates have the posterior margin truncated, or deeply cleft (*Marsenia, Chelyonotus, Marseniella*); the anterior edge is bent upwards, and exhibits small denticles at each side of the strong point. The strong lateral tooth-plates usually have the broad dorsal portion deeply cleft, or only superficially grooved (*Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*). When the tongue is shortened, the point of the body of each of these teeth is pushed into the groove of the plate behind. The strong hook of these plates is toothed on both edges, more finely on the superior (posterior). The two external hook-like plates are but slightly developed, the hooks are not denticulated, or exhibit only a few fine teeth.

There are apparently no proper salivary glands.

[1] Delle Chiaje seems to have observed the lingual cavity in his *Helix neritoidea*.