and further, there do not exist between *Clio* and *Cuvierina* any differences in the form and disposition of the heart and kidney.

The Generative Organs.—The genital duct has no vesicula seminalis in its course. The accessory genital glands resemble those of *Clio*, but the genital aperture is characterised by the frequent presence of a long flattened appendage, situated on its ventral aspect. This organ is narrow at its base, and divides further on into two branches, of which the right terminates in a point, whilst the left enlarges as it proceeds, expands into the form of a fan, and is truncated at its extremity where it ends in a pad. This appendage, like the whole cervical region, is innervated by the pedal ganglion. Its function is not hitherto known with certainty. Several naturalists have erroneously taken it for the penis (the penis of *Cuvierina* is situated in the same position as that of other Cavoliniidæ, and is of the same form); but it seems probable that it is an accessory copulatory organ, and assists the two individuals *in coitu* in maintaining their attachment to each other. The somewhat frequent absence of this appendage and its variable degree of development lead me to think that it is a temporary organ.

The Nervous System of *Cuvierina* is on the whole constituted like that of other Cavoliniidæ. The cerebral and pedal ganglia resemble those of *Clio*, and give origin to the same nerves.

The pedal ganglia show clearly a small second commissure in front of the first (Pl. III. fig. 1, *e*).

The pleural ganglia, which were discovered in *Clio* by transverse sections of the nervous system, are here recognisable externally, as distinct from the three other ganglia of the same side (Pl. II. fig. 10, *c*).

The visceral ganglia, which in *Clio* were seen to form a mass, composed of two asymmetrical but not separate halves, form here two ganglionic masses, closely approximated but still distinct, as in *Limacina*, with this difference, that the larger ganglion is on the left and the smaller on the right.

The large ganglion corresponds to the larger half of the visceral ganglionic mass of *Clio*; in fact the same nerves issue from it: the left pallial nerve (Pl. III. figs. 1, *4*), and the nerves of the "abdominal" ganglion (genital, *3*, and visceral, *2*); whilst from the right ganglion issues only the right pallial nerve (*1*) which also supplies the osphradium.

There are no differences in the form and position of the otocysts and the osphradium between *Cavolinia* and *Clio*.

3. *Cavolinia.*

It has already been pointed out that this genus consists of two groups:—(A) formed by *Cavolinia trispinosa* and *Cavolinia quadridentata*; (B) including the other six species