

2. The series of *Gastropods* begins with animals that have no shell, amongst which the most remarkable seem to be the *Scyllæa* and the *Tethys*, both known to Linné, and by him described. The former is an oblong gelatinous animal, laterally compressed, elevated above in the middle, where it has two pair of membranous wings or fins. Its inferior surface is hollowed out longitudinally, by means of which, and its tentacles, it can embrace the stems of the fuci or sea-wrack, the flowers of which it eats. It is

the sides of the neck constitute an apparatus of a very remarkable description. The two aliform membranes, although externally they appear to be separate instruments, are, in reality, conjoined, being composed entirely of muscular fibres which pass right through the neck, and spread out on each side to form the substance of the wings, thus constituting an apparatus which is strictly comparable to the double paddled oar, used by the Greenlanders to row his light kajac over the very seas inhabited by the little clio in such abundance.

The head is surmounted by various organs appropriated to different uses, some of them presenting a complication of structure that is truly amazing. On each side of the mouth are three conical appendages, that to a superficial examiner appear to be mere fleshy tentacula, but in reality they are prehensile organs of unparalleled construction. Each of these six appendages, when examined attentively, is seen to be of a reddish tint, and this colour under the microscope is found to be dependent upon the presence of numerous, minute, isolated red points distributed over its surface. When still further magnified, the detached points are evidently distinct organs placed with great regularity, so as to give a speckled appearance to the fleshy cone upon which they are situated; and their number, roughly estimated, may amount to about three thousand. Every one of these red specks when more closely examined is found to be, in fact, a transparent cylinder resembling the cell of a polype, and containing within its cavity about twenty pedunculated discs which can be protruded from the orifice of their sheath, forming so many prehensile suckers adapted to seize and hold minute prey. Thus, therefore, there will be  $(3000 \times 20 \times 6)$ , three hundred and sixty thousand of these microscopic instruments of prehension upon the head of a single Clio. These little pteropods are furnished, moreover, with formidable jaws, indicating their food to be by no means of so simple a character as above surmised.—T. R. J.