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On the termination of the visceral arteiroles of Arion rufus

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surface of the head, as in all the errant Cymothoadæ, they occupy the lower surface and are placed beneath the frontal margin, on each side of the base of the antennæ.

In the form of the parts of the mouth *Bathynomus* approaches the *Cirolani* more than the other representatives of the same group; in the arrangement of its legs it presents resemblances to the above crustaceans and the genus *Æga*. But the organic characters which I have indicated above seem to me to be sufficiently important to separate *Bathynomus* from all other Isopods, and to place it in a new group of the family Cymothoadæ, which I propose to name *Cymothoadiens branchifères*.—*Comptes Rendus*, January 6, 1879, p. 21.

On the Termination of the Visceral Arterioles of Arion rufus.

By M. S. JOURDAIN.

The author remarks that anatomists do not appear to have attempted by direct observation to ascertain the mode in which the blood of the arteries in mollusks flows into the visceral cavity. He says that if a fragment of one of the organs contained in the central cavity be separated by a tangential section and placed under the microscope, and the outer surface examined with a power of 200–250 diameters, the last ramifications of the arteries, the diameter of which is variable, are seen all to reach the free surface of the organ, where they terminate suddenly by a truncated and gaping extremity. It is through these orifices, which are nearly always funnel-shaped, that the arterial blood passes into the general cavity. In *Arion* the parts need not be injected, as very clear results may be obtained without any such precaution, owing to the calcareous corpuscles, which incrust their walls as far as and including the free mouth. Similar orifices exist in many other Mollusca.

The author thinks that this arrangement was perceived by Alder and Hancock, although its true interpretation escaped them. Their pl. iv. fig. 10 shows a close resemblance to his own drawings of the arterial orifices. It represents an enlargement of a terminal vesicle of the accessory salivary gland in *Doto*, and shows tubes ramifying after the fashion of arteries, and terminating at bodies which the English anatomists called *nucleated cells*. These are the funnel-shaped orifices of the arterial capillaries of the gland. Alder and Hancock were struck with the fact that the vasculiform tubes exactly correspond in diameter with the “nuclei;” and they add in a note that the latter might be the apertures of small vessels.

The author thinks that the orifices of the supposed aquiferous vessels of the Acephala and other Mollusca are anatomically of the same nature as the arterial funnels described by him.—*Comptes Rendus*, January 27, 1879, p. 186.

The Eye in the Cephalopoda. By Prof. S. RICHIARDI.

The author remarked that anatomists of the present day, still accepting completely Cuvier's opinion, deny the existence in the eye of