

in their development than the Lamellibranchiata. Even among the terrestrial and aquatic Pulmonata there are striking differences. Some of the Pectinibranchiata are remarkable for the curious cases in which their eggs are hatched and the young developed, to an advanced state of growth. The cases of *Pyrula* and *Strombus* are among the most extraordinary of these organic nests. The embryology of Cephalopods¹ has been masterly illustrated by Kölliker.

There is still much diversity of opinion among naturalists, respecting the limits of Articulata; some being inclined to separate the Arthropoda and Worms as dis-

f. wiss. Zool., 1850, vol. 2, p. 125.—KÖLLIKER, (A.) q. a., Zeitsch. f. wiss. Zool., vol. 4, p. 333 and 369.—MÜLLER, (J.) Ueber verschiedene Formen von Scythieren, Müller's Arch., 1854, p. 69.—Ueber *Synapta digitata* und über die Erzeugung von Schnecken in Holothurien, Berlin, 1852, 4to. fig.—The remarkable case described in this paper, admits of an explanation which Müller has not considered. It is known, that fishes penetrate into the cavity of the body of Holothurians, through its posterior opening. (DE BOSSER, Notice, etc., Mém. Soc. Sc. Nat., Nouch., 1839, vol. 2, 4to.) The similarity of *Entoconcha mirabilis* with the embryonic shell of various species of Littorinæ, such as *Lacuna vineta*, the development of which I had an opportunity of studying, suggests the possibility, that some species of this family, of which there are many very small ones, select the *Synapta* as their breeding place and leave it after depositing their eggs, which may become connected with the *Synapta*, as our Mistletoe or the Orobanche and many other parasitic plants, with the plants upon which they grow.—GEGENBAUER, (C.) Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Landgasteropoden, Zeitsch. f. wiss. Zool., 1852, vol. 3, p. 371.—Untersuchungen über Pteropoden und Heteropoden, Leipzig, 1855, 1 vol., 4to. fig.—KOREN, (J.) und DANIELSEN, (D. C.) Bidrag til Pectinibranchiernes Udviklingshistorie, Bergen, 1851, 8vo.; French Ann. Sc. Nat., 1852, vol. 18, p. 257, and 1853, vol. 19, p. 89; also Germ. in Wiegmann's Arch., 1853, p. 173.—NORDMANN, (AL. V.) Versuch einer Monographie von *Tergipes Edwardii*, St. Petersburg, 1844, 4to.—LEUCKART, (R.) Zoologische Untersuchungen, Gießen, 1853–54, 4to., fig., 3d Fasc.—HUXLEY, (TH. H.) On the Morphology of the Cephalous Mollusca, etc.,

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¹ KÖLLIKER, (ALB.) Entwicklungsgeschichte der Cephalopoden, Zurich, 1844, 4to., fig.—VAN-BENEDEN, (P. J.) Recherches sur l'Embryogénie des Sépioles, N. Mém. Acad. Brux., vol. 14, 1841.—COLDSTREAM, (Z.) On the Ova of Sepia, Lond. and Ed., Phil. Mag., Oct., 1833.—DUGES, (ANT.) Sur le développement de l'embryon chez les Mollusques Céphalopodes, Ann. Sc. Nat., vol. 8, p. 107.—RATHKE, (H.) Perothis, ein neues genus der Cephalopoden, Mém. Ac. St. Petersb., 1834, vol. 2, p. 149. (Is the young of some Loligoid Cephalopod.) MILNE-EDWARDS, (H.) Observations sur les spermatozoaires des Mollusques Céphalopodes, etc., Ann. Sc. n., 2de sér., vol. 3, p. 193.—KÖLLIKER, (A.) Hectocotylus Argonautæ Delle Chiaje und Hect. Tremoctopodis K., die Männchen von Argonauta Argo und Tremoctopus violaceus, Ber. Zool. Anst. Würzburg, 1849, p. 69.—MÜLLER, (H.) Ueber das Männchen von Argonauta Argo und die Hectocotylen, Zeitsch. f. wiss. Zool., vol. 4, p. 1.—VERANY, (J. B.) et VOGT, (C.) Mémoire sur les Hectocotyles et les males de quelques Céphalopodes, Ann. Sc. n., 3e sér., 1852, vol. 17, p. 147.—ROULIN, (F. D.) De la connaissance qu'ont eue les anciens du bras copulateur chez certains Céphalopodes, Ann. Sc. n., 3e sér., 1852, vol. 17, p. 188.—LEUCKART, (R.) Zool. Unters. q. a.