neck and of the foot which becomes developed and lodges the organs. The connexions of the nerves show the mantle reduced to that inferior part which covers the shell.

These examples suffice to prove the utility of this principle, which will lead us to a single scheme, the true theoretical and ideal archetype of the Gasteropod.—*Comptes Rendus*, December 27, 1869, tome lxix. p. 1344.

A new British Land-Shell. By J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S.

My correspondent, Mr. Thomas Rogers of Manchester, has added another species to this well-worked department of our fauna. Specimens of a *Zonites* which he has now sent me, collected by him under stones at Marple Wood, in Cheshire, prove to be the *Helix glabra* of Studer, Fér. Prodr. No. 215. *Z. glaber* has a wide range on the Continent, from Normandy (where I have taken it), through France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and Dalmatia, to Epirus in Greece. I also found the same species in 1846 at Grassmere, and in 1857 at Barmouth, but had overlooked it. Mr. Rogers's specimens being alive, I subjoin a description of the animal.

Body dark bluish grey, striped like a zebra on each side in front, and irregularly mottled behind; in one of the specimens the hinder part of the foot is minutely speckled with yellowish-brown dots; two narrow and slight parallel grooves run along the neck from the head to the upper lip of the shell; the surface is more or less wrinkled, and has a few large but indistinct lozenge-shaped markings: *mantle* very thick and dark at the mouth of the shell, over which its edges are folded: *tentacles*, upper pair rather long, and finely granulated; lower pair very short: *eyes* small, placed on the upper part, but not at the tips, of the tentacular bulbs: *respiratory orifice* round, occupying the centre of the pallial fold: *foot* very long and slender; the sole appears as if separated from the upper part of the foot, being defined by a darker line: *slime* thin and nearly transparent. I could not detect any smell of garlic (so peculiar to *Z. alliarius*), although I frequently irritated the animals.

The shell is three times the size of that of its nearest congener, *Z. alliarius*, and is of a reddish-brown or waxy colour; the whorls are more convex or swollen, the lower part of the shell is not so much arched, the mouth is larger, the umbilicus is smaller and narrower, and the colour underneath is sometimes whitish.

27 April, 1870.

On the presence of peculiar Organs belonging to the Branchial Apparatus in the Rays of the Genus Cephaloptera. By M. A. Duméril.

Having ascertained, in a large species (*Cephaloptera Kuhlii*) from the Indian Ocean, which is wanting in the Neapolitan Museum, the presence of the *prebranchial appendages* which Prof. P. Panceri, of Naples, was the first to see in one of the Mediterranean species (*C.*