THE STRUCTURE OF THE PALLIAL TENTACLES OF LIMA SPECIES.

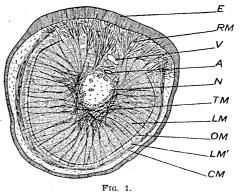
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(From the Zoological Laboratory, University of the Philippines.)

While turning over stones on a coral reef on the eastern coast of Negros, P. I., there came from under one which I lifted a small *Lima*

which went flapping off, like a startled Pecten, in a desperate effort to escape. From the edges of the mantle trailed scores of delicate tentacles, from 25 to 60 millimeters in length, of a blood-red color. As quickly as possible I caught the little. creature and immediately several dozen of the tentacles fastened to my hand. Many of them clung so tightly that they were broken before letting go.

Each of the tentacles was ringed with annual grooves. These annulations and the great adhesive power of the tentacles, which seemed to be due more to suction than to a mucilaginous secretion, were immediate reminders of the tentacular cirri of Nautilus. This first



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specimen of Lima sp. was destroyed by an accident and it was several months before more were found. These were discovered buried at a depth

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

TEXT FIGURES.

- Fig. 1. Transverse section of a tentacle of Lima sp. lm, longitudinal muscle bundles; n, nerve; rm, radial muscles. Original.
 - 2. Transverse section of a cerus of Nautilus pompilius. A, artery; CM, circular muscle layer; E, thickened epithelium on inner surface; LM, LM', longitudinal muscles; N, nerve; OM, oblique muscle layer; RM, radial muscles; TM, transverse or radial muscles; V, vein. (From Griffin, Anatomy of Nautilus pompilius.)
 - 3. Longitudinal section of a pallial tentacle of Lima sp. Original.
 - 4. Longitudinal section of the tip of a cirrus of Nautilus pompilius. (From Griffin, Anatomy of Nautilus pompilius.)