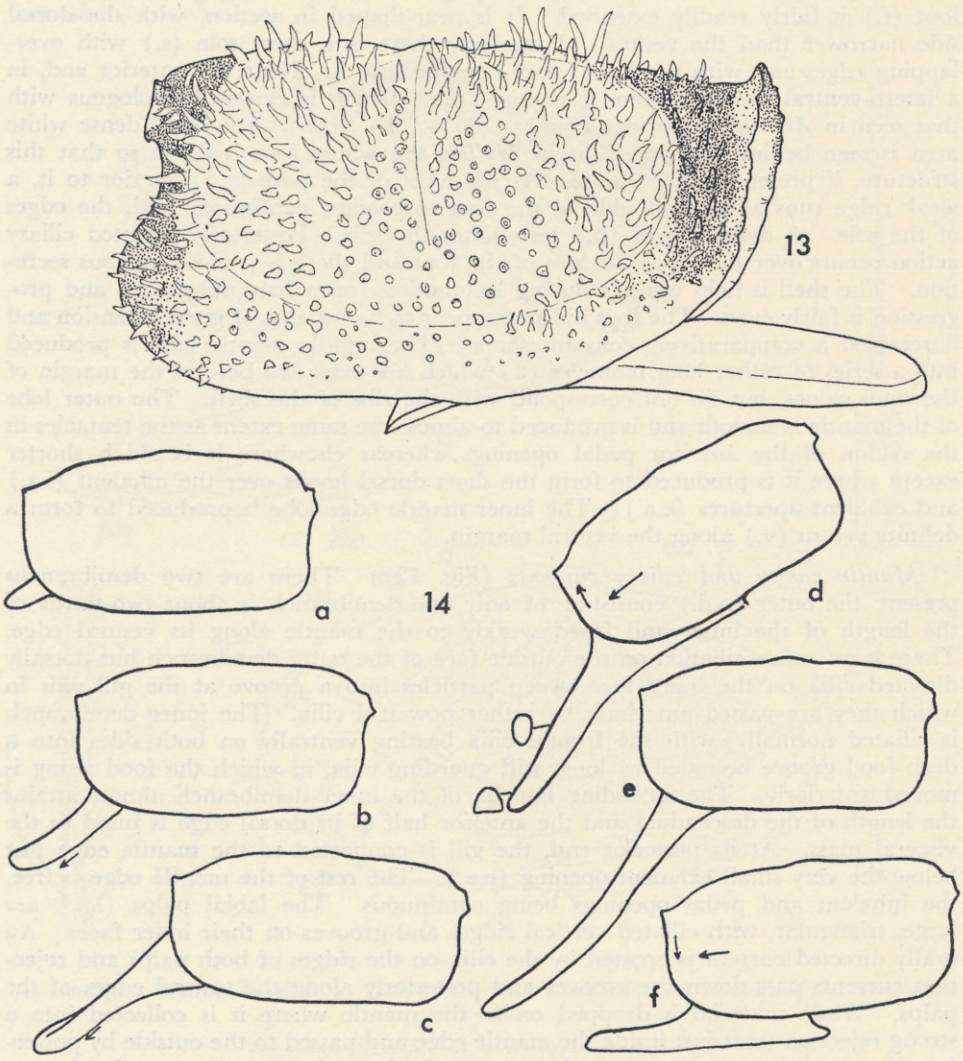
The ciliation of the visceral mass was not properly observed but appeared to be mainly in a ventral direction. There is active posterior ciliation and mucous secretion over the whole foot (Fig. 9). A short tract of cilia wafts water into the pedal pore (p.o.). The wide, velum-like (v.) flap on the ventral part of the mantle edge probably serves to prevent particles clogging the mantle cavity unduly when the shell is gaping during feeding. Though the gape is not extensive, the velum serves to more or less completely close off the ventral part of the animal, leaving only the inhalent and exhalent openings and the region of rejection at the posterior end, open. Other species have achieved the same advantage by having a permanent gape in the anterior and posterior parts of the shell which means they are open to predation (e.g., *Scintilla*) but *Myllita* can close the shell completely if disturbed.



TEXT-FIG. 13.—*Scintilla stevensoni* Powell. Lateral view of animal from right side.

TEXT-FIG. 14, a–f.—*S. stevensoni*. Outline sketches showing the action of the foot.