ANATOMY OF NEW CEPHALASPIDEA

While most molluscan taxonomists ignore the soft bodies of their specimens, it is often the case that fleshy parts have many features which aid greatly in identification. These characters allow for the correct identication of damaged specimens with incomplete shells (often the case in screened material).

Paraplustrum sp. A

The **head** and its appendages are quite unique in comparison to other opisthobranchs. The center frontal portion of the head has a pair of **palps**(?) with swollen bases and digitiform distal ends. Posterolateral to each palp is a pair of **cephalic tentacles** whose bases are next to each other, and in one instance the bases were united.. The anterior foot margin is extended on both sides into **propodial lobes** (which may be hidden by contraction). I have been unable to find eyes, but it would not be surprizing if they possessed them.. The **metapodium** or posterior end of the foot is extended into a long thread-like structure, also often hidden through contraction, but its exact position in life is unknown.

Bullomorpha sp. A

The **foot** is broadly cuneate and tapering posteriorly; it possesses two **parapodial lobes** which broadly flare out at the sides of the body. The **cephalic lobe** or disc is dorsally attached to the anterior end of the shell and usually protrudes even in contracted specimens. The **eyes** are positioned on the body just posterior to the base of the cephalic lobe and on either side of the mid-line of the dorsum. The **mantle** has a thickened edge anteriorly and dextrolaterally (mainly following the lip of the shell. At the rear the mantle flares out into a **posterior mantle lobe**; of which the central portion is elongated into a **pseudo-metapodium** that coils into the involute spire. There is always a black, heavily **pigmented spot** on the mantle on the right side of the animal just forward of the posterior lobe. There is a **spermatothecal groove** on the dorsal surface of the right-hand parapodial lobe.