

outer lip. In front of this septum, and between both the lips, there exists a triangular groove deep in front (fig. 16); above the septum also there is a deep, nearly funnel-shaped cavity, the upper wall of which is formed from the anterior end of the under side of the substance of the mandible; the inner margin is here much more prominent (fig. 16). Transverse sections of the jaws show the colour of the main portion to be a pale, clear, chitinous yellow, only a thin layer on the under side and adjoining part was of a chestnut brown.—The large mass of muscles (fig. 19 *d*) (5.5 mm. broad posteriorly), which lies between the hinder margin of the jaws, is made up of thick horizontal transverse fascicles, quite distinct from each other; the function of these muscles is to divaricate the mandibles. The narrow *mouth-cavity* lies between the huge mandibles; it increases slightly in width in its course backwards and downwards, where it is entirely filled up by the tongue (fig. 19 *a*). The *tongue* is strongly compressed; it is short and keel-shaped, and has a length of 2.25 mm., and a height of 2 mm.; the anterior and upper margin is traversed by a deep groove; the muscular mass belonging to this tongue is also compressed, and is 3.5 mm. in length by 3 mm. in height, and 2 mm. in thickness at the cleft hinder end, lying in front of the mandibular muscles. The broad *radula* extends beyond the end of the tongue; there are sixteen series of pale yellow-coloured teeth; beneath the strong *tectum radulae* (fig. 19 *b*), and within the radula sheath, which is dilated into an ampulla (fig. 19 *c*) posteriorly, are six developed and two not fully developed series; the total number therefore is twenty-four. In the eleventh series there are thirty lateral teeth on either side of the median tooth; within the foremost part of the sheath there are fifty-four, but the number does not appear to increase farther back. The plates were of a yellowish colour. The length of the lateral teeth of the radula reaches .28 mm., with a height of .05 mm.; the length of the next outermost tooth is .12 mm., while the outermost one measures only .1 mm. in length, the first being .03, and the second .025 mm. in height. The length of the coloured portion of the median tooth is from .08 to .1 mm., by a breadth of .02 and a height about the same. The median teeth (Pl. VIII. fig. 20 *a*, Pl. IX. 7 *a*) are narrow, and only coloured in about their posterior third; farther forwards they are rather higher; the apex of the low, slightly bent hook reaches beyond the base (fig. 20 *a*). The lateral teeth also are narrow and slender (figs. 20 *b*, 7, 8), and somewhat bent; the basal portion is cut short in front, but rounded behind; the hook short but well developed; the yellow-coloured part of the teeth is continued anteriorly into a colourless cuticula (fig. 20 *c*, 7, 8). The innermost lateral tooth is the longest (figs. 20 *b*, 7 *c*). The length of the teeth diminishes gradually as we pass outwards, and somewhat more quickly in the outmost part (fig. 22, 8 *a*). Occasionally irregularities may be observed in the form of the teeth (fig. 21).

The *salivary glands* are slightly separated from each other; they are attached to the anterior margin and under surface of the stomach; the colour is brownish-grey. The *oesophagus* (Pl. VIII. fig. 15 *c*) is short. The *stomach* closely resembles that of the