

either side of the terminal point are twelve or thirteen denticles,—only ten or eleven in the most anterior teeth. The *lateral teeth* (figs. 7, *b,c*, 8) consist as usual of a long basal portion, and a straight or slightly bent smooth-edged hook, which terminates in a fine point.¹ The number of lateral plates on the tongue is about seventeen or eighteen on each side; farther back within the sheath there are as many as nineteen. The innermost lateral plate (fig. 7, *b,b*) is very minute, the hook measuring scarcely $\cdot 007$ mm.; the next one has a far more strongly developed “hook,” some $\cdot 015$ mm. high, and the eight or nine that follow gradually increase in size; the next four or five are of about the same length as the last; the one that follows these has a rather shorter “hook,” and finally, the two outermost (fig. 8, *a*) are quite short, the length of the hook not exceeding $\cdot 025$ — $\cdot 035$ and $\cdot 0015$ mm.

The yellowish *salivary glands* are flat and not very compact, meeting each other in the middle line; they are situated at the anterior edge, and at the lower surface of the first stomach. The ducts were quite as usual.

The *æso-phagus* (Pl. VIII. fig. 9, *a*) is rather short (only 5.5 mm. long) and wide, passing behind into the thin walled *first stomach* (fig. 9, *b*), which is about double its breadth, and round in shape; its length is about 4 mm.; on the upper surface of this open the two lobes of the liver, one on each side, that on the left being somewhat larger than the right hand one. Not far from the aperture of the left liver, just at the junction of the first and second stomachs, is the opening of the somewhat wider main bile duct (fig. 9, *c*). The interior of the first stomach has a number of longitudinal folds, which become higher behind, and partly terminate at the opening of the bile ducts; the openings of the two livers were guarded by a valve-like fold. The first stomach is inclined at a somewhat oblique angle to the *second stomach* (fig. 9, *f*), which is spindle-shaped, and 8 mm. in length by 3.5 mm. in width; it is greyish in colour, and shows a number of fine longitudinal lines. This stomach has a largish number (perhaps eighty) of folds which extend from one aperture to the other; they are situated at short irregular intervals from each other, and bear a number of black *prickles* (fig. 10), either standing perpendicularly or directed backwards; these prickles attain a height of $\cdot 8$ mm., and are of a dirty brown or blackish-brown colour; in form they are straight and cylindrical, sometimes rounded off or swollen at the upper extremity; their structure (fig. 11) is fibrous, as in other species of the genus *Bornella*,² and fissile; their interior showed, at least in the clearer prickles, a cellular structure (fig. 11). The first portion of the *gut* (fig. 9, *g*) is about as long and broad as the second stomach, passing by a narrow opening (fig. 9, *h*) into the rectum (fig. 9, *i*), the posterior portion of which is somewhat narrow, and opens on the anal papilla, behind the second section of the hermaphrodite gland; the length of

¹ Among the worn-out teeth were several that displayed a peculiar brownish colour upon the end of the hook (Pl. VII. fig. 16).

² Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 296.