

occupies its usual position beneath the second interbranchial space; from it projected the conical glans penis, which attained a length of 4 mm. The *anal papilla* and the minute renal pore are situated beneath the fourth interbranchial space. The *foot* resembles that of other *Marionia*, the free margin projecting about 1.75 mm.; the *tail* measured about 2.25 mm. in length, and had a triangular crest 2.25 mm. in height.

The viscera are not visible through the body-walls.

The *central nervous system* is small; the cerebro-pleural ganglia (Pl. XI. fig. 3, *a,b*) are reniform in outline, and the two divisions are quite distinct, and the anterior is somewhat larger. The cerebro-pedal and pleuro-pedal connectives are very distinct; the nervus vaginæ rhinophorii, nervus olfactorius, nervus tentacularis, nervi frontales, nervi palliales, nervi musculares bulbi, nervus opticus and ganglion opticum resemble those of other *Tritonia*. The pedal ganglia (fig. 3, *c,c*) are rounded and short stalked, they are a little larger than the cerebral; the nervi pediaei as usual. The olfactory, buccal (fig. 3, *g*), and gastro-oesophageal ganglia (fig. 3, *hh*) are like those of other *Tritonia*.

The *eyes* (fig. 3, *i*) are situated as usual at the base of the rhinophorial sheath; they are oval in form, about .22 mm. in diameter, and are provided with a large lens and black pigment. The large *otocysts* (fig. 3) are placed either behind or upon the pleuro-pedal connective; each contains about 100 otoconia, the largest of which have a diameter of .03 mm.

The *mouth-tube* with its retractor muscles was quite typical. The *bulbus pharyngeus* measured 10 mm. in length, 6 mm. in height, and 7 mm. in breadth; it is not different from that of other species of *Marionia*; as in *Marionia quadrilatera*, the black, deeply pigmented wall of the buccal cavity was visible on the upper surface of the bulbus. The labial disk is whitish in colour. The *mandibles* (Pl. XI. fig. 4) correspond in measurement with the bulbus pharyngeus. Their colour is chitinous yellow; in shape they are closely similar to the mandibles of other species of the same genus, differing merely in being somewhat narrower, and in having a more pointed posterior extremity; the masticatory process (fig. 4, *a*) is long, the masticatory edge (figs. 5, 6) straight and armed along its whole length with three or four series of denticles, the highest of which measure about .12 mm. The *tongue* is of the usual form; the radula, of a chitinous yellow colour, stands out in marked contrast to the rest of the organ, which is black. The radula contains forty series of teeth (counted along the outer margin); further back, beneath the tectum radulæ and within the radula-sheath, there are eight fully-developed series of teeth, one half-developed, and three delicate transparent series; the total number of series of teeth is thus fifty-two. The greatest number of teeth contained in one of the anterior series of the sheath was eighty, but nearly all the series of the tongue were incomplete. The breadth of the oldest median teeth was .28 mm., of the newest .39 mm.; the length of the outermost plates on the posterior portion of the radula was .12, .16, .2, and .25 mm., the longest measured as much as .4 mm. The median teeth