

(Pl. XI. fig. 7, *a,a*) and the first lateral tooth (fig. 7, *b,b*) closely resemble those of other species of *Marionia*. All the (other) lateral plates (figs. 8–11), with the exception perhaps of the outermost ones, are covered on their outer edge with fine oblique striations, and the outer margin of the recurved extremity (fig. 12) is very finely serrated; sometimes a similar striation is seen on the inside (fig. 10). The outer teeth (fig. 11) have the normal form. There were present also (Pl. XI. fig. 8) a number of irregularly formed teeth.

The *salivary glands* resemble those of other *Tritoniæ*; they are whitish in colour and measure about 7 mm. in length and 2.5 mm. in breadth; the efferent duct is about 3 mm. long.—The *oesophagus* is like that of other *Tritoniæ*. The *first stomach* is spherical, with a diameter of 5.5 mm.; the second short and cylindrical, with a length of about 1.5 mm. *Chitinous plates* are developed in the *second stomach*, and are visible through its walls; they are pale yellow in colour and variable in form; they were present to the number of sixty; a larger plate frequently alternated with one, two, or three smaller plates; the length of the larger plates was about 1.13 mm., and the height .6 mm.; two of the plates were considerably larger than the rest (fig. 13). The *intestine* passes over the succenturiate liver; it is 14 mm. long by 2–1 mm. in diameter; a thick fold was developed on its inner wall, ending in a freely projecting extremity at about the end of the first half. The whole digestive tract, from the mouth to the anus, was filled with animal débris, apparently of Alcyonarians.

The *liver* is of the usual form, conical; its length is about 19 mm., and the breadth of the anterior portion about 7 mm., the colour is yellowish-white with a faint tinge of green. The *succenturiate liver* lies beneath the intestine; it is about 5 mm. broad, 3 mm. in height, and nearly 3 mm. in length; the colour is greyish-brown; the internal cavity is small, and opens by a distinct duct into the hinder portion of the first stomach.

The *renal syrinx* opens into the anterior portion of the pericardium on the right side; its shape is oval, with very strongly developed interior folds; the length is about 1.5 mm.

The *hermaphrodite gland* forms a thick whitish layer over the yellow liver; its structure was perfectly typical, in the lobes zoosperms and large oogene cells were found. The *anterior genital mass* forms an oblong somewhat compressed body of about 9 mm. in length, 6 mm. in height, and 5.5 mm. in breadth; the position of the different portions of the genital mass was normal. The *ampulla* of the hermaphrodite duct is largely developed and whitish in colour; the *ductus ejaculatorius* (fig. 14, *d*) is very long, and forms a coil at the base of the penis, which when unrolled has a length of 2.5 cm. The *penis* (fig. 14, *e*, 15) is about 4 mm. long, and projects freely; it is elongated and conical in form, and has the usual structure. The *spermatheca* (fig. 14, *a*) is spherical, of about 4 mm. diameter; the efferent duct (fig. 14, *b*) is about double the length of the sac itself; the inferior half is dilated into a *vagina* (fig. 14, *c*); the mucous gland is whitish, the albuminiparous gland yellowish in colour.