

in size (figs. 11, *b*, 12, 13, 14, *a*), with a shorter basal portion and a shorter broader hook. The outer lateral tooth is larger, and has a much stronger hook, with an obliquely truncated posterior extremity (figs. 11, *c*, 14, *b*, 15, *a,a*). Of the two outer teeth one (figs. 11, *d*, 15, *b*, 16, *a*, 17), the inner one, was considerably larger and broader than the other; it measured about .04 mm. high; on the inside it was higher, and slanted outwards. The outer tooth was shorter, narrower, and lower, coming to a point behind; on the inside it was lower (figs. 11, *e*, 16).

The white *salivary glands* were long, but thin; the *efferent ducts* short.

The *oesophagus* is rather narrow, about half as long again as the bulb, and opens into the *stomach*, which is nearly spherical, and measures about 3 mm. in diameter; its colour is grey, and it lies partly in the wide cleft of the liver. The *gut* is thin, and breaks through the left side of the liver in a deep furrow; it forms a large arch in front of the liver and extends backwards (fig. 9, 22, *a*) to the anal papilla, measuring about 8 mm. long, and its interior shows fine longitudinal folds. The contents of the stomach were Siphonophores, Hydroids, Foraminifera, and some of the stomachal teeth of the animal itself.

The *liver* is anteriorly truncated, somewhat cup-shaped, on account of the broad and deep cleft for the reception of the stomach, and measures 4.5 mm. in breadth and length, and 3.5 mm. in height; the posterior extremity is rounded; the colour is brownish; it is smooth, with the exception of a few deep furrows in front; its cavity is rather wide. The pear-shaped *gall bladder* is large, appearing as a large facet behind the stomach on the upper surface of the liver, about 2 mm. high.

The *heart* has the usual structure. The small yellowish-white flattened, oval *blood-gland* lies behind the central nervous system.—The *urethra* (fig. 22, *b*) has a length of fully 2.5 mm., and is attached to the rectum; with the urethra is connected, by a lateral tube, the *renal syrxinx* (fig. 22, *d*).

The *hermaphrodite gland* appeared, so far as could be made out, not to cover the liver, but was found underneath in front of the liver as a long, strong, yellowish mass; the lobules contained no developed sexual products.—The *anterior genital mass* was but slightly developed, about 3 mm. long. The prostate was small; the *vas deferens* was not long, nor very thin, forming a single loop, and then passing into the *penis*. This latter organ in the individual, which I examined, was retracted. The armature (fig. 18) of the anterior part of the *vas deferens* was .5 mm. in length. The spines (figs. 18–20) were arranged in some ten or twelve longitudinal series, in each series nearly twenty to twenty-five; their colour was a clear yellow; the hindermost were about .007–.009 mm. high, the most anterior .04 mm.; the hindermost were tubercle-shaped (fig. 20), and then gradually increasing in height; the anterior ones were generally straight, but also curved and of irregular form (fig. 18). The *spermatheca* was spherical, the *spermatocyst* sac-like. The *mucous gland* was whitish in colour.