

above into 2-4 branches, each of which is simply feathered. The anal papilla between the rolled-up ends of the branchia is about as high as the branchial leaves, cylindrical in form, and a little thicker above, and with a round-indented opening. On the right hand side is the wide renal pore.

The largest specimen was carefully dissected. The pericardium was of a chocolate-brown colour, as also the part of the peritoneum covering the blood glands.

The *central nervous system* was difficult to investigate, as it lay in a strong sheath of connective tissue. The cerebro-pleural ganglia were reniform, with arched surfaces; the two divisions very distinct, the hindermost larger than the foremost. The pedal ganglia lying outside the pleural are a trifle smaller than these, and plano-convex in form. The common commissure is narrow, hardly longer than the diameter of the central nervous system; the three commissures of which it is composed are clearly distinguishable, and of these the hindermost is partly free from the other. The proximal olfactory ganglia are sessile and bulb-shaped, the distal somewhat smaller and pear-shaped. The buccal ganglia (Pl. IV. fig. 1, *aa*) are a little larger than the proximal olfactory ganglia and plano-convex, they are united by a short commissure; the gastro-cesophageal ganglia are short-stalked and small, they are situated on the outer side of the nerve, they are not more than one-tenth of the size of the buccal ganglia (fig. 1, *bb*).

The *eyes* are short-stalked, the pigment is black, the lens yellow. The *otocysts* are rather smaller than the eyes, with about 200 otoconia of the usual kind. The walls of the cavity of the stalk and of the club of the *rhinophoria* are covered with greyish-black pigment.

The *mouth tube* is strong, 3.5 mm. long, whitish-yellow in colour; the inferior and median pairs of retractor muscles are very long; its interior is as usual. The *bulbus pharyngeus* is strong, 3.5 mm. long, by about 3 mm. in height, and 3.5 mm. in breadth; the radula-sheath projects about .5 mm. below. The arched labial disk surrounds the perpendicular mouth slit, which is provided with a continuous dark yellowish coloured armature, which, especially below, but also above, passes over a portion of the labial disk. This *prehensile ring* is interrupted neither above nor below; above it is a trifle narrower, being below about 1.2 mm. broad. The ring, as usual, is formed of densely set straight or somewhat curved yellow rods, about .06 mm. in height, which are bifurcate (Pl. III. fig. 26) at their upper extremities. The *tongue* is broad, with a deep cleft, which is covered up over its margins by the clear yellow-coloured radula; in this last are forty-two *series of teeth*, further back thirty-two developed and four not fully developed series; the total number thus is seventy-eight. The first eleven rows are more or less incomplete; on the middle of the tongue are about fifty-eight teeth on each side, at its base sixty, and the number increased passing backwards to sixty-two or sixty-three. In the very narrow rhachis, corresponding to the hinder end of the body of the innermost teeth (fig. 27, *a*), there are small, quite colourless thickenings of the cuticle, cleft at their hinder extremities.