

the body there were only a few hardened cells, with the exception of that surrounding the main ducts of the genital apparatus, where there were a number of cells similar to, but rather larger and darker than, those found in the neurilemma.

The *mouth tube* is strong, about 5 mm. in length; its inner surface and the three retractor muscles are as usual. The *bulbus pharyngeus* is 5.5 mm. long by 5.3 in breadth and 4.5 mm. in height; the radula-sheath, moreover, projects backwards about 2 mm.; the retractor muscles as usual. The strongly arched labial disk (Pl. II. fig. 14) is covered on its inner half by the rather thick yellow *labial plate*, clothing the anterior portion of the buccal cavity to a breadth of about 1 mm. with a circular prehensile ring. The labial plate is made up of hook-shaped rods thickly adpressed at the ends, which in front (Pl. III. fig. 16) reach a height of .04 mm. The broad, strong *tongue* has the usual deep cleft, which is clothed up over the margins by the clear yellow, somewhat feebly coloured radula. In this last were twenty-eight series of teeth (counted always at the outer margin of the radula); further back there were forty-five developed and four undeveloped series; the total number was thus seventy-seven. The first three rows of the tongue were very incomplete, and in front of them were the impressions left by two or three other series that had fallen off. On the narrow rhachis (Pl. III. fig. 17, *a*, 20, *aa*) were long, narrow, very low folds. In the fifth row of the tongue there were on either side 172 or 173 teeth, at the root of the tongue 186, and the number appeared to increase on passing back in the sheath to 200. (In another smaller specimen formerly studied by me,¹ there were 80, and in larger specimens 97–104 series of teeth; the smaller individual had 170 teeth in each series, the larger individuals as many as 239.) The teeth were of a clear yellow colour; the height of the outermost generally .05 mm., the height of the plates increasing to .12 mm. The innermost (Pl. III. fig. 17, *bb*) is provided with a small denticle below on the inside of the hook, and in a few of these teeth a higher magnifying power (750 diam.) showed also traces (fig. 17, *bb*) of two smaller ones; on the outer side of the same innermost plate, a little higher up, was a similar denticle (fig. 20, *bb*). In all the following ones, as far as the outermost (inclusive), this outer denticle was present (Pl. III. fig. 19), and only appeared to be absent here and there in single plates. Elsewhere the teeth showed the ordinary form; the three or four outermost ones were as usual smaller and more upright, with the denticle near the point of the thick hook (Pl. II. fig. 15, *aa*).²

The *salivary glands* band-like, whitish in colour, extended to the length of 15 mm.; the breadth was mostly .8 mm., but they were narrower behind; they extend,³ as already described, as far as the cardia. The duct was rather short, about 1 mm. in length.

The *oesophagus* is mostly about 1 cm. wide, wider still behind; it opens into the stomach, and receives behind the wide bile duct. The *stomach* is 9 mm. long by 4.5 mm. in

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 397

² The series of teeth of the specimen examined here were, as in *Ceratosoma gracillimum* (*loc. cit.*, p. 404), nearly all denticulated, which was not the case in the specimens formerly dissected by me.

³ *Loc. cit.*, 1876, p. 399.