

13·5 mm. in length, the diameter before and behind is nearly 1·5–2 mm., whilst in the middle it increases to 5 mm.; numerous strong longitudinal folds on the inside. The *œsophagus* passes into the posterior part of the stomach lying to the right (fig. 10, *a*); the roundish opening of the biliary duct lies beside the cardia. The sac-shaped stomach is 8 mm. long and 5 mm. in diameter; the inside has strong longitudinal folds. The *intestine* (fig. 10, *b*) arises from the anterior end of the stomach, forms, as usual, an angle resting on the upper side of the *œsophagus* and of the anterior genital mass, and then runs almost in a straight line to the anal papilla. The entire length of the intestine came to nearly 2·8 cm., the diameter to from 2·5–1·75 mm.; the inside with a number of longitudinal folds which passed above into the folds of the stomach. The scanty contents of the digestive cavity were a soft mass of indeterminable animal remains.

The *posterior visceral mass* (liver) is nearly 1·8 cm. long, and 1 cm. broad, and ·9 cm. high in the middle. The upper side slopes obliquely before and behind, with a broad furrow, which is occupied by the renal chamber, on the right margin is a superficial furrow for the intestine. The anterior half of the under and of the right side is very much flattened (by the anterior genital mass); the anterior end having a broad submedial cleft for the stomach, the posterior end rounded. The lower side, which the hermaphrodite gland does not clothe, was greyish, and the substance, for the most part, greyish-yellow. The cavity is rather narrow, with the usual openings. The *gall-bladder* lies to the right below the stomach, and falls obliquely downwards; it is nearly 4 mm. long, pyriform, yellowish in colour, apparently opening into the biliary duct; the inside is set with thick papillæ in rows, the neck smooth.

The *pericardium* is elongated, 12 mm. long by 8 mm. broad. The yellowish *ventricle of the heart* 4 mm. long. The *blood glands* (fig. 1, *dd*) pass one into the other on the upper side of the central nervous system. They are altogether 7 mm. long, yellowish-white; the upper side is more convex and smooth, the lower side less smooth and flatter; the margins lobed; the posterior is swollen out into a small process towards the front on the lower side of the pleural ganglia.

The *urinary chamber* is wide, measuring as much as 6·5 mm. in breadth behind, and becoming narrower in front; the anterior end extending as a smooth, thin-walled cæcal sac, nearly 7 mm. long to 2·25 mm. broad, between the stomach and the intestine (fig. 10, *c*). The walls of the renal chamber show the usual openings, which are wider towards the back of the chamber and against the median line. The whitish-yellow *renal syrx*, which is almost cylindrical, nearly 5 mm. long and 2 mm. in diameter, appears to open immediately into the renal chamber; the folds on the inside are rather thick and less numerous. The renal substance the same as usual.

The *hermaphrodite gland* is a thin, loosely connected whitish-yellow layer, covering the upper side of the posterior visceral mass as far as around its rounded margins, and also the upper part of the anterior end; there are large oogene cells and zoosperms in the lobes.