

The *posterior visceral mass* (liver) (fig. 22, *dd*) was large, about 2.6 cm. long by 2.1 cm. broad and 1.4 cm. high; the posterior end was rounded; the anterior truncated end broad, above (fig. 22) with a broad fissure (longer above) for the stomach, and below with a broad facet for the anterior genital mass; on the upper side was the narrow mesial furrow for the urinary chamber, not very deep and running rather obliquely; to the right the broader furrow for the intestine. The liver appeared uncovered here and there on the lower half of the anterior end and on the lower side, in the form of pale dirty yellow streaks; everywhere else it was covered by the ochre-yellow hermaphrodite gland. The hepatic cavity was pretty wide, with wide crypts. The *gall-bladder* lay at the posterior end of the stomach, showing a small roundish facet on the surface of the liver (fig. 22), about 5.5 mm. high, and opening right in the front into the hepatic cavity.

The *pericardium* was large; the *ventricle* of the heart 6 mm. long. The *blood glands* were loam-grey, very much flattened, and completely separated from one another by the ganglion-mass. The anterior gland 4 mm. in greatest diameter with a thickness of .6 mm., was angularly round with truncated posterior end; the posterior 4 mm. long, tongue-shaped, the point turning backwards.—The *musculi retractores branchiæ laterales* about 12 mm. long, having several heads; between these, running parallel to them, were the four weaker *musculi retractores branchiæ medii*, which pass on to the anal papilla and to the posterior leaves of the gill.—The *renal syrinx* was about 3.5 mm. long, pyriform; the duct strong and thick-walled. The urinary chamber narrow; the kidney strongly developed.

The ochre-yellow *hermaphrodite gland* covered the greater part of the liver (*vide supra*); there were large oogene cells and zoosperma in the lobes. The duct of the hermaphrodite gland rose above the cardia, and ran upwards obliquely to the posterior side of the *anterior genital mass*. The latter was large, nearly 8 mm. long (from before backwards) by 6.5 mm. broad and 14 mm. high; the efferent ducts, moreover, projected nearly 3 mm. It was high, slightly compressed from the front backwards, with an external, anterior and posterior face; the prostate lies on the flattened lower side; the duct of the hermaphrodite gland runs down on the posterior side and forms the ampulla on the lower margin; the brown-yellow albumen-gland lies exposed in the middle behind the hermaphrodite duct; the spermatic duct, ascending to the penis, projects on the anterior side. The opaque yellow-white *ampulla of the hermaphrodite duct* (Pl. III. fig. 13, *a*), forms a series of flexions on the lower margin of the genital mass inside from the prostate; in the specimen examined it measured when extended 1.5 cm. long and .7 mm. broad. The short male branch (Pl. III. fig. 13, *c*) passing into the yellowish-grey somewhat compressed *prostate* (fig. 13, *cd*); the first part of the latter was nearly 14 mm. long by 5 mm. in greatest diameter; the lower terminal end was nearly 6 mm. long, narrowed (like the upper), yellow, bent and attached to the preceding part. The cavity extending through the whole organ was narrow. The prostate became gradually smaller and passed into the *spermatic duct* (fig. 13, *e*), which was about 8.5 mm. long, tolerably