

ventricle very strong. The *blood glands* are flattened and of a whitish-yellow colour, separated from each other by the central nervous system. The anterior is somewhat transversely-oval and bent in the transverse axis; its greatest diameter is 4.5 mm., its thickness 1.3 mm. The posterior gland is rather long, 7.5 mm., broader in front, about 6 mm. and 1 mm. thick.—The two strong *retractores branchiæ* are about 1 cm. long, and are made up of a number of separate but interlaced fascicles; their course is oblique.

The *renal syrinx* is short and melon-shaped, of a greater breadth than length, the greatest diameter being 2.5 mm; it is yellowish in colour; the interior has very strong longitudinal folds, which, by their yellow colour, contrast markedly with the brown-coloured arborescent villi of the duct; these latter (fig. 5) increase in size towards the lower part. The short and strong duct, of a greyish-brown tint, is conspicuously visible through the wall of the urinary chamber, which is 2.5–2 mm. broad anteriorly and about 3 mm. posteriorly. The anterior end of the chamber bifurcates at about the middle of the liver, and the right branch lies in the intestinal furrow; along the floor of the chamber runs on the right side about as far as this bifurcation, the thick duct of the renal syrinx (fig. 4, *b*), which at this place opens by a wide oblique cleft (fig. 4, *a*), conspicuous by its brown papillose tufts (fig. 4). The structure of the kidney was quite as usual.

The *hermaphrodite gland* covers the liver with a nearly continuous layer of a somewhat brighter colour; in the lobules of the gland are large oogenous cells and spermatozoa. The *anterior genital mass* is large and compressed, and somewhat heart-shaped, with an outer arched and inner more convex surface, and an obliquely flattened anterior surface; the upper and hinder margins sharper but rounded; the lower margin more flattened; the length of the entire mass about 14 mm. by 11.5 mm. in height, and 17 mm. in breadth. On the anterior surface are the vesiculæ seminales and genital ducts; the larger part of the inner side forms the dirty yellow albuminiparous gland, on the under side of which lies the ampulla of the hermaphrodite duct, winding farther forwards and outwards along the broad lower surface. The slender whitish *duct of the hermaphrodite gland* (fig. 12, *a*) winds above the exit of the main bile duct, traversing obliquely to the anterior genital mass, and forming a whitish coiled *ampulla* (fig. 12, *bc*), which, when unrolled, measured about 1.5 cm. with a diameter of some 1.5 mm. The short slender *male duct* (fig. 12, *e*) opens into the plano-convex heart-shaped *prostate* (fig. 12, *f*). This latter is about 3 mm. long, and has a narrow cavity. The first 8 mm. of the *vas deferens* (fig. 12, *g*) are thin, but it increases in thickness farther on and becomes muscular (fig. 12, *h*); the *vas deferens* then passes into the thicker *penis* (fig. 12, *ii*), cylindrical in form, and about 15 mm. long. For the whole of its length, the penis, and especially its *præputium*, is lined with a thick

found in *Ceratosoma trilobatum*. The female was 12 mm. long, of which 2.5 belonged to the tail, with six pairs of sac-like appendages of the abdomen. The form was very similar to that of *Briarella microcephala*. There were no egg-bags; on the wall of the pericardium, however, there were scattered a number of round or oval yellowish eggs .1 mm. in diameter. I discovered also in the cavity of the pericardium three males, about 2–2.5 mm. long, like those I previously found in *Chromodoris elisabethina* (*loc. cit.*, Heft xi., 1877, p. 472, Taf. li. fig. 16A).