

flattened, with a deep dorsal furrow; the yellow-coloured radula has sixteen series of teeth, the four anterior of which were incomplete, on the apex of the tongue there were traces of two other series that had become detached; further back, beneath the tectum radulæ and within the radula-sheath, were thirteen developed and three undeveloped series,—the total number being thus thirty-two. In the fifth series of the tongue there were seventy-six teeth on each side, and the number appeared not to increase much further back. The colour of the teeth is a clear chitinous yellow. The heights (Pl. III. figs. 22, 25) of the outermost (behind on the tongue) are about  $\cdot 056$ – $\cdot 07$ – $\cdot 075$ – $\cdot 08$  mm.; the height then gradually increases to about  $\cdot 12$  mm., and then decreases again to  $\cdot 8$  mm. (fig. 21). All the teeth are of the usual simple form (figs. 23, 24), with the usual “winged” base; the outermost being more upright, with shorter base (figs. 22, 25, *aa*).

The *salivary* glands are yellowish and long (5 mm. by  $\cdot 7$  mm. broad), reaching to the under side of the stomach; in shape flattened and band-like; the efferent ducts short.

The *œsophagus* is short and wide, about 4.5 mm. long, with strong folds on its inner surface, which end obliquely at the cardia, but are prolonged into the stomach, where they are much more slightly developed. The *stomach* is large, about 6 mm. long by 4 mm. broad, and reaches as far as the *bulbus pharyngeus*. The alimentary tract was full of the remains of sponges and corallines, and other unrecognisable animal débris. The *intestine* arises from the anterior margin of the stomach, and runs straight backwards; its length is about 13 mm. and diameter  $\cdot 75$  mm.

The *liver* is about 7.5 mm. long by  $\cdot 5$  mm. in breadth and 5 mm. in height; the broad anterior portion is obliquely truncated downwards, and is excavated to receive the hinder end of the stomach; the narrower hinder end is rounded. The colour of its upper surface is a clear grey, the tissue itself is dirty yellow coloured; the cavity large and round. I could find no gall-bladder.

The *heart* is large, the ventricle 2 mm. long. The *blood gland* lies behind the central nervous system, and is oval in form, whitish in colour, and slightly lobulated at its outer edge; its length is 2.4 mm.—The *renal syrinx* is yellowish-white, melon-shaped, and 1 mm. in greatest diameter, with strong interior folds visible from the outside. The *kidney* is strongly developed.

The *hermaphrodite gland* covers the liver; it contained no developed genital products. The *duct* takes its rise above the cardia; its ampulla is yellowish-white, and forms a slight swelling. The *anterior genital mass* was somewhat undeveloped, of an oval compressed form, barely 1.5 mm. long, and whitish in colour. The *vas deferens* is not long; the penis is unarmed. The state of the *vesiculæ seminales* I was unable to observe.

Whether this animal really belongs to the genus *Thordisa* or not must be left uncertain for the present. The smoothness of the body, and the shape of the outermost plates, seem to make the generic position of the animal somewhat doubtful.