

height; it is very lobate, the number of the larger lobes being about six. The lower liver is 10 mm. long by 5 mm. broad and 3 mm. in thickness, the number of the larger lobes being here three. The hindermost liver is 7 mm. long by 6·75 mm. in breadth and about 2·5 mm. in height; it is, like the others, markedly lobate. The structure is quite as usual; the hepatic ducts open in the usual way.

The *pericardium* on the inside is, like the visceral cavity, strongly pigmented; its contour is oval, and the length about 8 mm. The *heart* is as usual; the gastro-hepatic artery is very stout, and extends along the under surface of the stomach, giving off a special branch to each stomach, and to each of the liver masses.

The *lung cavity* is rather narrower than in the preceding species, and about 6 mm. long; its brownish-grey walls are of the usual structure; the respiratory tube is 3·5 mm. long, with longitudinal folds. The *kidney* contrasts with the lung cavity by its whitish colour.

The *hermaphrodite gland* is pale brownish-yellow, and consists of two imperfectly-separated halves. The spermatozoa attain a length of ·4 mm., the head alone ·013 mm. long. The duct is formed of two chief branches, and projects from the hilus of the gland; these branches are each subdivided into two or three twigs; the common hermaphrodite duct is long and spirally wound; when fully stretched the length is 2·5 cm., and the diameter ·5–·7 mm.—The *anterior genital mass* has the form of a short truncated pyramid, with the base directed upwards and anteriorly; its length is 9·5 mm., the breadth of the base 9 mm., and the height 8 mm.; the hinder end of the mass is formed by the seminal bladder. The duct of the mucous gland was followed as far as the vulva (fig. 7, c); the *spermatheca* is as usual, its duct slightly longer than the organ itself. The *vas deferens*, running along the vagina, could be traced as far as the outer lip of the genital furrow, considerably thinner than the vagina; the course of the vas deferens along the genital furrow as in the previous species. It is colourless as far as its entrance into the body cavity (beneath the right rhinophore), and was followed in its way through the frontal shield; it then becomes black in colour, and a little thicker for about 1 mm. in length, and then increases about four times in thickness, and forms a coil, blackish-brown in colour, which, when unrolled, measured 5·5 cm. and ·3 mm. in diameter; this coil then passes into another, smaller, more longish and whitish in colour, which measured 5 cm. The thickness of this last *muscular* portion of the vas deferens is a little less than that of the *prostatic part*; the last portion of the muscular part is straight, and measures 1 cm. in length, and is about half as thick as the rest of this part. The *penis*, as already stated by Semper,¹ is of unusual length—5 mm.; it is cylindrico-conical in shape, and measures behind ·75 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. in front; its cavity opens into the male genital cleft, close to the dart-sac. The *præputium* is thick-walled, with strong transverse furrows on the inside; at the base of its cavity is the opening of the vas deferens, the anterior part of this was

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 259.