

are rather flattened. The *second* papilla is rather smaller than the first, but otherwise just like it; the left hand organ is also prolonged but into only two finger-like processes, and has on the inside a large posterior, and a small anterior branchia. The *third* papilla is smaller still, and is prolonged into one or two thick finger-like processes above, with the usual two branchiæ on the outside, but only one on the inside. The *fourth* papilla is rather low (4.5 mm. high), ending above in two points, with one branchia on the inside (unprovided with a cirrus). The *fifth* papilla is lower still, and prolonged above into a simple or slightly forked extremity; on the outer side of the right hand one is a small branchia with a cirrus, which is absent from the left hand branchia. The short *tail* (3 mm. long) has a high keel, ending in a point above about as high as the length of the tail.—The sides of the body are high, but decrease in height from the level of the third papilla backwards; a little below the anterior margin of the first papilla on the right is the eyelet-like wrinkled *genital aperture*.—The *foot* is rather narrow, slightly broader in front than elsewhere; from the region of the third papilla backwards it rapidly narrows; the marginal brim is about 3 mm. broad; the anterior margin (Pl. VII. fig. 13) has a superficial furrow.

The cavity of the body extends to about the region of the fourth papilla, it is fastened to the body-wall by septa of connective tissue, and by the renal tubes.

The position of the intestines has been already described by me.¹

The *central nervous system* has the cerebro-pleural ganglia very closely united to each other; their two divisions but slightly distinguishable, the anterior is more flattened and slanting in front, the posterior division is thicker. The pedal ganglia are not much smaller than the cerebro-pleural, and are situated obliquely below them; they are, however, not so thick; from each ganglion are given off four stout nerves, bifurcated nearly from the root. The pedal commissure is barely one-third of the breadth of the ganglia themselves. In front of this commissure are the separated pleural and subcerebral commissures, and behind the pedal apparently a sympathetic. The buccal ganglia are rather large and rounded; they are united by a commissure, which is at least one-third the diameter of the ganglia; the gastro-oesophageal ganglia are about one-fourth the size of the buccal, and are provided with a short stalk. The nervus opticus is quite twice as long as the diameter of the central nervous system; that portion of it nearest the eye shows black pigment; the nervus olfactorius dilates into a small ganglion, nearly as big as the buccal ganglion at the base of the club of the rhinophore.

The *eyes* are large, the lens² yellow in colour, the pigment black. I did not succeed in discovering the otocyst. There were no spicules in the leaves of the rhinophoria, nor in the skin; in the latter there were, on the contrary, masses of variously sized unicellular

¹ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 292.

² The lens appeared in both eyes to be composed of a number of spherical pyramids; but this may have been a *post-mortem* appearance.