

glands scattered thickly about and arranged in groups. The fibres and lamellæ of the *interstitial connective tissue* showed the usual structure.

The mouth tube was as usual.<sup>1</sup> The *bulbus pharyngeus* of the ordinary form, a little depressed, and about 6 mm. long by 5 mm. broad and 4 mm. high. The muscoli retractores superiores (mediani and laterales) as in other species;<sup>2</sup> they belong properly to the mouth tube. The *labial disk* is large and very thick; it is quite similar to that of other species;<sup>3</sup> at the anterior margin the *labial plates* are of a dirty yellow colour, above and below they nearly meet in the median line, the surface is finely striated; their length is 3·5 mm., breadth not quite 2 mm.<sup>4</sup> They displayed along the middle of their length the usual rows of small scales (Pl. VII. fig. 15), measuring about ·007 mm. in breadth; at the anterior margin there were a number of small columns, about ·04–·08 mm. in length.<sup>5</sup> Behind the labial disk is a large *muscular mass upon the fore part of the mandibles*, consisting of the two usual layers.<sup>6</sup> Behind this again are the *mandibles* (Pl. VIII. figs. 2, 3), of a chitinous yellow colour, deepening to brownish-black upon the masticatory edge; each measures 3·5 mm. in length, 2·25 in breadth, and ·5 mm. in height. In shape they resemble those of other *Bornellæ*; on the inside beneath the hinge and near the masticatory edge, there is a triangular excavation (fig. 3, *b*); the masticatory edge (fig. 2, *b*) is roundly indented; there is no masticatory process. The mouth slit is narrow, the accessory buccal cavities small. The buccal cavity is narrow and entirely occupied by the high compressed tongue. The *tongue* is provided with a narrow radula, brownish-yellow in colour, and not excavated along the rhachis; it is made up of seventeen rows of teeth on the high anterior margin, and three on the shorter upper margin;<sup>7</sup> farther back, within the stout somewhat longer radula-sheath, there were nineteen developed and two undeveloped series of plates, making a total of forty-one. The most anterior (lowest) row (of the tongue) is only represented by the median tooth; the next series consists of a median tooth, and one lateral tooth on one side, and seven on the other; the succeeding rows are more complete, the first fourteen rows still incomplete and provided with a considerable number of worn-out teeth (Pl. VII. fig. 16). The *median teeth* (Pl. VIII. figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, *a*) are reddish-yellow, almost chestnut in colour; the *lateral teeth* clear yellow, darker at the base. The breadth and height of the median teeth at the middle of the tongue were each about ·12 mm., and those, situated posteriorly, appeared to measure about the same. The length of the hook of the lateral plates averages about ·1 mm. The *median teeth* (figs. 4–7) have the usual form; on

<sup>1</sup> Bergh, *loc. cit.*, Taf. xxxvi. figs. 9, *c*, 10, *c*.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*, figs. 9, *aa*, 10, *a*—fig. 9, *bb*.

<sup>3</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 294.

<sup>4</sup> *Loc. cit.*, Taf. xxxvi. figs. 11–14, *f*.

<sup>5</sup> A vast quantity of cnidæ were adherent to the labial disk.

<sup>6</sup> Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 293.

<sup>7</sup> The rhachis of the tongue was covered with a greyish mass, which proved to be made up of densely entangled masses of cnidæ.