

The *œsophagus* was short, with fine longitudinal folds on the inner surface. The *stomach* large, 8 mm. long, about 4 mm. in diameter, lying on the upper side of the posterior end of the bulbus pharyngeus and of the anterior genital mass, the hinder portion covered by the angle of the gut. The inside of the stomach had longitudinal folds; into the hinder portion opens the short wide bile duct. The *intestine* beside this latter perforates the liver and runs in a fine groove on its surface, forms an angle, and is then directed towards the foot, and runs finally to the anal papilla along a superficial groove in the liver. The inside of the intestine has fine longitudinal folds. The length of the intestine was 2.5 cm., the diameter from 1.5–2.5 mm. The contents of the whole alimentary tract were a soft mass, which appeared to consist mainly of Bryozoa (remining one of *Crisidia*, Milne-Edwards).

The *liver* is nearly heart-shaped, with the broad end directed anteriorly; two facets are formed upon it by the anterior genital mass, and from about the middle beneath and somewhat to the right, arises the main bile duct; the hinder portion is rounded; the circumference is also rounded, the under side only a little flattened. On the upper side is the shallow furrow for the first portion of the intestine; on the right side, anteriorly, is the obliquely-directed furrow of the hinder portion of the intestine, running upwards, and ending in the neighbourhood of its appearance on the surface of the liver. The colour of the liver substance is dirty yellowish; the upper surface, owing to the presence of the hermaphrodite gland, is clearer. The length of the organ is 1 cm., the breadth and height (of the anterior portion) about 9 mm. Its cavity is wide; on the walls are fine, generally perpendicular, folds; beneath the main bile duct, and on the right, is a broad round bile opening; on the lower wall are several smaller openings. The contents of the liver were the same as those of the rest of the alimentary tract. The *gall-bladder* was on the right side of the pylorus, dirty yellow in colour, about 4 mm. high.

The *pericardium* was situated at the anterior end of the liver, resting on the gut. The ventricle of the *heart* measured 2.5 mm. in length; the atrium very large. The *blood gland* lies behind the central nervous system, and somewhat obliquely upon the stomach; it is strongly flattened, and has a greatest diameter of about 4 mm.; it is lobulate at the margin and whitish in colour.

The *renal syrinx* is yellowish-white, about 1 mm. long, and pear-shaped. The *urinary chamber* and the *kidney* appeared to resemble those of the typical species.¹

The *hermaphrodite gland* clothes the liver all round with a thinnish layer, about .3 mm. thick, being absent only at the anterior part of the hinder visceral mass in the region of the bile duct; it is yellowish-white in colour, and has the usual structure, the small yellowish ovarian follicles covering the greyish testicular follicles; the gonoblasts are ripe. The hermaphrodite duct takes its origin above the main bile duct; it is thickish, and rapidly dilates into the ampulla.—The whitish *anterior genital mass* is

¹ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 634.