

The teeth are clear yellow coloured. The length of the innermost of them measures about $\cdot 04$ mm., increasing gradually to $\cdot 17$ mm., then decreasing towards the exterior, the four outermost measuring $\cdot 09$ – $\cdot 08$, $\cdot 075$ or $\cdot 05$ mm. The innermost teeth have from one to two denticulations on the inner side of the hook, and about four upon the outer side (fig. 27, *bb*). Throughout the row of teeth the length of the hook gradually increased, but decreased at the outermost portion; the length of the basal portion, on the contrary, only increased very little, and decreased again in the outermost portion of the row. All the teeth were denticulated along the outer margin almost as far as the end of the hook (Pl. III. fig. 29; Pl. IV. fig. 2); the smooth bent termination had quite disappeared in the outermost one to three teeth (figs. 28, 29). The number of denticulations was usually from seven to nine, sometimes eleven to twelve; on the innermost five to eight teeth they were fewer in number, mostly four or five; also in the outermost five or six were commonly seen; there were, however, several of the outermost teeth with only eleven or twelve of the finest denticulations (fig. 29, *a*). There were also several quite smooth teeth.

The *salivary glands* are of considerable extent, and whitish in colour, about 12 mm. long by $\cdot 3$ – $\cdot 5$ mm. in thickness; they pass backwards from the bulbus beneath the anterior genital mass, and are attached to the liver; they run side by side in the middle line, and frequently wind round each other. The efferent ducts are short.

The *oesophagus* is about 2.5 mm. broad by 8 mm. in length, on the inner surface are strong longitudinal folds; it opens into the cavity of the liver by a wide circular opening, which here appears to act as a *stomach*; it was filled with the débris of food. Behind the middle of the upper left hand wall is the round opening into the *intestine*, which in its anterior part is about 9.5 mm. long; it increases in width posteriorly up to 2.5 mm., and then narrows to about 2 mm.; the posterior half has a length of about 15 mm., by a diameter of 1.2 mm. Its interior has numerous fine longitudinal folds. The contents of the intestinal tract were indistinguishable animal remains.

The *liver* is 9 mm. long by 7.5 mm. in breadth, and 6.5 mm. in height; the anterior portion is broad, obliquely cut off behind and on the right, with a deep median cleft for the oesophagus; the somewhat narrower hinder end is rounded; on the left of the anterior half of the upper side is a broad furrow for that portion of the intestine which runs forward; on the right hand is a narrower furrow for the portion directed backwards; the colour of the (upper part of the liver) is brownish-grey; its interior yellowish-white. The *gall-bladder* is large and sac-like, 2.5 mm. in diameter; lying in front of the base of the intestine and beneath it, opening by a short duct.

The *pericardium* is large. The chamber of the heart (Pl. IV. fig. 3, *b*) about 2 mm. long. The *blood glands* cover the central nervous system; they are whitish, very flattened, irregularly-oval, and lobulate on the margin; the anterior is 3 mm. thick, the hinder 4 mm. The urinary chamber (fig. 3) forms a deep cleft, with a round lumen, with numerous thicker or thinner ridges and partition walls at the sides, which are visible through the thin upper