

height of the plates increased gradually to .3 mm., while the innermost of all (fig. 18, *a,a*) were only about .1 mm. The shape of the teeth was as usual (Pl. III. fig. 6). The three outermost (Pl. II. fig. 19) had a very shortened body; the outermost (figs. 19, *a,a*, 20) upright, with a somewhat variable shape.

The *salivary glands* were about 2.8 cm. long and somewhat bent in the middle, the hinder end only reaching a short way beyond the large common commissure; in the most anterior part (Pl. III. fig. 11, *b*) they were yellowish in colour for an extent of about 6 mm., 2 mm. broad, and somewhat flattened; for the rest of their length (fig. 11, *a*) they were white and somewhat flattened, narrower in the hindermost portion, about .3–.4 mm.; the cavity of the gland was quite narrow. The ducts short.

The *œsophagus* about 2.3 cm. long with a diameter of 1.5–2.3 mm. behind, and a little before its junction with the stomach the width was slightly greater (fig. 3, *a*); the interior had fine longitudinal folds. The sac-shaped *stomach* (fig. 3, *b*) extends some way in front of the cleft of the liver, and is about 1.5 cm. long by 1.2 cm. in breadth and .8 cm. in height; its cavity communicates with that of the liver (fig. 3, *d*) by a very wide aperture; the interior is covered with close, low, longitudinal folds. The *intestine* takes its origin from the anterior end of the stomach (fig. 3, *c*), it immediately bends to the right, resting upon the *œsophagus* and anterior genital mass, then posteriorly it traverses a winding furrow upon the liver; its total length when fully extended is 6 cm., with a constant breadth of 2–2.5 mm.; the interior is covered with fine folds. The alimentary cavity was filled with the débris of food, generally consisting of indistinguishable animal remains, but sometimes of masses of sponges and Radiolaria-like convex bodies of 1.5 mm. in diameter.—The posterior visceral mass (*liver*) is 2.3 cm. long by 1.6 cm. in breadth and 1.4 cm. in height; the hinder end is rounded and truncate; the anterior end is obliquely inclined from above forwards and downwards, and hollowed out to receive the stomach; beneath on the right it has a facette for the anterior genital mass. About the middle line is the furrow for the intestine, and along its left margin the furrow occupied by the urinary chamber. The liver is darker inside than out, its colour is dirty yellow. The cavity has numerous wide crypts filled with food débris. The *gall-bladder* is of the same colour as the liver, pear-shaped, and situated on the left side of the stomach; it is 5.5 mm. long, with an average diameter of 2 mm. on the surface of the liver (the roundish facette is here somewhat sunken in the middle).

The *pericardium* is large and roundish; its length is 12 mm. and the breadth about the same; the walls thicker than usual (pathological?), especially thickened round the margin.¹ The *ventricle of the heart* is 6 mm. long, and its upper surface covered with epithelial villi (fig. 10) of various size, found also on the auricle, and reaching a length of .5 mm.; the two atrio-ventricular valves being strongly developed and the musculature of the

¹ In the pericardium I found the much mutilated female of a parasite belonging apparently to the genus *Briarclla*, formerly instituted by me (Malacolog. Untersuch., *loc. cit.*, Heft x., 1876, p. 408, Taf. xlix. figs. 11–13) from a specimen