

.8 cm. ; the upper surface is covered by the reddish-grey peritoneum ; the colour of the gland is yellowish-white, the surface granular ; the larger granules are spermatic, the finer ones on their surface ovarian (fig. 12) ; the spermatozoa are of the ordinary form, the head measuring from .009–.013 (fig. 13) mm., the minute ducts of the lobules are visible between the granules. From the inferior surface of the gland the strong hermaphrodite duct takes its origin (fig. 11).—The *anterior genital mass* is large, and measures 6 cm. in length by 5 cm. in height, and 3.5 cm. in thickness ; the efferent ducts (2 or 3 cm.) prominent. The right side is very convex, thicker in front than behind ; the inner (left) side flattened through contact with the bulbus pharyngeus, and somewhat hollowed out ; the upper surface straight and rather flat ; the under surface rather convex, but broader and flatter in front ; the hinder end being more sloping and rounded. The hermaphrodite duct is about 4.5 cm. long, and, passing over to the hinder part of the anterior genital mass, forms a coil on the upper part of its right side about 4 cm. long ; the diameter of the duct is about 3 mm., it continues its course to a short distance from the root of the large duct of the mucous gland, where it divides in the usual way. The *vas deferens*, issuing from the hermaphrodite duct, pursues a winding course to the præputium, where it forms a dense coil (Pl. XIV. fig. 14, a) ; when unrolled the duct measures about 7 cm. long by about 1.6 mm. in diameter. The *præputium* has a length of some 3.5 cm. with a uniform diameter of 2.2 cm., the thickness of its walls is about 1.5 to .5 mm. ; the cavity is almost filled by the large *glans* (Pl. XII. fig. 14, c), which has a length of 3.7 cm. and a breadth at its base of 1.9 cm. ; in form it is conical, somewhat flattened on the under surface, where there is a long, wide, oblique cleft (Pl. XIV. figs. 14, 15), continued backwards into a wide cavity without any hole at the bottom ; the continuation of the vas deferens, much coiled, could be followed along the whole of the upper side of the glans (fig. 15) into a small round opening at its point (figs. 14, c, 15, c) ; there was no trace of any armature of the glans or vas deferens. The glans is muscular, and contains large longitudinal vessels or lacunæ, especially developed towards the point, and a thick nerve. The cuticle on the cleft of the gland was colourless and quite smooth. The *spermatheca*, as far as could be made out, is roundish and flattened in form, of about 18 mm. diameter ; it was quite empty and nearly concealed by the windings of the ampulla ; its vaginal duct is no thicker than the vas deferens, and of about the same length as the organ itself. The *spermatocyst* lies beneath the windings of the hermaphrodite duct, and is whitish in colour, flattened, and of a rounded contour, 13 mm. in diameter ; it was full of spermatozoa. The *mucous gland* is whitish in colour, with a tinge of green at its hinder part ; the *albuminiparous gland* of a pale yellow ; the *duct* of the mucous gland is about 3.5 cm. long and 1.7 cm. in diameter, the upper portion has (fig. 14) on its inner surface a number of longitudinal folds ; the very strong, deeply furrowed fold (Pl. XII. fig. 14, c) is chalk-white.