

of the usual kind. Neither the leaves of the *rhizophoria* nor the skin contain any hard cells, and there are very few in the *interstitial connective tissue*.

The *buccal tube* is yellowish within; the outer surface being whitish, with fine blackish spots; it is 4 mm. long; the strong retractor muscles have many heads. The strong *buccal cone* ("Schlundkegel") is as long as the buccal tube, and fills it; it is yellowish; the opening at the summit as usual;<sup>1</sup> the interior of the buccal cone is also yellowish, with grey spots; the prolongation of the *bulbus pharyngeus* as usual only loosely fastened to the walls of the buccal cone. The *ptyaline gland*<sup>2</sup> is about 7 mm. broad, 2 mm. thick, and 4 mm. long; it lies beneath the anterior part of the *bulbus pharyngeus*, in front of the anterior genital mass; it is whitish in colour, and formed of two halves intimately united, and divided into many lobes by deep furrows. The efferent duct is formed of two chief branches, and is thick and coiled, it runs towards the buccal cone, becoming gradually thinner; when unrolled it measures 12 mm.; it runs as far as the end of the buccal cone. The *bulbus pharyngeus*, including the portion enclosed within the buccal cone, is 2 cm. long by .5 mm., increasing to 1.3 mm. in thickness; yellowish-white and cylindrical, the lumen is arrow-shaped throughout the whole length. The whitish-yellow *oesophagus* is long, sausage-shaped, with numerous constrictions; it is 2 cm. long with an average diameter of 2.5 mm., which decreases in front to 1 mm., and behind to 1.5 mm.; the walls are thick; the interior has retiform folds. The connective tissue of its sheath is not pigmented. At the junction of the *oesophagus* and *bulbus* are the *salivary glands*, 1 mm. long by .4 mm. in thickness, and faintly yellow coloured. The hinder end of the *oesophagus* is a little constricted, and then passes into the stomach, which is short, enclosed within the liver with the exception of the anterior end; the *stomach* is connected beneath with the wide cavity of the liver and above with the *intestine*. This latter projects somewhat just before the middle of the length of the liver and to the left, forming at its anterior end a short arch, and running in a groove upon its surface reaches the median line and mounts between the two heads of the retractor *branchiæ* muscle; its total length is 2.5 cm. and breadth 2–2.5 mm.; its inner wall has longitudinal folds.—The hinder visceral mass (*liver*) is 2.2 cm. long by 1.8 cm. broad and 1.4 cm. high; its somewhat excavated broad faceted anterior end is obliquely truncated from the left towards the right side and downwards and backwards; the hinder end is rounded, with a deep narrow cleft, through which the strong retractor muscle of the *branchia* passes; this cleft is continued on the under side of the liver into a median superficial furrow. On the surface of the liver in front there are on either side two or three deep perpendicular furrows. The colour of the liver outside as well as inside is greyish. The alimentary tract and cavity of the liver contained a mass of undeterminable animal remains.

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, 1880, p. 304, Taf. i. fig. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Cf. Bergh, On the Nudibr. Gastr. Moll., I., loc. cit.*, 1879, p. 143 (87).