

a loop of the intestine and traversed by the continuation of its right hand portion (*ee*); along the intestine on the left side is the sac-like ampulla of the glandula hastatoria (*h*). Behind the loop of the intestine and the anterior liver, is the dirty yellow-coloured masticatory stomach, of which the larger part of the left half is visible, with a whitish tendinous patch, and behind this the large dark greenish-grey hinder liver (*g*); on the right side of the liver and stomach lies the large whitish pericardium (*k*), fused with the wall of the body; on its inner side and covered by it is the large anterior genital mass (fig. 26, *b*), extending as far as the right hinder portion of the liver, and lapping the yellowish-white hermaphrodite gland, which fills (fig. 26, *a*) the hinder end of the body cavity. The hindermost end of the body is taken up by the black lung (fig. 27, *i*). Below the right salivary gland are visible the winding coils of the vas deferens, and further forward another portion of the same with the penis. Along the left side in a space are seen the coiled windings of the glandula hastatoria as a prolongation of its ampulla.—On the underside the situation of the viscera was as follows. Quite in front were the buccal tube and bulbus, then on the right the lower portion of the left salivary gland, and on its inner side the lower portion of the central nervous system; then follows on the right the ampulla of the glandula hastatoria and its coiled prolongation; on the inside of and behind this the radially striated third stomach; on the left side of which, and behind, is the under portion of the anterior liver. Further back, along its right margin, lies the hinder liver; on the inside of this, in front, is the transversely-placed anterior genital mass, behind which on the right, is the dirty-yellow vesicula seminalis, and on the left the yellowish hermaphrodite gland. The hinder end of the body finally is taken up by the black lung.

The central nervous system, which elsewhere in the genus *Onchidium* generally lies uncovered upon the upper side of the bulbus pharyngeus and the salivary glands, was in this specimen retracted, and surrounded the hinder part of the œsophagus, and was therefore (Pl. V. fig. 27) quite covered by the anterior liver. It did not quite agree with v. Jhering's<sup>1</sup> description of *Onchidium verruculatum*, Cuvier. It lay within a loose, but still adherent connective tissue capsule, which was prolonged some way along the roots of the nerves, and which could be only with difficulty separated from the ganglia. The ganglia themselves showed a greyish-brown colour. The central nervous system was, as usual, constructed of an upper and lower portion, both of which were considerably flattened. The upper portions—the cerebral ganglia—were of a rounded contour, and united by a strong commissure, about as broad as the diameter of the ganglion; each ganglion gave off the following nerves: the strong nervus tentacularis supplying the tentacle, and giving off the delicate nervus opticus; the nervus velaris, which divided into two branches; at least two nervi orales, two labiales, and several nervi bulbi pharyngei; finally a nervus genitalis externus to the penis, and the cerebro-buccal

<sup>1</sup> H. v. Jhering, *Vergl. Anat. d. Nervensyst. d. Moll.*, 1877, pp. 230–232, Taf. iv. fig. 16.