

hinder end (fig. 14*k*) of this the fascicles of a strong retractor muscle become broader and are fastened; this last has several points of origin, apparently united with the above-mentioned retractor, on the under side of the anterior portion of the prostatic coil of the *vas deferens*; the flat belly of the muscle gives off a strong branch, which is attached to the under side of the sac and the duct of the ampulla, and then divides,—the end of the *vas deferens* passing between its branches,—becoming attached to the upper and lower sides of the sac. A number of irregular fascicles arising from the body-wall were attached to the dart-sac, and to the penis (fig. 14, *a*), and served the purpose of protractors. The *dart-sac* is deeply cleft at the hinder end for about half its length. The right half forms a small special sac—the *penis* (figs. 14, *h*, 15, *b*), which by a slit-like opening communicates with the middle of the cavity of the larger sack (fig. 15). The larger left half, which forms the proper sac of the dart (figs. 14, *b*, 15, *d*), has a strong, muscular, but not specially thickened, wall; its cavity is nearly filled with the strong *dart-cone*; through the narrow cavity of this the outer prolongation of the efferent duct, somewhat narrower quite at the end, runs towards the slit-shaped orifice at the point; in the last fourth this outer part of the duct was attached to the wall of the dart-cone, otherwise it was free and accompanied by one or two nerves, an artery, and two thin muscle-slips. The surface of the dart-cone is covered by a simple epithelium; towards the apex are a number of unicellular glands. On the inside of the muscular wall (fig. 18, *c*) of the efferent duct the proper duct of the gland (fig. 18, *d*) is to be found, with its epithelium and thick cuticle, which latter passes in front into the nearly cylindrical, about 4 mm. long, brown-yellow coloured strong dart. This *dart* (fig. 18, *a*), together with the proper duct, can be easily removed from the cavity of the outer duct. It is straight, somewhat swollen (fig. 18, *b*) in the hinder fifth, being here of about .43 mm. diameter, while the apex is not generally more than .18 mm.; the opening at its point lies at the side, and is dilated behind into a slit (fig. 20); the wall of the dart is rather thin, thicker quite posteriorly; in the wall the branched bone corpuscle-like cells were rather inconspicuous.

I did not succeed in making out the structure and relations of the *foot gland*.

To compare with this species I have also investigated the following species, which is closely allied to it.

*Onchidium tonganum*, Quoy et Gaimard (Pl. VI. fig. 19; Pl. VII. figs. 1–6).

*Onchidium tonganum*, Quoy et Gaimard, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Zool. Moll., t. ii., 1832, p. 210, pl. xv. figs. 17, 18.

„ „ Semper, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp., Th. II. Bd. iii., Landmollusken, Heft v., 1880, pp. 258–260, Taf. xix. figs. 2, 9, Taf. xxii. figs. 1, 2, 10.

*Habitat*.—Pacific, Indian Ocean.

The specimen which I investigated was obtained by Professor Reinhardt during the