

those of the last described species; the thickness of the walls of the stomach is as much as 5 mm.; the cuticle and the thicker portions of the stomach as above, but less marked. The *third, lamellated stomach*, does not differ at all from that of the last species; it is in the same way radially pigmented, oval, and depressed in form; the greatest diameter 12 mm., the less 9 mm., the height only 4.5 mm.; the band mentioned above as lying between the second and third stomachs exists here also; the height of the leaves reaching about 3.5 mm.; their structure is precisely similar. Two of the folds of the third stomach are continued about 9 mm. into the intestine and then unite, the end hanging loose about 1 mm. from the wall; in this region of the intestine there is, moreover, a zone of short longitudinal folds. The *intestine* has a length of 15 cm. and a diameter of 2-2.5 mm.—The *cavity of the alimentary tract* was filled with a dirty yellowish-white mass, mainly consisting of littoral Algæ, calcareous matter, and Foraminifera; there were also pieces of the radula that had been torn off, even portions of teeth-series, often with as many as eight to twelve teeth.¹

The most *anterior* of the three greenish-yellowish-grey *liver masses* measured 22 mm. in length by 19 mm. in breadth and 12 mm. in height; on its right margin were two deep obliquely running furrows which united anteriorly, and between them a shorter one; on the left margin was a single deep furrow. The *lower liver* was 22 mm. long by 8 mm. broad and 7 mm. thick, divided into four separate lobes by deep furrows. The *hinder liver* concavo-convex, 23 mm. long, 18 mm. broad, and 6 mm. thick, divided into six lobes by two deep furrows on the left and three on the right. The hepatic ducts and their apertures as in the former species.

The milk-white *pericardium* is precisely similar to that of the former species, the hinder portion imbedded in the lateral parts of the back; the anterior portion is freer and attached by short bands to the back and the right lateral wall of the foot. The pericardium is compressed, of oval contour, 24 mm. long by 14 mm. broad; the anterior portion occupying the first 17 mm. of its length, is thin-walled, and permits the heart to be seen within; the posterior portion shorter, and thicker behind, joins the wall of the lung. The *heart* is like that of the last species; the length of the contracted ventricle was 6.5 mm., the breadth (from above downwards) of the atrium is 14 mm. The *aorta* extends to the anterior end of the upper liver, between it and the intestine, where it gives off the strong gastro-hepatic artery upwards, and then, as usual, is continued forwards and backwards; branches of the anterior œsophageal artery supply the salivary glands.

The cavity of the *lung* is pretty wide, about 13.5 mm. long by 12 mm. in height and 8 mm. in breadth; the inner wall is thin but tough; in front it joins the hinder wall of the pericardium; the inner side, as well as the neighbouring portion of the lower wall of

¹ Semper (*loc. cit.*, Ergänzungsheft, p. 30) says that the *Onchidia* do not feed upon plants or animals, but take in only sand and mud. In nineteen species which he examined, Semper found "nothing but sand and mud."