

The *teeth* (Pl. LXIV. figs. A and B) are arranged with great regularity in series crossing the jaws obliquely. Each anterior series consists of six, and the posterior ones of five teeth, to which generally from one to three in an immature state of development are added. The series are separated from each other by a toothless space which becomes narrower between the posterior series; the latter are composed of much smaller and rudimentary teeth; in fact, the last two or three series are almost confluent, rendering the number of series somewhat uncertain, so that it may be given as twelve or thirteen on each side of the upper jaw. There is a broad toothless space in the middle of the upper jaw, and the two or three foremost series are bent outwards beyond the margin of the jaw, so that the two or three foremost teeth are entirely outside the buccal cavity. The lower jaw is armed with one unpaired additional series on the symphysis; in other respects, with regard to position, arrangement and number, the teeth of the lower jaw do not differ from those of the upper. Each tooth consists of an oblong base bearing on its anterior portion three long, divergent, pointed, spine-like cusps, with a pair of much smaller ones between. These cusps are directed backwards over the base of the tooth. On its lower side the base has anteriorly a pair of shallow grooves (*g*) to receive two short pointed processes (*p*) in which the base of the preceding tooth terminates; by these processes fitting into the grooves of the succeeding tooth, the union of the links of the dental chain is effected. In the rudimentary teeth of the posterior series the base of each tooth is very much abbreviated; the cusps also are much shorter and have a more erect position. In the teeth of the series which may be considered the last, the outer cusp is even entirely lost or quite rudimentary; in fact, these minute teeth differ very little from the enlarged papillæ of the surrounding skin.

The *stomach* is an extremely long cylindrical sac with thin walls; the short and narrow intestine, after having made a short and incomplete convolution, passes into the dilated portion which contains the spiral valve. This portion (Pl. LXV. figs. 5 and 6) has extremely strong muscular walls, from 3 to 4 mm. thick. The spiral valve makes thirty-five gyrations, this part of the intestine being six and a half inches long. A globular glandular body (fig. 3, *gl*) of the size of a large pea lies dorsad of the cloaca, into which it discharges its secretion by a short duct.

The *liver* consists of two extremely long lobes which reach backwards to the end of the abdominal cavity, and anteriorly receive the gall-bladder between them; this organ is of moderate size.

The *testicles* are narrow elongate bodies of nearly equal size, about 5 inches long and half an inch broad at the broadest part. Although our specimens seem to be sexually mature, I am uncertain whether they were captured during the season of propagation. The testicles reach close to the upper end of the abdominal cavity. In one of the males the arrangement of the urogenital organs and ducts, as well as of the external openings, is perfectly symmetrical and normal (fig. 1), whilst in the other the left side shows a