

the lateral teeth .25 mm., of the outermost ones .16 mm. The colour of the teeth within the radula sheath of a bright yellow, those anterior being darker in hue. The median plates (fig. 18, *a*) of the usual shape, as also the clumsy first lateral plate (fig. 18, *b,b*); the rest of the teeth are somewhat low and curved towards the point (Pl. XII. figs. 2-5), most ones are more slender in form (fig. 6).

The *salivary glands* are whitish in colour, and measure from 10-14 mm. in length by 1.5-2.25 mm. in breadth. The efferent ducts are rather long.—The *stomach* and *oesophagus* were as usual, measuring together 13 or 14 mm. in length by 5-7 mm. in breadth; the inner surface was thrown into a series of longitudinal folds; the aperture of the main bile duct was large. The *intestine* leaves the large visceral mass at about the middle point; its length is about 16 or 17 mm., its diameter 3 or 3.5 mm., the inner surface covered with strong longitudinal folds. In both specimens the buccal cavity, *oesophagus*, and *stomach* were filled with a hard brown mass, consisting of the funnel-shaped remains of an Alcyonarian (up to a height of 5.5 mm.);¹ the *intestine* was mainly filled with the elongated spicules of the same animal. The *liver* (visceral mass) was 17-18.5 mm. in length, by 7.5-10 mm. in breadth; the anterior end obliquely truncated, the posterior end rounded; its colour was a dirty brown, darker inside than outside; its cavity rather narrow.

The *pericardium* and the *heart* were as usual. The *renal syrinx* (fig. 7, *a*) 1.1-1.2 mm. in length, yellowish-white in colour, with a series of strong longitudinal folds in the inside; the duct was greyish-brown in colour, the inner surface provided with arborescent overgrowths (fig. 7, *b*).

The *hermaphrodite gland* forms a single mass, whitish in colour, and composed of a great number of lobes; it clothes the upper and posterior portion of the large visceral mass; the gonoblasts are developed in the lobes.—The *anterior genital mass* is elongated and somewhat compressed, with a length of 9-10 mm., a height of 5-6 mm., and a breadth of 3-4 mm.; the efferent ducts, moreover, project for 2.5 mm. The *ampulla* of the hermaphrodite duct forms the hinder portion of the genital mass; its colour is an opaque yellowish-white, its shape elongated, somewhat curved at either end, its length 2.2 cm., its greatest diameter 2.5 mm. The *ductus ejaculatorius* (Pl. XI. fig. 19, *aa*) is coiled up on the inside of the penis; when unrolled it measures nearly 2 cm. in length. The penis is pear-shaped and about 2 mm. long; the glans is conical in form and elongated, one half of it freely projecting (fig. 19, *d*); the seminal duct runs up to the extremity of the organ. The spermatheca (Pl. XII. fig. 8, *a*) is oval, 2.5 mm. long, and in both specimens was completely empty; it opens by a duct (fig. 8, *b*), which, at its distal end, was dilated into an ampulla (fig. 8, *c*). The *mucous gland* was of a chalk white colour; the *albuminiparous gland* yellowish, with fine windings.

¹ Beiträge z. Kenntn. d. japan. Nudibr. II., *Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien.*, Bd. xxxi. 1881, pp. 248, 249.