

The *eyes* (fig. 1) have coal-black pigment, with a chitinous-yellow lens; the optic nerves about half as long again as the eyes, one of them was pigmented black throughout its whole length, and there is a small ganglion opticum at the base of each nerve. The *otocysts* are spherical, rather larger than the eyes, and closely filled with from 200 to 300 of the usual otoconia. The leaves of the *rhinophores* are stiffened by (fig. 3) greatly hardened long spicules, which amount to $\cdot 035$ mm. in diameter; there are a very great number of large spicules in the axis of the club, and in the stalk almost displacing the other tissue. The *dorsal papillæ* are rendered extremely stiff (fig. 2) by the spicules penetrating them, which are also present everywhere in the skin. These spicules, as well as those already mentioned, are usually very much hardened, very long, usually pointed at both ends, the surface being almost or perfectly even. There were commonly only a few hardened cells spread in the interstitial connective tissue, but there were besides some spicules spread around the efferent ducts of the anterior genital mass.

The very strong *buccal tube* was 6 mm. long; the three pairs of retractors the same as usual; the inside with the usual posterior circular and longitudinal folds. The very strong *bulbus pharyngeus* 8 mm. long, 6.5 mm. high, and 6 mm. broad; the sheath of the radula projecting downwards 3.8 mm. at the posterior end; the retractors and the structure of the bulbus on the whole much as usual. The labial disk covered with a strong soft cuticle; the buccal opening as usual. The *tongue* broad and powerful, the deep broad cleft and the margins of its contiguous parts covered by the pale chitinous-yellow radula. In the latter there were twelve rows of dental plates, of which the first four were more or less incomplete; eleven developed rows and four still imperfect rows lie, moreover, under the strong roof of the radula and in its thick sheath; the total number of the rows amounted to twenty-seven. There were thirty-eight dental plates (on each side) in the first complete, the fifth, row of the tongue, and the number seemed only to increase at most to two or three more towards the back. The colour of the plates was a pale chitinous-yellow. The length of the innermost plate on the hindermost part of the tongue came to $\cdot 2$ mm., and the height of the hook to $\cdot 12$ mm. The length of the plates amounted to about $\cdot 53$ mm., and the height of the hook to about $\cdot 32$ mm. The length of the outermost plate amounted to $\cdot 14$ mm., the height to $\cdot 08$ mm.; the length of the next plate to $\cdot 18$ mm. with a height of $\cdot 14$ mm.; the length and height of the following plate respectively $\cdot 25$ mm. and $\cdot 25$ mm. The plates were of the usual form, with the usual wing-shaped development of the body (figs. 4-9); the inner as usual being smaller, with proportionately thicker hook (figs. 4-7), the outer (fig. 9) with more slender hook and shorter body.

The *salivary glands* are yellowish-white, flattened, bent together in the middle, when extended about 1.5 cm. long, the right gland not reaching so far back as the left; the anterior half thinner, amounting hardly to one-third the diameter of the posterior half; the anterior part narrow, and gradually passing into the excretory duct; the posterior half about 3 mm. in breadth by $\cdot 75$ - $1\cdot 2$ mm. in thickness. The *œsophagus* is nearly