

vided with numerous longitudinal folds (fig. 6), which are not continuous with those of the stomach. The *stomach*<sup>1</sup> is large, free, and consists of an anterior narrower and a posterior somewhat wider portion; the former is about 3.2 cm. long, by 2.4 cm. broad and 1.5 cm. high; the latter about 5.2 cm. long, by 4.5 cm. broad and 3 cm. in height; the former is reddish-grey on the outside, the latter greenish-grey with a nacreous lustre, it is provided with numerous muscular bands; the interior of nearly the whole organ is blackish-violet in colour, and has numerous strong longitudinal folds; the posterior end is smooth and greenish-grey in colour; at the posterior end above is the aperture of the bile duct. The wall of the stomach is 3–3.5 mm. thick, that of the intestine 2–5 mm. The *intestine* is strong and long (20 cm.); its diameter is everywhere about 10–12 mm.; it arises from the fore-end of the stomach, and takes the usual course to the anus; its interior is nearly smooth; with only a few folds which increase in thickness in the rectum.—The whole alimentary tract was completely empty, with the exception of the intestine, which contained a softish dark violet mass, made up of indistinguishable animal remains with a large (2.7 cm. long) pyriform body, possibly an animal allied to *Actinia*.

The *liver* was apparently about the same size as the stomach, and had a large cavity; the interior was of a brownish-black, the exterior of a dirty-grey, colour.

The *pericardium* is very large. The *atrium* of the *heart* broad and large; the *ventricle* has a length of 26 mm., a breadth of about 42 mm.; there is a thin-walled dilatation along its left margin; the *atrio-ventricular valves* are strong and about 4 mm. broad; the orifice of the *aorta* is unprovided with valves. The *blood glands* are of a yellowish-white colour, faintly tinged with green; they lie obliquely on each side of and above the *pharynx*, the left hand one being slightly in advance of the other; the left hand gland has a length of about 27 mm., with a breadth of 18 mm. and a thickness of 10 mm.; the right hand gland a length of 35 mm., a breadth of 32 mm., and a thickness of 6 mm.

The *renal syrx* is of a reddish-brown colour, pyriform in shape, and about 1 cm. long, with the usual folds on the inside; its pericardial orifice has a diameter of about 1.5 mm. The free part of the *ureter* is 4 cm. long, and is provided with folds and papillary outgrowths on the inside (Pl. XIII. fig. 25); that portion of the duct which lies within the body-wall, ending in the renal pore, is about 2 cm. long. On the peritoneum is a dense ramification of renal tubules (Pl. XII. fig. 20). On the surface of the liver there seemed to be a large and beautiful feather-like organ, which must be regarded as the kidney and the urinary chamber.

The *hermaphrodite gland* (Pl. XIV. fig. 11) was quite free, and lay, as it seemed, between the liver and the anterior genital mass, forming an irregular parallelogram-shaped organ, its length was 3.3 cm., with a breadth of 2.3–3 cm. and a height of about

<sup>1</sup> There were two large openings on the back, possibly produced by the distension on bringing the animal up to the surface from the great depth at which it lived. Unfortunately both the stomach and liver were here ruptured, and their connection broken, hence I am unable to make any positive statements concerning the relations of these organs and the exact situation of the hermaphrodite gland and renal chamber.