

The *buccal tube* is 4.5 mm. long, the interior as usual; the protrusor muscles are covered at their origin with a pigmented sheath. The *bulbus pharyngeus* about 6 mm. long, 5.5 mm. broad, and 3.5 mm. high; the large radula-sheath (with the dark prolongation of the radula) only projects slightly. The *palatal plates*, and their denticles, quite as strongly developed as in the former species. The *tongue* is as usual; in the dark amber-coloured glittering radula there were thirty-three series of teeth (counted along the outer margin); further back there were thirty-one series, of which four were incompletely developed; the total number is thus sixty-four. The fifteen or sixteen anterior rows were more or less incomplete,¹ and the teeth themselves frequently worn out; in the hindermost rows of the tongue there were eighty teeth on each side, and the number appeared not to increase notably further back.² The *teeth* in colour and shape were quite like those of other species; the median teeth (Pl. VII. fig. 9, *a,a*) perhaps a little longer and broader behind.

The *salivary glands* are of nearly equal size, yellowish-white and of irregularly oval form, 6 mm. at their greatest diameter, by 3.75 mm. to 4 mm. in length, and 2 mm. to 2.5 mm. in thickness; the outer surface smooth and convex, the inner very uneven. The gland is made up of a number of variously sized lobules united (fig. 10). The duct has an outer pigmented sheath, it is 3 mm. long.

The *œsophagus* forms a short ampulla, 1.6 mm. broad, just behind the pharynx, pigmented black on the outside, the folds of the interior were stronger here than elsewhere; the whole length of the œsophagus is about 13 mm., and its diameter 1 mm. to 1.3 mm. The *first stomach* is pear-shaped, its length and diameter being about 4.3 mm. The *masticatory stomach* is of the usual form and appearance; its breadth is 9.5 mm. with a length of 7 mm. and a height of 5.5 mm.; the thickness of the walls reaches 4.2 mm.; the structure is quite similar to that of the previous species, and even more easy to see; the band between it and the third stomach is quite as usual. The *third stomach* is strongly pigmented (black) on the left and upper sides, and somewhat depressed; its greatest diameter about 7 mm., its least 3 mm.; the lamellated structure as usual, the height of the leaves reaches to 2.2 mm., the number of the largest and medium sized leaves is about thirty, between them are moreover a number of small ones; two of these leaves fused together are also seen continued into the intestine. The *intestine* had a length of about 9.5 cm. by a breadth of 1.8 mm. to 1.2 mm.—The contents of the alimentary tract were littoral Algæ, sand, and calcareous mud, portions of sponges, Diatomaceæ, and Polythalamia; frequently there were to be found teeth of the radula of the animal itself.

The *livers* had a dirty greyish-yellow colour, the upper surface covered with white points.³ The anterior liver is about 11 mm. long by 7.5 mm. broad and 4 mm. in

¹ The anterior row was reduced to a median and one lateral plate, the following series to:—5-1-7, 7-1-5 . . . 4 . . 3, 26-1-30, and so on.

² Semper (*loc. cit.*, p. 257) describes 131 teeth in each properly developed row.

³ The white points were possibly the eggs of some parasite.