the right. The *lateral* plates (figs. 5, *b*, *b*, 6) agreed with those of the typical form, exhibiting on the posterior (superior) cutting edge of the hook almost always about 12 comparatively fine denticles, and on the anterior (inferior) edge 4 very strongly developed.

The *œsophagus* did not differ from that of the other *Marseniæ*, it was posteriorly enlarged, and exhibited far back the usual somewhat long saccular dilatation. The *foliated* or *glandular stomach* had a yellowish colour, and a cap-like shape due to the concavity of the anterior surface; the stomach-cavity was as usual small, and the thick wall exhibited the normal foliated structure of a glandular character. This stomach was covered by the usual rather thick *glandular layer*. The slightly ascending pyloric tube opened into the *true stomach*, which lay along the right side of the posterior wall of the superior visceral mass. Near the pyloric opening was that of the bile-duct. The stomach was continued on the left into the *intestine*, which was throughout the greater part of its course filled with white, round or oval excrement balls. It was continued along the anterior surface of the liver, and further forwards (fig. 2). The contents of the digestive cavity were unrecognisable animal fragments. The *liver* was yellowish white, and in other respects as in other *Marseniæ*.

The pericardium and the heart, the kidney and the foliated gland, exhibited the usual structure and relations (fig. 2).

The faintly yellow *testis* was destitute of ripe gonoblasts. The *vas deferens* formed the usual twisted ball, and extended forwards in a straight, and afterwards in a coiled course, first within the body-wall, and then free to the *penis*. The latter (fig. 3, *a*) exhibited terminally an unusually marked protrusion (fig. 3, *b*) of the *vas deferens*.

This form of *Marsenia*, though somewhat doubtful, seems to differ from the Mediterranean species, though it is perhaps only a local variety.

Marseniopsis, n. gen.

The *Marseniopsides* differ strikingly from the other Marseniad genera. They form a beautiful transition-link between the diclinous and the androgynous (*Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*) Marseniadæ, and distinctly demonstrate a unity of relationship which makes it impossible to split up the family. In their general form *they agree with the Onchidiopsides;* the superior part of the body is hemispherical, as if distended; the mantle margin is thick and swollen; the external mouth lies far forwards. They have, however, *no right exhalent fold* nor associated semi-canal, and the branchial folia rather resemble those of the *Marseniæ*. The mandibular plates are narrower, and, on the whole, smaller, than in other Marseniadæ. The *lingual armature*, on the other hand, *agrees exactly with that of the androgynous forms;* outside the lateral teeth there are, in addition, two hooked plates. The *Marseniopsides* have the *sexes separate*. The anatomical relations resemble most closely those of the *Chelyonoti;* the inferior portion of the *vas deferens* does not lie