

The *œsophagus* is relatively short and wide, and is frequently somewhat enlarged below into a sort of crop. It descends to the right, or to the left, or sometimes directly backwards. In some genera (*Chelyonotus*, *Marsenia*), the canal is connected before the cardia with a saccular *proventriculus*, which lies along the right of the anterior side of the foliated stomach, and further forward. The *œsophagus* opens into the lower anterior portion of the altogether peculiar *foliated stomach*. This organ has a cap-like form, due to its more or less hollowed-out anterior portion, and is arched posteriorly. The small and flattened cavity communicates anteriorly with the *œsophagus*, and is continued posteriorly to the true stomach; the wall is very thick, and formed of a number (usually 10 to 20) of glandular dissepiments, which lie at right angles to the cavity. The whole stomach is more or less completely surrounded by a thick *glandular layer*, which is especially well developed inferiorly, frequently almost enveloping the pedal ganglia, and sometimes extending further forwards. This glandular mass may perhaps represent the salivary glands, but it does not communicate either with the rostral cavity or the bulbus pharyngeus. From the posterior side of the foliated stomach a short gut goes obliquely upwards through the thin but firm partition between the inferior and superior body-cavities, and through the liver to open into the stomach proper on its anterior and lower wall. The *true stomach* is of a roundish shape, has a considerable width, and exhibits, besides the cardiac opening, several wide bile-duct apertures. It is continued on without marked boundary into the intestine, and is seen (as also the posterior portion of the latter) shining through on the posterior surface of the upper visceral mass. Elsewhere it is enveloped by the liver. The *intestine* appears at first as the narrowed continuation of the stomach; it then extends to the left, and, just in front of the pericardium, bends with a knee-like curve into the anterior stretch, which runs along on the right of the front side of the liver. Finally, twisting forwards, it ends in the anal papilla, at the right corner of the branchial cavity.

The contents of the digestive cavity were for the most part unrecognisable animal remnants (probably mostly of Alcyonidæ and Ascidians). In the intestine these appeared usually as oval or short sausage-shaped, white or darkish, firm masses of excrement.

The *liver*<sup>1</sup> exhibits the ordinary structure. It is penetrated by a network of bile-ducts, which are wide terminally, and open by several round apertures into the true stomach.

The pericardium, the heart, and the vascular system do not seem to differ essentially from those of other Prosobranchiata.

The *kidney* is usually comparatively small, and situated on the left; it occasionally attains a larger size, becoming broadened out posteriorly (*Onchidiopsis*); or it may lie transversely behind the branchia (*Marsenina*). The structure agrees with that in other *Prosobranchiata*. It communicates by a fine pore with the pericardium, and opens by a slit on the left into the branchial cavity.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Barfurth, Ueber den Bau u. die Thätigkeit der Gasteropoden-Leber, *Archiv f. Mikr. Anat.*, 1883, Bd. xxii. pp. 473-524, taf. xx.