number, and were sometimes united in pairs at their origin on the periphery. The superior surface, part of the anterior end, but especially the under side of this stomach, were enveloped in the ordinary *glandular layer* of the Marseniadæ. This white coat extended further along the lower side of the bulbus pharyngeus, quite covering and partly enveloping the pedal ganglia. From the pyloric end of the foliated stomach a short canal extended in the usual fashion (fig. 22, *d*) to the *true stomach.* The latter was rather spacious, rounded at the right-hand end, and its walls almost without a fold. The stomach was continued on into the *intestine* almost without a boundary. The latter formed the ordinary bend (fig. 8), and ended at the anal papilla, on the left side of the vulva (fig. 27, *b*). Close to the pyloric was situated the large round bile-duct opening.

The *stomach* and the *intestine* were filled with indeterminable contents, and the rectum contained compressed white excrement balls, having a diameter of as much as 1 mm.

The *liver* was large, white externally and greyish yellow internally.

The *pericardium* and heart exhibited the usual structure. Posteriorly, on the internal wall of the former, the round pericardiaco-renal aperture was seen with unusual distinctness (fig. 24, *a*).

The *kidney* was formed of the ordinary glandular bands; the pericardiaco-renal aperture above mentioned was more distinct than the opening into the branchial cavity which lay at the base of the posterior wall somewhat to the left.

The large *foliated gland* (fig. 8, *b*) exhibited the typical structure, which was, however, specially well developed (fig. 25).

The *branchia* was provided with about 75 leaflets, which (fig. 23) hung down to a less extent and straighter than is elsewhere the case among the true *Marseniæ.* On the sides of the leaflets the characteristic transverse folds of the *Marseniæ* were also observed (fig. 23).

The *ovary* was very large, and occupied most of the posterior half of the wide, terminal, visceral winding (fig. 8, *a*). The ordinary structure was exhibited, and large oogenetic cells were seen in the lobules. The short *oviduct* led, posteriorly and to the right, into the upper end of the mucus- and albumen-gland. Behind this, shining through the thin layer of the foliated gland, the calcareous-white, spherical, *seminal receptacles* (fig. 8) could be seen. These attain a maximum diameter of 1 mm. Four were present, swollen with semen, and of almost equal size. The ducts were about twice as long as the seminal receptacles, and opened close together on the right side of the *mucus- and albumen-gland* (fig. 26, *b*). This gland (fig. 8, *c*) measured about 6 mm. in length, with a maximum breadth of 4 mm., and a thickness up to 4 mm., was of a yellow white colour, and presented the ordinary finely granular appearance (fig. 26, *a*). It consisted, as usual, of a right and a left portion, differing slightly in colour. The structure and the flattened cavity exhibited the usual characters. The *vagina* (fig. 27, *a*) was short and strongly developed; the thick, muscular diverticulum (fig. 27, *c*) about 3 mm. long, ascending along the right side of the mucus gland; the cavity was narrow, with longitudinal folds on the wall.