

were either fused throughout their whole length, or merely separate at the point of origin. The *eyes* presented no peculiarities of structure. The *otocysts* were considerably larger than the eyes, and were visible in all the specimens examined as chalk-white points of about 0.1 mm. in diameter. In one specimen they were distinctly seen to contain about 100 otoconia of the usual appearance, the largest measuring about 0.013 mm. The structure of the skin, together with its peculiar phosphorescent cells ("cells of Müller," Panceri) has been already described by me.

The *bulbus pharyngeus*, the *mandibles*, and the *tongue* have been already described by me. I made a careful examination of the number of rows of teeth in the radula of three individuals, and found that they were provided with eleven, fourteen, and sixteen respectively. Further back, within the sheath of the radula, there were from three to five fully developed, and two undeveloped series. The total number of rows in the three individuals was therefore eighteen, twenty, and twenty-six respectively. As is usually the case, the oldest (most anterior) row consisted only of a single lateral tooth on either side of the median tooth, and this arrangement (1-1-1) seems to be the original form of the armature of the tongue in the young of these animals. The number of teeth then gradually increases to six or seven. The shape of the teeth was quite typical.

With respect to the *renal organ*, I have nothing to add to my former description.

The *hermaphrodite glands* (in the three specimens examined) were three in number. The ampulla of the hermaphrodite duct and the vas deferens I have already described. In all three specimens the *penis* was invaginated. Behind the middle of the organ there is a lateral prominence, through the wall of which was visible a strong cylindrical or conical organ; behind this, again, a number of fine, whitish, densely set points. When the organ was opened this conical or sometimes wing-shaped prominence was seen to project freely into its interior.¹ With the exception of that portion behind the wing-shaped lateral prominence, where are developed the small cones, the cavity of the penis is smooth and often presents circular folds. The function of this wing-shaped prominence would appear to be to prevent the male organ from being introduced too far into the vagina. Gegenbaur,² however, and H. Müller, consider that it serves to fix the organ during copulation, and it cannot be denied that its structure³ would fit it for this purpose. A portion of the mucous gland in the neighbourhood of the female genital opening, which is of a more yellowish colour, possibly represents the albuminiparous gland. The spermatheca is absent.

¹ Bergh, Malacolog Untersuch., *loc. cit.*, pp. 227, 228, Taf. xxix. fig. 13a; xxvii. figs. 21, 22; xxxi. fig. 4c; xlv. figs. 1-4.

² *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. v., 1854, p. 356.

³ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 228.