

hand gill tuft is the fine *renal pore*.¹ The dorsal surface itself was beset here and there with small points, which were also present upon the sides of the body, and especially upon the tail, on which they formed here and there villous processes. The *tail* has a dorsal keel. The genital papilla is large and lies beneath the right dorsal appendage; it has² two openings (præputium, vulva), surrounded by a common margin, and beneath the slit-like orifice of the duct of the mucous gland. The *foot* is of the same breadth throughout its whole extent, and only narrows behind at the tail, which gradually comes to a point; it stands out about 1.4 mm. from either side of the body; its anterior margin is straight, with projecting angles and a deepish furrow; the upper lip is split in the middle line.

The intestines were indistinctly visible on the back and sides of the body from the outside. The cavity of the body extended as far back as the region behind the last dorsal appendage. The peritoneum was colourless.

The *central nervous system* (Pl. IV. figs. 7, 8) is not much flattened; it is enclosed as usual in a (not very tight) capsule. The *cerebro-pleural ganglia* (figs. 7, *ab*, 8, *ab*) lie obliquely, their length exceeds their breadth, and the anterior is broader than the posterior portion; they are somewhat kidney-shaped, and the two parts of which they are made up are distinct from each other; the cerebral portion has a rounded contour, and is somewhat larger than the pleural. The *pedal ganglia* are oval (figs. 7, *c*, 8, *c*), and about as large as the cerebro-pleural. The nerve cells range up to .25 mm. in diameter. At the base of the eye is a small sessile *optic ganglion* (fig. 7). The cerebral ganglia give off a *nervus tentacularis*, two *nervi labiofrontales*, and several *nervi retractorum bulbi*. The pleural ganglia give off a *nervus visceralis*, two *nervi palliales*, and the right a *nervus genitalis* in addition. The pedal ganglia give off two *nervi pedicæi breves* and a single *nervus pedicæus longus*.³ The *common commissure* (figs. 7, *d*, 8, *d*) is wide and strong; in the sheath it is composed of three separate commissures. The proximal *olfactory ganglion* (fig. 7, *ee*) is sessile and bulb-shaped, and about as large as the buccal; the distal ganglia are about the same size, oval in contour, and lie at the base of the rhinophoria; the *nervus olfactorius* is directed upwards, and pursues a winding course. The *buccal ganglia* (fig. 7, *f*) are round and planoconvex, and united with each other directly; they lie upon the strong band-like anterior part of the musculus transversus bulbi posterior superior; from each ganglion a strong *nervus lingualis posterior* takes its origin, from the outside of the *nervus lingualis superior*, which bifurcates immediately from the upper surface the *nervus œsophagealis*. A *gastro-œsophageal ganglion* I was unable to find.⁴ At the base of the penis there was a round flattish ganglion of about .25 mm. greatest diameter. I observed here and there portions of a *sympathetic system*, with minute ganglia.

¹ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, Taf. xii. fig. 9.

³ *Loc. cit.*, p. 628.

² *Loc. cit.*, Taf. xiii. fig. 2.

⁴ *Loc. cit.*, p. 629.