

end high, rounded; the upper side rather flat, with an impression of the upper side of the lung; the small right side is rounded with a longitudinal furrow beneath for the intestine (which in its last part runs over the vesicula seminalis); the larger left side is arched. The body consists of a smaller yellowish-brown hinder portion, the hermaphrodite gland, whose under margins embrace the greyish coloured seminal bladder; and a larger yellowish-white anterior portion, the mucous and albuminiparous glands (Pl. V. fig. 26, *b*; Pl. VI. fig. 12, *b*); both can be easily freed from each other. The *hermaphrodite gland* shows an arched upper surface traversed by fine furrows, but on the under surface there is a deep egg-shaped depression (for the seminal bladder); it is made up of two halves, nearly equal and not quite separated; in front and in the middle line, a portion of the yellowish-white hermaphrodite duct is visible upon its upper surface. The gland is as usual made up of a number of variously-sized lobes; the smallest lobes are pear-shaped (Pl. VI. fig. 13), with numerous ovarian follicles on the upper surface; there were no developed genital products. The short efferent ducts (fig. 13, *a*), which take their rise from these lobes, unite with each other to form thicker ducts; finally, there are two main ducts, forming a single duct, at the hilus of the gland, which runs over its upper surface with corkscrew-like windings, which when uncoiled have a length of 5·5 cm. with a diameter of ·6 mm. The duct opens behind on the under side of the anterior genital mass, near the albuminiparous gland.

The *anterior genital mass* (Pl. V. fig. 26, *b*; Pl. VI. fig. 12, *b*) is hardly half as large as the hermaphrodite gland; it is flattened on the upper side and arched on the lower side; the left half is larger than the right, and separated by a furrow, which is more conspicuous on the lower side. The left hand portion is more yellowish in colour; the right hand portion whitish, with finer windings (*albuminiparous gland*). The cavity of the mucous gland is narrow below, and passes into its narrow duct (fig. 12, *c*), which has fine longitudinal folds; ~~the duct of the seminal bladder joins it at its base; it then becomes wider, its length being 15 mm., diameter ·9–1 mm.; it runs along the outside of the rectum as far as the body-wall, in which it then lies, and was followed with difficulty beneath the lung as far as the hinder portion of the (female) genital furrow to the vulva (Pl. V. fig. 2), this portion measuring 4 mm. in length. The outermost portion, the vagina, has fine longitudinal folds. The seminal bladder is spherical, about 10 mm. in diameter, of a dirty yellowish-grey colour,<sup>1</sup> and was filled with ochre-yellow débris; its duct is delicate and coiled, measuring when unrolled 15 mm. long.<sup>2</sup>—The end of the *hermaphrodite duct* behind, on the under surface of the anterior genital mass, bifurcates in the usual way at the albuminiparous gland; the *female branch* is short and opens near~~

<sup>1</sup> The anterior genital mass was so hardened that it was impossible to make out with certainty the relations of its constituent parts.

<sup>2</sup> Stoliczka (Malacology of Lower Bengal, I., On the genus *Onchidium*, *Journ. of Asiatic Soc.*, vol. xxxviii., part 2, 1869, p. 92) found the seminal bladder filled with a brownish-yellow mass, which contained bodies like sponge spicules, and others like the "peculiar arrows connected with the copulation of *Helices*." (?)