

true *Marseniæ*. The whole rostrum, the mouth-tube, was as usual (fig. 12, *a*). The whitish bulbus pharyngeus (fig. 12) exhibited the ordinary characters; it was about 3 mm. long by 2.5 broad and 2 thick; the cartilaginous or tendinous patches (fig. 12, *b*) lay as usual on the hinder end, and the *Musculi laterales, superior* and *inferior* (fig. 12, *b*) had the normal relations. The usual radula sheath (fig. 12, *d*) projected from the cleft posterior end; when unrolled and extended it measured approximately 5 mm. The sides of the downward-directed, slit-like, internal mouth (fig. 13, *a*) each bore a firm, dull horny-yellow *lip plate*, somewhat narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, and attaining a length of about 0.6 mm. (fig. 13, *b, b*). The ends of the plates did not meet. The plates were composed of as many as twenty, closely packed, indistinctly separated rows of rods, which attained a height of as much as 0.068 mm., and were slightly bent above (fig. 14). The whole internal surface of the external mouth opening was lined by a colourless, somewhat thick cuticle, shining through which the ends of the epithelial cells were visible, producing a tabulated appearance (fig. 15). The yellow radula (fig. 16) bore 20 rows of tooth plates, 9 of which were covered, while, within the sheath, there were 30 developed and 5 immature rows, making a total of 55. The tooth plates were of a bright yellow colour; the median attained a length of 0.12 mm., the lateral had a maximum height of 0.18, and the first (innermost) and second external plates measured respectively 0.17 and 0.16 mm. The sides of the *median plates* were usually parallel, four or five denticles lay on each side of the strongly developed point (figs. 16, *a*, 17, 18, 20, *a*). The form of the *lateral plates* (figs. 16, *b, b*, 19, *a*, 20, *b*) was essentially the same as that in the *Marseniadæ* generally. The basal portion was bevelled, and had a compressed conical shape, the point was turned upwards and inwards, and bent in a somewhat hook-like curve. The under surface of the basal portion (fig. 20, *b*) was broad and almost square, and in front of this lay the cleft which received the hook of the basal portion of the tooth in front (fig. 20). The basal portion passes into the small hook (fig. 19, *a*), which is bent almost at right angles and exhibits a strong sharp point; the hook has usually 6 to 12 or sometimes only 4 to 5 small denticles on the posterior upper margin, and almost always 4 of a coarser character on the turned-down anterior lower edge (figs. 16, *b, b*, 19, *a*). On the outside of the lateral plates, the first *external plate* was hook-shaped, upright, and strongly developed, with a broad and somewhat peculiar basal surface (figs. 19, *b*, 21, *a*); the second external tooth, outside the former and a little behind it, was less strongly developed, and had a smaller, simpler base (fig. 21, *b*). Both these external tooth plates were entirely destitute of denticles.

The *oesophagus* (fig. 12, *e*, 22, *a*) was wide, and dilated into a sort of crop posteriorly and inferiorly (fig. 22, *b*). The second crop which always occurs in the true *Marseniæ* was here entirely absent. The yellowish-white *foliated stomach* (fig. 22, *c*) was as usual hemispherical, was somewhat markedly concave on the anterior side, measured about 2.5 in length, 4.5 in maximum breadth, and as much as 2.25 mm. in height, and exhibited the ordinary foliated structure. The *folia* themselves were as usual; they seemed only 10 in