

In Willemoes-Suhm's figure they are shown as existing anterior to the metastoma as if not part of the same. A short œsophagus leads to a widely-distended stomach, which appears to be little more than a simple sac of large proportions that opens into a second or pyloric chamber (Pl. XIX. *plc*), whose upper or dorsal surface is armed with four large serrate plates, two of which, curved inwards, are attached to the surface, while a smooth calcareous plate lies on the lower surface. The pylorus passes into a straight alimentary canal that terminates at the anterior or broader part of the telson, as shown in the annexed illustration.

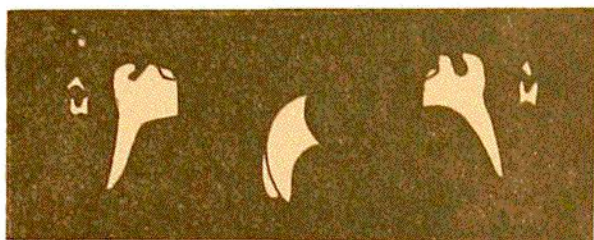


FIG. 16.—“The chitinous teeth in the stomach; besides these there is, at the spot where it joins the alimentary canal, a thick chitinous skin strongly corrugated, that appears almost as if it were hairy. In the alimentary canal I found only mud.” From *Pentacheles euthrix*. From a drawing and notes by Willemoes-Suhm.



FIG. 18.—“Mandible with palpus, magnified about $\times 4$,” from *Pentacheles euthrix*. From a drawing by Willemoes-Suhm.

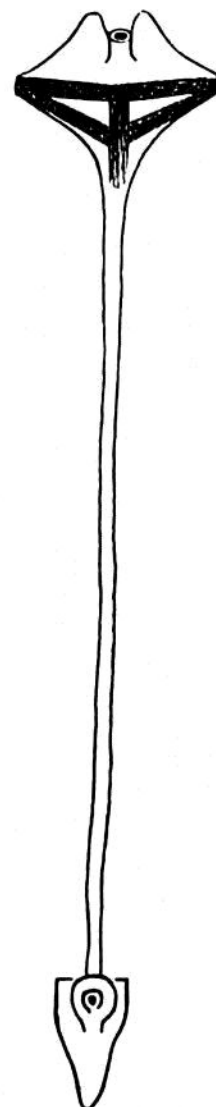


FIG. 17.—“Posterior portion of stomach with alimentary canal and telson,” from *Pentacheles euthrix*, $\times 2$. From a drawing by Willemoes-Suhm.

The contents of the stomach, as well as that which I found in the mouth of another specimen taken at a distant locality, were such materials as are found in the *Globigerina* ooze. That which I found in the stomach consisted of the remains of animals much crushed, while that taken from the mouth consisted chiefly of unbroken *Globigerinæ*.

The siagones or mandibles (Pl. XX. *d.d*) overlie the entrance to the mouth, and consist of two large concavo-convex blades, boldly serrate at the impinging margins; these two psalisiform blades meet in the median line and overlap each other like scissors. The