

central area traversed by longitudinal opaque brown bands (Pl. XII. fig. 9). The clear edge (*w.e.*), usually so abundantly provided with spicules and forming such a favourable locality for observing them on account of its transparency, exhibits no trace of them whatever. It is on each side fully a quarter of the total breadth of the organ, and is covered with squamous epithelium. The edge is bounded internally by an opaque brown band (*l.b.b.*) of moderate breadth. This, the lateral band, is separated from the central brown area by a clear space of moderate breadth. The central area (*c.b.a.*) has a median broad dark brown band running down the centre and in places traversed by a central fine clear line. This broad band is separated by a narrow clear space from a narrow very dark brown band on each side. These narrow bands bounding the central area, are a little irregular in their course.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is represented as usual by a series of languets. They are triangular in form, rather wide at the base and tapering to a point. They are rather closely placed.

*The Tentacles* are numerous. A few of them are much larger than the others, being of considerable size, and are much branched (Pl. XII. fig. 10, *tn.*). The remainder are all much smaller, but are of various sizes (*tn.' tn."*), and have apparently no definite arrangement.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* lies near the posterior end of the large and very irregular peritubercular area (Pl. XI. fig. 12). It has the form of a short sugar-loaf, the base or open (?) end being posterior and turned towards the right side, while the pointed end is directed anteriorly and to the left, and seems to be in direct connection with the anterior extremity of the nervous mass. The peritubercular area is large and wide; its breadth at the mouth is fully greater than its depth.

*The Peripharyngeal Bands* are narrow but distinct. Where they bound the sides of the peritubercular area they have a very irregular course (Pl. XI. fig. 12, *p.p.*), undulating and forming sharp folds, so as to give the generally triangular peritubercular area a very complicated outline.

*The Nerve Ganglion* lies at the apex of the peritubercular area (Pl. XI. fig. 12, *n.g.*). It is much shorter than in *Culeolus recumbens* and has an oblong form, narrowed slightly towards the ends. The posterior extremity splits into two large nerve trunks, while the anterior is hidden in the pointed extremity of the dorsal tubercle.

*The Alimentary Canal* lies on the left side of the branchial sac. The œsophagus is very short and passes over imperceptibly into the large stomach (Pl. XI. fig. 13, *st.*), which is a long irregularly fusiform body with no cœcal processes as in *Culeolus murrayi* and *Culeolus recumbens*. The intestine, after emerging from the stomach, continues its direction for a short distance, and then turns in a wide loop and runs back parallel to the stomach, with the edge of which it is in connection, passes close to the œsophageal aperture, and, curving up dorsally, ends close to the