

two slight undulations. From its point of attachment it is traceable for a short distance along the ventral edge, imbedded in the test. The upper and the lower ends are both thickened, elsewhere it is of uniform thickness.

The branchial aperture is large, prominent, and very conspicuous. It is situated at the anterior end and is terminal and median, being directly under the curve of the peduncle (Pl. XI. fig. 8). It has the form of a long transverse slit, gaping considerably, and bounded by prominent, smooth, dorsal and ventral lips. It looks directly anteriorly.

The atrial aperture is situated at the posterior extremity of the dorsal edge, just where it passes over into the posterior end. It is sessile, but large and conspicuous, and has the form of a transverse elliptical slit gaping slightly and bordered by smooth anterior and posterior lips. It is directed dorsally and slightly posteriorly.

The surface is regular, but rough all over from the presence of minute pointed papillæ. Surrounding the atrial aperture, and cutting off about a third of the body, is a band of slightly larger papillæ forming a ridge like those already described in *Culeolus murrayi* and *Culeolus recumbens*. In this species the band is not broad but is compact and continuous, and of the same breadth throughout its course (Pl. XI. fig. 8). It runs from the sharp angle formed by the junction of the ventral edge and the posterior end across the side of the test in a slightly undulating course to cut the dorsal edge at the highest point in its curve, about one-third of the distance from the anterior to the posterior end. It runs therefore from the most posterior point of the body anteriorly and dorsally. The surface of the peduncle is slightly roughened, but it has no sharp papillæ.

The general colour of both body and peduncle is an earthy brown. Closer examination shows that the ground colour of the test is really much lighter, being a pale greyish brown, and that the darker effect is due to the presence of the numerous fine papillæ which are of a very dark brown.

The dimensions are as follows:—

Length of the body (antero-posterior),	. . . . .	8 mm.
Breadth of the body (dorso-ventral),	. . . . .	5·5 "
Thickness of the body (lateral),	. . . . .	5 "
Length of the peduncle,	. . . . .	5 cm.
Thickness of the peduncle,	. . . . .	·5 mm.

The Test is thin, but tough and rather stiff. It is quite opaque. Its outer surface is very rough from the presence of a great number of minute, closely placed, dome-shaped, or pointed papillæ, which are scattered all over it. Each of these papillæ stands in a little area of the test separated off by a slight ridge, and the papillæ are so closely placed that these ridges divide the entire surface of the test into diamond-shaped, hexagonal, or polygonal areas (Pl. XIII. fig. 2). These ridges, as well as the papillæ, are of a blackish brown colour, while the tint of the remainder of the test is much lighter. There is no foreign matter adhering to the surface of the test.

The surface of the peduncle is slightly uneven, and examination under a low power of