

*The Test* is rather stiff and thick—thicker than in the three last described species. It is quite opaque. The outer surface is very rough, the papillæ being larger than and nearly as numerous as in *Culeolus perlatus*. They are dome-shaped, or of a short conical form.

The test between the papillæ has a yellowish-grey tint, in some places hyaline, while the papillæ are of an opaque yellow, thus adding greatly to the general yellow effect and opacity of the body. There is no foreign matter adhering to the surface.

The surface of the peduncle is slightly uneven from the same cause as in the last species. In this case, however, the trabeculæ are fewer in number, consequently the meshes are much larger and are more irregular (Pl. X. fig. 10). The dark brown trabeculæ are distinctly visible to the eye, and the matrix between them is of a bluish-grey colour, and semi-transparent.

*The Mantle* is thin, but the musculature is stronger than in the last three species. The muscle bands are strong, and in some parts are distant, while in others they are closely placed, forming a strong, but generally irregular, network.

*The Branchial Sac* is delicate, and has several slight folds on each side. They are similar to those in *Culeolus perlatus*, each having four or five internal longitudinal bars, which, however, are rather more closely placed (Pl. X. fig. 11, *br.f.*).

The transverse vessels are narrow and are all of the same size. The internal longitudinal bars are wider, and, as in the last species, form the strongest part of the network.

The meshes are square and are moderately large. Here and there secondary slighter transverse vessels and fine longitudinal vessels (Pl. X. fig. 11, *l.v.*) may be seen crossing the meshes, but they are rare.

Calcareous spicules are present in the vessels as usual, chiefly in the internal longitudinal bars. They are large and branched like those in the last species, and are numerous.

*The Endostyle*.—This organ, as usual, may be divided into an outer clear edge on each side, and a central, more opaque area (Pl. XIII. fig. 3). The edge (*w.e.*) on each side occupies about one-fourth of the entire width of the endostyle, and is transparent and covered by a layer of tessellated epithelium distinctly nucleated. This edge is bounded internally by a rather broad opaque yellowish-brown band (*l.b.b.*), which is separated by a narrow clear area from a slightly broader but similar band (*c.b.a.*), divided from its fellow of the opposite side by a narrow clear stripe. Consequently the central area is traversed by four broad bands running longitudinally, and separated by narrow clear stripes. Calcareous spicules are plentiful, and are scattered over the entire breadth of the organ, being present, however, in rather greater quantity in the central area than in the clear edges. They are large and considerably branched (Pl. XIII. fig. 3, *sp.*).

*The Dorsal Lamina*.—As usual, this is represented by a series of triangular languets. They are rather small and pointed.