

rather narrow posterior end. The apertures are both at the anterior end, are moderately far apart, and are placed on short dome-like projections, the ends of which are conspicuously four-cleft and covered with strong echinated hairs, which fringe the apertures. The branchial is directed anteriorly, and the atrial dorsally.

The surface is more or less wrinkled, and closely covered with a short down of prickly hairs, which occasionally, at the posterior end and most markedly around the apertures, increase in size, and form large branched bristles. The colour is dull brown, rather lighter around the apertures.

Length of the body, 6.6 cm. ; breadth of the body, 5.6 cm.

*The Test* is not thick, but is leathery and tough ; it is smooth and glistening on the inner surface.

*The Mantle* is thick, and the musculature is very strong and close, especially on the siphons.

*The Branchial Sac* has nine folds upon each side ; the ventral folds, or those next the endostyle on each side, are very slight. The alternate transverse vessels are wider than the intermediate ones. The internal longitudinal bars are numerous, there are about twelve on a fold, and six to eight in the interspaces. The meshes are small and contain each about four stigmata.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is formed of a double series of very small languets.

*The Tentacles* are compound ; there are about fourteen, and they are all nearly of the same length.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is small, but very prominent ; it is situated on a hemispherical projection, and is elongated transversely ; both horns are coiled inwards.

There are two specimens of this species in the collection, both from Bass Strait. The larger specimen has the surface considerably more wrinkled and the apertures more prominent than is the case with the other. Both are attached by their posterior ends to the interior of bivalve shells. The apertures are very conspicuous, being placed upon dome-shaped projections, terminated by clumps of strong branched hairs (Pl. XV. fig. 1). The surface is strongly wrinkled, and more or less clothed with short hairs. The test is leathery and tough, and the mantle is thick and has its musculature well developed.

The branchial sac has eighteen folds, each of which has a large number of internal longitudinal bars (Pl. XV. fig. 2, *br.f.*)

The dorsal lamina is peculiar (Pl. XV. fig. 3, *l.* and *l.'*). In addition to the usual series of triangular languets (*l.*), there is a second series of similar but rather smaller and more numerous processes (*l.'*) running parallel with the first series, and separated from it by a shallow groove. The dorsal tubercle is small but prominent (Pl. XV. fig. 4). It is simple and symmetrical, both horns being coiled inwards.