

The *relative proportions* of the parts of the body were quite typical. The colour has been already described.<sup>1</sup> The dorsal papillæ of the two first groups are arranged in arches, the first of which was the largest and appeared to be complete, containing from ten to eleven papillæ; one of these papillæ is very large, its length about equalling the diameter of the body of the animal; at the side of this another rather large papilla, and the papillæ following this decrease in size towards the ends of the arch. The second arch contains a smaller number of papillæ (6 to 8), of which one is much larger than the others. Behind this comes a short row of two small papillæ, but no trace of a fourth group could be detected.<sup>2</sup> The arrangement of the papillæ and their form has been already described by me.

The viscera are conspicuously apparent through the walls of the body.

The *nervous system* has been thoroughly investigated by myself<sup>3</sup> and by Vayssière and v. Jhering.<sup>4</sup> According to the last-mentioned author, the central nervous system closely resembles that of *Phylliroë*, the "cerebro-pleural (cerebro-visceral) ganglia" of my monograph being in reality equivalent to the cerebral ganglia only of other molluscs, and the ganglia described by me as "pedal" being really composed of the fused pleuro-pedal (viscero-pedal) ganglia. This view I do not believe to be correct. The upper ganglia show an indistinct division into two parts, and since the development of the foot of *Glaucus* is not inferior to that of many other *Æolidiadae*, or indeed of many Nudibranchiata in general, there is every reason to suppose that it agrees with these latter in possessing isolated pedal ganglia. According to von Jhering and other authors, all the commissures originate from the lower ganglia. This statement is not correct; the visceral commissure, at any rate, can be traced up to the lower side of the upper ganglia.

The *otocysts* contain from 20 to 28 otoconia. The eyes typical.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* measures 1.5 mm. in length. The mandibles typical, the masticating edge (Pl. XIV. fig. 16) being provided with a single series of pointed denticles, the largest of which measure .0125 mm. The *radula* has twelve teeth; farther back six developed and two undeveloped teeth. Each tooth has from seven to eight denticles. The digestive system, renal organ, and urticating bag, have been already fully described by me. The latter organ is filled with urticating cysts and free urticating elements of the usual form, among which are several larger ones of a peculiar character.<sup>5</sup>—The genital system I have described elsewhere; the penis is typical in shape, having at its extremity a dirty yellowish coloured hook, measuring about 0.18 mm. in length.

<sup>1</sup> Bergh, Bidr. til Kundsk. om *Æolidierne*, *loc. cit.*, 1864, p. 256.

<sup>2</sup> In small specimens (6 to 7 mm. in length) previously examined by me (*loc. cit.*, p. 259), there was invariably a small rudiment of a fourth group, sometimes represented merely by a single papilla. In very small specimens (2 to 3 mm. in length) there was no trace of a fourth or even of a third group (pp. 283–284).

<sup>3</sup> Bergh, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> H. v. Jhering, *Vergl. Anat. d. Nervensyst. d. Moll.*, Leipzig, 1877, pp. 183–185.

<sup>5</sup> Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 276, Taf. vi. fig. 29\*\*.