

is enormously large, and measures 8·5 mm. in length, 10 mm. in height, and about 8 mm. in breadth. Its form is rather higher and shaped something like a helmet; the under surface is flat; the oblique anterior extremity of the body is narrow; the posterior extremity of the body, which is also oblique, is narrow above but considerably broader below; the sides of the body are divided into two halves, the anterior somewhat convex and the posterior concave, by a keel descending downwards and backwards. On the anterior margin, not far from the hinge (fig. 15, *b*) is the pharynx (fig. 15, *c*); the sheath of the radula is not at all conspicuous on the posterior surface. The structure of the *bulbus* is quite as usual. At the opening of the labial disk were visible the margins of the dark brown-coloured mandibles, closely approximated to each other.—The *mandibles* are far larger than those of any other Nudibranch. They are united to each other by a short, strong, tough, transverse band (above and below the small hinge). Each mandible was about 8·5 mm. long and 8·5 mm. in height; the thickness about the middle of its length was as much as 2·75 mm.; its colour a dull chitinous yellow, which changed on the lower part to a mahogany-brown, and on the antero-superior margin to a pale yellowish-white. The *outer* surface of the mandibles is convex, the inner a little concave; they meet anteriorly and posteriorly in a sharp edge; the inferior surface is very complicated. The outer surface (fig. 16) consists of two large facets, which slope anteriorly and posteriorly and meet in an oblique line or keel, which is directed downwards and backwards; this line becomes fused with the outer margin of the under surface; the hinder facette is in the upper part a little concave, or else very slightly convex. The somewhat convex antero-superior marginal part is separated from the anterior facette and from the upper edge of the mandible by a furrow, and as already mentioned is of a yellowish-white colour; the facette itself is somewhat arched; from its under surface (figs. 16, *a*, 17, *a*) is given off a powerful ridge (lying on the outer side of the hinge and serving for the attachment of muscles and the ligament); the ridge of the right mandible is stronger than that of the left. The *inner* surface is concave from above downwards (fig. 17), somewhat arched from before backwards; the upper marginal portion already mentioned is quite plain on this side; the inner lamella of the under surface is fastened to the antero-inferior portion of this side. The excavated *lower* surface (fig. 18) is continued obliquely forwards and inwards into a short stout process (processus connectivus), which is of the same dark colour as the rest of the under surface, and is cut short at the extremity. The strong outer lip of this surface is depressed, posteriorly it diminishes in height and runs in a straight course; the convex inner and outer surfaces of the lip are continued into the smooth, rounded, masticatory edge. The inner lip is stronger, shorter, more prominent downwards and shield-shaped (fig. 17, *b*) when seen from the inner side of the mandible, but somewhat flattened in the middle; the lower margin thin, smooth. From the anterior part of the inner lip a convex partition wall (fig. 18) extends downwards obliquely to the anterior part of the