

Mandibulæ sat breves, margo masticatorius seriebus denticulorum compluribus armatus. Dentes linguales uniseriati, cuspidè prominenti, utrinque denticulati.—Penis inermis.

This novel form, for which I have established the generic name *Cuthonella*, somewhat resembles *Cratena*¹ and *Cuthona*,² but differs in some comparatively essential points. The anus, instead of being situated upon the side of the body, is dorsal and slightly lateral. The dorsal papillæ are not inflated; they are set in transverse or oblique rows, which are crowded together so as to form a few larger groups. In the specimen that I examined the cnidophorous bags were absent. The foot is not very broad, its anterior margin is truncated.—The mandibles are somewhat short, the masticatory edge provided with several series of strong denticles. The radula has a single series of largish teeth, with a denticulate cutting edge. The penis is unarmed.

The genus hitherto contains only one species.

Cuthonella abyssicola, n. sp. (Pl. X. figs. 1–3; Pl. XI. fig. 2; Pl. XII. figs. 9–13).

Habitat.—North Atlantic.

One specimen was taken by Mr. John Murray with the trawl, on August 23, 1882, in the Farøe Channel, lat. 60° 5' N., long. 6° 21' W.; in the cold area, from a depth of 608 fathoms; bottom temperature 30° Fahr.

The specimen had been preserved in alcohol and was somewhat contracted; the total length was 2·5 cm., the breadth 6 mm., and the height 6 mm.; the length of the tentacles 2·5 mm., of the rhinophoria 5 mm., and of the dorsal papillæ as much as 7 mm.; the breadth of the anterior portion of the foot 8 mm., the length of the tail 2·5 mm. The colour of the animal is of a uniform dirty-yellow, with the exception of the papillæ, which are of a light brownish-grey but yellowish at the tip. The intestines are not visible through the walls of the body.

The body is stout and elongated. The head rather flat, the tentacles short; the longer rhinophoria wrinkled; the mouth-aperture is vertically elongated, and forms a perpendicular slit. The foot is large, with a truncated anterior portion; the free edge of the foot projects about 1·75 to 2 mm. beyond the sides of the body; on the anterior margin of the foot is a furrow; the tail is rather short. The genital papilla is situated on the right side below the anterior half of the first group of papillæ, and consists of a prominence with the projecting glans (Pl. XII. fig. 10), behind which are two apertures placed upon a slightly excavated area (fig. 10). The median portion of the dorsal surface, which is free from papillæ, is in the anterior half about as wide as the lateral papilla-bearing portions. The

¹ R. Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch. (*in Semper, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp., Th. II. Bd. ii.*), Heft i., 1876, pp. 9–12, Tab. iv. figs. 1–15.

² R. Bergh, Beitr. zur Kenntn. d. Moll. des Sargassomeeres, *Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien*, Bd. xxi., 1871, pp. 1280–1283.