

band ; on the posterior half of the back, below on the side of the body, and on the edge of the foot, there were a number of small partly white rounded oval spots, regularly arranged ; the margin of the foot is whitish ; the hepatic cæca are visible through the walls of the papillæ, and are brown or black.

The shape of the body is slender, like that of other specimens of the genus. The mouth-tube was invaginated ; the strongly developed *tentacles* are sharply marked off from the rest of the head ; the *rhizophoria* are cylindrical in shape and provided with about fifteen rings, and here and there half rings lying between the others. The naked part of the *back* is about double the breadth of the portions covered with papillæ ; the breadth of the back decreases towards the hinder end, but the relation between the portions of the back covered with papillæ and the uncovered portion remains the same. On the lateral portions of the back the papillæ are arranged in six low horse-shoe-shaped cushions, and further back there are three isolated rows. The size of the cushions themselves, and of the intervals between them, decreases from before backwards. The anterior leg of the first 4-5 horse-shoes is stronger. The *first* horse-shoe-shaped group of papillæ has the anterior portion much thicker, and provided with about eight series of papillæ ; the hindermost has only two rows. The *second* group is smaller, but the anterior portion of it is in the same way thicker, and has five or six rows of papillæ, the posterior portion only having two. At the upper end of the corner of this horse-shoe is the somewhat conspicuous anal papilla inclining towards the posterior leg. The renal aperture is more anterior, and a little lower down. The third, fourth, and fifth "horse-shoes" have each three to two rows of papillæ ; on the hindermost there are sometimes only two rows or one. Most of the papillæ had fallen off, and only some of the smaller ones were preserved ; they were club-shaped, with a pointed upper end. The *sides of the body* are high in front, decreasing gradually behind. The double *genital papilla* is situated near the anterior end of the first (right hand) group of papillæ. The *foot* is strong, broader in front, with a marginal furrow ; posteriorly it gradually decreases in size ; its free lateral margin is rather small ; the tail is provided with a strong dorsal keel.

The intestines are visible through the body wall, especially on the back, less so at the sides of the body.

The cerebro-pleural *ganglia*<sup>1</sup> are somewhat quadrangular in shape and flattened, united with each other by a short commissure behind the middle of the ganglion ; the line of division between the two component ganglia (cerebral and pleural) is very evident, the cerebral being a little the larger. The pedal ganglia are rather larger than the cerebral, somewhat compressed from before backwards, extending out from the infero-anterior portion of the underside of the former ganglia. The strong commissure is as long as the diameter of both cerebro-pleural ganglia ; not far from either end the commissure

<sup>1</sup> This agrees with the nomenclature used by Spengel in his excellent memoir, Ueber die Geruchsorgane und Nervensystem der Mollusken, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxv., 1881, p. 234.