

foot beneath by a furrow, and from the dorsal portion of the body by a shallow groove behind the rhinophoria. The anterior extremity slants steeply downwards and backwards. The *mouth* (fig. 13, *a*) is provided with a pair of thick lips, which unite above and are connected below by a transverse piece; internally are a number of folds and furrows which converge to the wide mouth opening. On the side of the head, not far from the lips, are the peculiar *tentacles* (fig. 13, *b*), from fifteen (on the right side) to sixteen (on the left) in number, almost cylindrico-conical in shape, and measuring about 2.5 mm. in length; these are arranged in a double or triple series, and take their origin from a low crescentic basal piece which is a little higher behind. Behind these are the obliquely situated powerful compressed *rhinophoria* (fig. 13, *c*), which are attached to the "neck" and very close to each other. From the long but narrow base the powerful stalk takes its origin, which at its upper end is slightly broader and thicker (breadth 7 mm., thickness 3 mm.); the outer portion of the stalk ends in the rhinophore proper, while the inner part (fig. 13, *d*) is continued upwards into the papillary portion. The rhinophore has the customary sheath with its three finger-like processes (fig. 13, *c*, and fig. 14); these all measure about 3 mm., and are rather flattened. The club of the rhinophore is some 3 mm. high, and has 40 or 50 broad leaves on both sides.<sup>1</sup> The upper margin of the papillary part has four compressed points, of which the outermost but one is the largest. The eyes are not visible from the exterior. The *dorsal surface* is for the most part rather broad, and is narrower at the posterior extremity only; it is rounded and not marked off from the sides of the body. From the margin of the back spring the five strong *branchia-bearing papillæ*; the distance between the rhinophoria and the first pair of papillæ is rather long, nearly as long as the distance between the first and second pair of papillæ, or the second and third; the distance between the third and fourth pairs is a little shorter, and soon after this follows the fifth pair. The papillæ are situated almost exactly opposite each other; only the fifth on the right side is somewhat further back and also smaller than its fellow on the left side; in other respects the two corresponding papillæ were nearly of equal size. In the middle of the first inter-papillary space (a little nearer to the second papilla), near the right dorsal margin, is the slightly prominent *anal papilla*, in front of which is the fine *renal pore*. The papillæ are rather sharply differentiated from the dorsal wall, on which they are set somewhat obliquely; each papilla is separated from its fellow by a rather narrow space, which in the case of the fourth papilla has quite disappeared. The *first papilla* (Pl. VIII. fig. 1) is a little compressed, and continuous above with the three likewise rather compressed finger-like processes, of which the middle one is the largest. Above the base, in the neighbourhood of the anterior and posterior margins on the outer side, is a small branchial tuft, protected by a cylindrical finger-like process; similarly on the inside, but rather higher, are tufts, but without a covering. The branchiæ are irregularly tri- and quadri-pinnate, and are provided with a short stem; the leaves

<sup>1</sup> Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch., *loc. cit.*, p. 290, Taf. xxxvii. fig. 13.