

and *Bornella arborescens* from the Southern Sea).¹ It comes nearest, however, to the last-mentioned of the three, but differs sufficiently in the form of the dorsal papillæ and the character of the branchiæ and their appendages; it agrees with these last two species in possessing denticulated median plates in the radula, but the shape of the spines of the penis is quite different.

Family TRITONIADÆ.

This Family is in some respects intermediate between the kladohepatic Nudibranchiata (*Æolidiadae*) and the holohepatic Nudibranchiata (*Dorididae*), but presents more affinities to the former group. With the latter it agrees in the possession of a simple unbranched liver, and in the absence of a sanguineous gland and of a spermatocyst. It contains but few types, which differ but slightly from each other, both as regards outward form and internal structure.

The *body* is elongated and slightly quadrangular, the anterior portion is broader, the posterior narrowed; the dorsal surface is flattened and granular in appearance; the sides of the body are high and perpendicular; the foot is broad. At the anterior extremity the back acquires a crescentic prominence—the *frontal veil*; the free margin of this is covered with small papillæ, or with simple, sometimes compound, finger-shaped processes; the outer extremity is thickened and forms a spoon-shaped structure—the *tentacle* proper. The *rhizophoria* are situated on the “neck,” just behind the frontal veil. The sheath of the rhizophoria is tubular and slightly depressed, with a recurved margin; the sword-knot-shaped club is retractile, the central portion has a flattened upper surface, the margin is set with erect feather-like processes, the rhachis of the hindermost process is continued into a rather strongly developed papilla. On the slightly prominent margin of the back there are a number of variously sized *branchial tufts*, arranged one behind the other in a single series; they are low, more or less arborescent, tri- or quadripinnate, and are set on a short stalk. The *anal papilla* and the *renal aperture* are situated close to each other about the middle of the body on the right side. The *foot* is rather broad and rounded at its anterior end; the tail is very short.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* is strongly developed, and resembles that of the Pleurophylliadae, as do also the *mandibles* especially. The *tongue* is well developed; the radula consists of a median tooth, on each side of which is a longer (*Tritonia*) or a shorter (*Candiella*, *Marionia*) series of uncinatè lateral teeth; the first lateral tooth always differs from the rest. The stomach is generally unarmed, but in *Marionia* it is provided with a belt of hard longitudinal plates. The *liver* is large, and forms a short conical mass; the anterior part either shows traces of becoming separated from the rest or is actually separate (*Marionia*). The liver sends off no branches into the dorsal papillæ

¹ For a description of these species, see Bgh., *loc. cit.*, pp. 289, 301.