

the rhinophorial sheaths 2 mm., of the rhinophoria 2 mm.; the length of the branchial tufts from 1.5–2 mm.; the breadth of the foot 6–8 mm. The *colour* differed in the two specimens, one being whitish-yellow and the other more grey; in both the rhinophoria were of a whitish tint, the branchial tufts, anal and genital papillæ white or lemon-yellow, and the foot yellow.

The *form* of the body is similar to that of the other members of the same genus. The frontal veil is semilunar in shape with a notch in the middle line, it has from fifteen to twenty shallow indentations; the *tentacles* are large, and present no peculiarities of form; the sheath of the *rhinophoria* is short and cylindrical, with plain margin; the club-shaped extremity of the rhinophoria is provided with about ten leaf-like appendages, the apex of the hindermost of these is very strong. The *dorsal surface* is almost even, with scattered minute tubercles; on the but slightly prominent margin of the back are from twenty-five to thirty variously sized small branchial tufts which present the usual structure. The sides of the body are rather high and quite smooth. The genital and anal papillæ and the renal pore occupy their usual positions. The furrow on the anterior margin of the foot is very distinct; the tail is only present as a rudiment.

The intestines are not visible through the body-wall.

The *central nervous system* has no peculiarities; the pedal ganglia are somewhat larger than the cerebral. The long principal commissure gives off a nervus genitalis. The buccal ganglia are large and oval in form; the gastro-oesophageal are very small.

The *otolithic vesicles* are situated at the anterior margin of the pleural ganglia. Each contains about one hundred otoconia of the usual kind.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* is large, and measures from 7.5–10 mm. in length, 5–6 mm. in height, and 6–7.25 in breadth. The labial disk, as well as the posterior part of the mouth-tube, is of a dark blackish-brown colour. The *mandibles* are of a greenish-yellow hue, the masticatory edge coal black, and the adjacent part brownish-black. The form of the mandibles (Pl. XI. fig. 16) as usual. The masticatory edge appears even under the lens; nevertheless it is provided with several, mostly eight or nine, series of short, thick, strong plates and teeth, which gradually increase in size towards the anterior margin, the foremost measuring as much as .12 mm. (fig. 17). The free margin of the wings behind the mandibles is blackish. The *tongue* is of the usual form, and blackish in colour along the median line of the under surface; the radula varies from mahogany-brown to black, and contains twenty-four and twenty-seven series of teeth in each of the two individuals examined respectively; posteriorly there are seven and thirteen developed, and three not fully developed series, the total number of series being thus thirty-four and forty-three in each of the two specimens. In the hindermost series there were thirty-five teeth in one specimen and forty-two in the other, and the number of teeth further back within the sheath of the radula increases to thirty-seven and forty-five. The breadth of the most anterior median tooth is about .22 mm., of the hindermost about .28 mm.; the height of