

It was very much hardened, and measured 14 mm. long by 8 in breadth and 6 in height. The *colour* was, as usual, bluish or bluish-grey, covered with quite small white spots on the back and sides, and numerous larger bluish-black spots; upon the mantle edge were some of these larger still, and mostly arranged in a row, occasionally alternating with rather larger white ones; the margin of the foot was similar in this respect to the mantle edge; the branchia and rhinophoria were bluish-green; the tentacles and sole of the foot yellowish-grey.

The shape of the body as usual. The tentacles were retracted and inverted. The rhinophoria had each about thirty leaves. The edge of the mantle stands out about 2 mm. The caudal veil is somewhat wider. At the anterior portion of the *lateral margins* are found the usual small *conical bodies* which are also present on the hinder margin in the region of the branchia, but are stronger. The branchia has about twelve leaves, forming a circle, which are like those previously mentioned. The sides of the body and the foot I have already described.

The cerebro-pleural *ganglia* are thick, the pedal rather more flattened; the three commissures within the common sheath are quite distinguishable. The inferior olfactory ganglia are quite sessile and bulb-shaped; the upper are smaller and spherical. The buccal ganglia are a trifle larger than the inferior olfactory ganglia, round in shape, and directly united to each other. The gastro-oesophageal ganglia in this specimen were spherical, and hardly one-tenth of the size of the preceding pair; they are developed on the side of the nerve. The eyes and otocysts I have already described. The cavity of the rhinophoria was of a bluish-green colour, and contrasted with the white nerves.

The *mouth tube*, both inside and outside, was of a bluish-green, especially in the anterior region. The *bulbus pharyngeus* was 2.5 mm. long, and of a yellowish-white colour. The *labial disk* was broad, and greenish-yellow in colour, forming a ring which was only broken in the middle line, and formed of the usual elements (Pl. VI. fig. 1). The *tongue* was short and broad; its clear yellowish-green radula contained thirty series of teeth; behind twenty-eight developed and four undeveloped series; the total was therefore sixty-two. In the twentieth series of the tongue there were from ninety-four to ninety-six teeth on either side.¹ On the narrow rhachis, as in many other species of *Chromodoris*, were small colourless bifid thickenings, which might easily be altogether passed over. The *teeth* (fig. 3) are yellowish in colour; the hook is cleft at its extremity in almost all the series; on the inner margin of the hook of the innermost tooth is a strong denticle; in the outermost teeth (fig. 2) the bifurcation of the extremity is less conspicuous, and the outer margin of the hook irregularly denticulate and the denticles larger in size; in the other teeth there were often seen a few small denticles or tubercles.

The *salivary glands* are flattened and ribband-shaped, generally crenate at the

¹ In the earlier specimens investigated by me there were fifty-four to fifty-eight series, and about seventy-two teeth in each series.