

was reddish, the club yellowish with white dashes on the margins of its leaves, and with a white terminal papilla. The branchia is reddish-yellow, with a few scattered spots upon the branchial lamellæ.

The *form* of the body is as usual. The frontal margin is somewhat strongly developed; the dorsal margin does not stand out much, its lateral lobes in front of the branchia are rounded and but feebly developed; the *dorsal process* is conspicuous and strong, and convex on the upper surface, its lateral margins somewhat bent beneath. The holes of the rhinophoria are rounded, with an inconspicuous margin; the stem of the rhinophoria is powerful, and about the same length as the strongly developed club, which latter is provided on either side with from thirty-five to forty thin leaves. The branchial cleft, when the branchia is retracted, is of a rounded triangular form, 2.25 mm. in diameter, its smooth margin inconspicuous. The hinder end of the branchia is slightly rolled up, the gill has twelve leaves, which are frequently divided at the end into two to four twigs, themselves again branched.¹ The *anal papilla* is directed obliquely forwards, and is situated in the branchial circle enclosed by its two extremities; it is short and cylindrical in form, about 1 mm. high, truncated above, greyish in colour, with whitish stripes and points; its margin is finely crenate; at its base in front and to the right is the fine *renal aperture*. The *tentacles* are short papillæ on either side of the mouth. The *foot* is rather weak.

The intestines are not visible from the outside. The peritoneum is colourless.

The *central nervous system* I have already² described. The common commissure is about one-third of the transverse diameter of the central nervous system, and is evidently formed of three fused strands, of which the pleural is actually separate for some distance on the right side. The *distal olfactory* ganglia are situated at the base of the rhinophorial club, and form two bulb-shaped swellings of the nerve, lying one above the other, from which, as usual, numerous branches are given off. The short oval buccal ganglia are united by a short commissure, about equal in length to one-fourth of the longest diameter of the ganglia. The small gastro-oesophageal ganglia are short-stalked.³

One of the *nervi optici* had a quantity of black pigment, the other not. The *otocysts* are visible, with a lens, as chalk-white points; they are sessile and sack-shaped, somewhat flattened (Pl. III. fig. 14), of about .14 mm. greatest diameter; each contains about three or four hundred round and oval otoconia, yellowish in colour, and about .015 mm. in diameter. The leaves of the rhinophoria are almost completely devoid of the hardened cells. In the *skin* of the back and of the sides of the body there were numerous small hardened cells, but no larger ones. In the outer neurilemma of the central nervous system, especially round the cerebral ganglia, were a number of spicules, more or less calcified and roundish or longish oval in shape, reaching .08 mm. in diameter (Pl. III. fig. 15), lying isolated or in groups. In the interstitial connective tissue of other parts of

¹ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, Taf. xlviii. fig. 15.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 395.

³ *Loc. cit.*, Taf. xlix. fig. 6.