

sule, which showed a white dotted appearance under the lens, due to the presence of a number of somewhat round yellowish hard cells, occasionally there were a few long spicules not strongly hardened. The upper surface of the ganglia was coarsely granular in appearance. The cerebro-pleural ganglia were reniform, the two divisions of about equal size and hardly distinguishable from each other; the pedal ganglia had a circular contour, and were about equal in size to the pleural. The large common commissure was hardly half as large as the diameter of the whole nervous system. The proximal olfactory ganglia (Pl. III. fig. 2, *a*) were nearly sessile and bulb-shaped; the distal form swellings about the same size upon the nerves (fig. 2, *b*). The buccal ganglia (fig. 1, *a*) were slightly smaller than the olfactory, egg-shaped, and united with each other directly; the gastro-oesophageal (fig. 1, *b,b*), being about one-sixth the size of the buccal, attached by a short stalk to the side of the nerve.

The eyes are attached by a short stalk to a hardly distinguishable ganglion; their pigment is black and the lens yellow. The *otocysts* are a trifle smaller than the eyes, and contain a quantity of otoconia, about two or three hundred of the usual kind; they are visible beneath the lens as chalk-white points. The broad, rather thin lamellæ of the *rhizophorial club*, as might be seen by a lens, were covered upon their surfaces, but not on their margins by small pigment spots; they contained numerous long rod-like pointed spicules, of a diameter of .03 mm. scattered throughout. Through the stalk and on the walls of the cavity of the rhinophoria the tissue was filled with numerous quite similar spicules, sometimes rather stronger; the retractors of the rhinophoria were as in other species.¹ The *skin* of the back was filled everywhere with spicules like those just mentioned; the point-like knots on the back filled with spicules radiating outwards, and sometimes reaching the surface (Pl. II. fig. 21). In the *interstitial connective tissue* were generally a number of round hard cells,² but only exceptionally spicules.

The *buccal tube* had a yellowish-white colour, both inside and out; it was 6.5 mm. long by 5.5 mm. broad behind; the three pairs of retractor muscles had quite the usual form. The strong *bulbus pharyngeus* was 7 mm. long by 6.5 mm. in breadth and 6.7 mm. in height; the radula-sheath projected 3.25 mm. behind; the strong retractor muscles as usual. The arched labial disk was covered with a strong white cuticle; with a perpendicular mouth-slit somewhat wider above. The *tongue* was strong; the chitinous-yellow *radula* was provided with twenty-four *series of teeth*, within the radula-sheath and below the tectum radulæ there were twenty-seven fully developed and three undeveloped series; the total number being thus fifty-four. The first five or six rows were more or less incomplete; in the seventh there were on either side ninety-one teeth, and the same number in the twenty-fourth row; further back there was only an increase of at most two or three in the number of teeth to each series. The *teeth* were a clear yellow; the height of the three outermost was about .09, .1, and .12 mm. respectively, and the

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 511.

² *Loc. cit.*, Supplementheft i., 1880, p. 61, Taf. E. fig. 10.