

club of the rhinophore was of a greyish-chocolate colour, and the gill-leaves showed a similar colouring.—The animal was of a softish consistency.

The *form* of the body was a longish-oval, somewhat flattened; the dorsal surface quite even; the mantle edge projecting about 1–3·5 mm., and most strongly developed behind. The rhinophorial cleft oval, with a slightly prominent margin; the stem of the *rhinophore* is strong and somewhat compressed; the strong club, bent backwards, is about as long as the stalk, its upper side is somewhat flattened, the under somewhat keel-shaped, the number of leaves on each side is about twenty-five. The *branchial cleft* is transversely oval (of about 2·5 mm. diameter), with a slightly prominent reversed margin; the branchia is formed of five tripinnate leaves, of which the two hindermost are very deeply cleft, so that there appear to be seven divisions. Behind the branchial arch, and completing it, is the somewhat cup-shaped *anal papilla*, which has a crenate margin; at its base in front is the fine *renal pore*. The wrinkled genital papilla occupies its usual position. On either side of the stellate mouth-aperture is a strong knob-like *tentacle*, with a longitudinal furrow on the outside which is deeper at the end. The foot is rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, and does not stand out much from the sides of the body; on its anterior margin is a fine furrow.

The intestines are hardly visible from the exterior. The peritoneum is colourless.

The *central nervous system* is strongly flattened. The cerebro-pleural ganglia are longish; the line dividing the two parts is very distinct, especially on the outer margin; the pedal ganglia are larger than the pleural, and lie outside the middle part of the cerebro-pleural; they are of a short oval form and are almost divided into two parts. The common commissure composed of the three ordinary divisions; at the base of the hindermost (pleural) is a small ganglion genitale. The sessile bulb-shaped proximal olfactory ganglia are united with the equally sized distal by a winding nerve. The buccal ganglia are roundish, and about the same size as the last, united by a commissure so short as hardly to merit the name; a small swelling on the *nervus gastro-oesophagealis* represents its ganglion.

The *eyes* are nearly sessile, with black pigment and a yellow lens. The *otocysts*, visible under a lens as small chalk-white bodies, are about as large as the eyes, and are filled with a mass of brownish-yellow otoconia, each about ·02 mm. long (mostly possessing what appeared to be a nucleus). The broad, rather thin lamellæ of the *rhinophores* have no spicules. The *skin* of the back has no large spicules and but few hardened cells, which were also nearly absent in the *interstitial connective tissue*.

The *buccal tube* is strong, 3 mm. long, and has the ordinary three pairs of retractor muscles; its interior is as usual. The *bulbus pharyngeus* is strong, 3 mm. long by 2·5 mm. broad and 2·6 mm. high; the radula-sheath projects downwards about ·4 mm.; the strong retractor muscles are as usual. The *labial disk* has a covering of a thick white cuticle without any trace of armature; the mouth opening is four-rayed. The *tongue* is broad,