

transparent, the tentacles brown, the gills and protruding external generative organ orange, the foot dark purple."

The length of the specimen (somewhat contracted no doubt) is 12 cm., its breadth 10.5 cm., and height 7 cm.; the length of the foot 6.5 with a breadth of 4.5 cm.; the length of the tentacles and rhinophoria nearly 2 cm., and of the projecting glans penis 1.5 cm.; the height of the branchial tufts nearly 1.5 cm. The *colour* of the body, together with the branchia, a greenish-white, the rhinophoria greenish-grey, the head and tentacles brownish-grey, the projecting external genitalia yellowish-white; the quite narrow sides of the body and the foot black.

The body (Pl. XIII. fig. 1; Pl. XII. figs. 14, 15) is nearly spherical in shape, somewhat like a gigantic *Onchidiopsis*; there is no trace of a dorsal margin or distinct line dividing the back from the sides, but near the base of the foot all round the body the small elevated figures of the back were entirely absent; this region of the body is quite smooth, and passes anteriorly into the neck (fig. 14); it answers to the sides of the body in other Dorididæ. The *back*¹ is very convex, densely covered with small, scarcely elevated disk-like figures, each with a fine aperture surrounded by an areola with a raised margin; these figures are round or oval in form, the largest measuring 2.5 mm. in diameter; towards the periphery they decrease in size (figs. 14, 15); between them were a number of small papillæ, in height from .5 to 2.5 mm., the former disks are no doubt the remains of other papillæ that have been lost (Pl. XII. fig. 16). At the anterior end are the *rhinophoria*, which were in this specimen fully extended, and the rhinophorial cavities reduced to a slightly prominent even margin; the stems of the rhinophoria (fig. 14, *a,a*) are strong and short, their club-shaped extremities elongated, with about 100 more or less complete narrow leaves on either side, the two series on the back side separated from each other by a dorsal prolongation of the stem. The flattened rather small *branchial tufts* are situated posteriorly, two on the right side and three on the left; probably the missing branchial tuft on the right hand side had been accidentally lost, since the remains of the stem (fig. 15) were visible. Each branchial tuft consists of four unequal tri- or quadripinnate leaves, which diverge from a common stalk; in the uppermost gill on the left side the stems bearing the small gill-leaves were separate, each bearing two leaves. Behind the last branchia, and completing in this way the branchial circle, is the *anal papilla*, situated in the middle line of the body, and directed backwards and downwards; the anal aperture is stellate (fig. 15). In front of the anus, close to the posterior right interbranchial space, is the prominent *renal papilla* (fig. 15). The *frontal margin* of the back is but slightly developed, and has no trace of appendages, and entirely disappears below (fig. 14). The *sides of the body* are very low. The *genital openings* are very conspicuous, and surrounded by a raised margin 11 mm. high (fig. 14); from the anterior

¹ There were two large lacerated holes on the back (2 cm. and 1.4 cm. in diameter respectively), through which a great part of the liver had been lost.