

pinnate; the foot is large as in *Doris*. In internal structure, however, this genus is widely removed from *Doris*, and resembles more closely the Phyllidiadæ. In the central nervous system the ganglia are very concentrated. The bulbus pharyngeus is elongated and tube-like, the buccal ganglia and salivary glands lying at its hinder end; there is no trace of mandibles or tongue, the bulbus itself forming a suctorial organ. There is a large inferior ptyaline gland.¹ In the pericardium is a special system of gill-leaves. There is a large sanguineous gland. The liver is deeply cleft at its posterior end (for the retractor branchiæ longus muscle). The hermaphrodite gland covers the liver; a spermatheca and spermatocyst are present; the end of the spermatic duct and the glans are armed with series of small hooks.

The genus is confined to the tropics, or at least the warmer seas; nothing is known of its habits and mode of life. The ribbon-shaped *spawn* of a few species has been detected, but nothing is known of their development.

The following is a list of the species that have been described:—

1. *Doriopsis nebulosa*, Pease.
Pacific Ocean.
2. *Doriopsis scabra*, Pease.
Pacific Ocean.
3. *Doriopsis viridis*, Pease.
Pacific Ocean.
4. *Doriopsis affinis*, Bergh.
Pacific Ocean.
5. *Doriopsis tristis*, Bergh.
Philippine Sea.
6. *Doriopsis rubrolineata*, Pease.
Pacific Ocean (Huaheine Islands).
7. *Doriopsis tuberculosa* (Quoy et Gaimard).
Doris carbunculosa, Kelaart.
Pacific and Indian Oceans.
8. *Doriopsis australis* (Angas).
Pacific Ocean.

¹ With respect to the acidogene nature of the glandulæ ptyalinæ and salivales: see, Krukenberg, *Vergl. physiolog. Studien*, Bd. v. 1881, pp. 69-70.