

"islands," with the exception of the caudal veil; here and there are small, whitish, knob-like elevations, not exceeding 1 mm. in diameter. The club of the *rhinophoria* has on either side about thirty leaves and a strongly developed terminal papilla. The branchial *cleft* is transversely oval; the strongly retracted branchia is formed of eight tripinnate branchial leaves; the branchial circle is completed by the anal papilla (about 2.5 mm. high), whose opening is slightly prolonged downwards on the anterior side; at its base, a little to the right, is the *renal aperture*. The *mouth* is a fine pore, on either side of which is an inconspicuous knob-like *tentacle*. The foot is as usual.

The position of the intestines is as usual; the peritoneum is colourless.

The *central nervous system* is enclosed in the usual capsule, which is as usual attached by frenula to the region above and between the salivary glands.¹ The clear whitish-yellow ganglia form a thick ring, the upper half of which in the middle line is about double as long (from before backwards) as the lower half. The arched upper half of the ring appears beneath the lens to be very granular, the granules measuring about .5 mm; it is broader behind, with a superficial median longitudinal furrow marking the boundary between the two halves; the under surface is smooth; the lateral portions pass into the smaller under half of the ring, which lies forwards; they are separated from it by a slight groove. The cerebral ganglia are long and larger than the pleural, which are situated outside their hinder part. From the *cerebral* ganglia arise the *nervi orales*; in front is the short-stalked ganglion *olfactorium proximale*, giving off the long winding *nervus olfactorius*, which at the base of the rhinophorion swells into a small round ganglion *olfactorium distale*, which gives off two nerves upwards; on its outer side is the short *nervus opticus*. The *pleural* ganglia give off the *nervi palliales anteriores* and the *nervus pallialis longus*; behind on the right ganglion, close to the pedal ganglion, I found another small ganglion (*genitale?*). The *pedal* ganglia are about as large as the pleural, they are plano-convex, thicker in front, where they are obliquely sloped; they are united by a short, broad, thin commissure (behind which is a narrower double commissure, composed of the sub-cerebral and pleural *commissures*); the ganglia give off three pedal nerves. The *buccal* ganglia are about as large as the proximal olfactory ganglia, and lie between, and a little in front of, the salivary glands, in contact with each other; at their outer part is a somewhat disconnected portion, which may represent gastro-cesophageal ganglia.²

The *eyes* are provided with black pigment and a yellow lens; the optic nerves are a little longer than the eyes, taking their origin from small optic ganglia a little larger than the eyes. The *otocysts* are a trifle larger than the eyes, containing a quantity of otoconia

¹ *Loc. cit.*, 1880, p. 301.

² I have also seen a similar appearance in *Doriopsis atropos*, *Doriopsis krebsii*, and *Doriopsis tristis*.