

cruise of the Danish vessel "Galathea" in 1846, and was taken in Pulu-Milu, one of the Nicobar Islands, on the 7th November, on the shore. It belongs to the collection of the museum at Copenhagen, and was handed over to me for study by Prof. Steenstrup. The specific name was verified by Semper, who investigated all the specimens of *Onchidium* in the museum. It was well preserved in alcohol, but rather contracted.

Its length is 7.5 cm., breadth 5.8 cm., height 3 cm.; the breadth of the mantle edge is 18 mm., of the foot 28 mm., and of the frontal shield 20 mm.; the edge of the foot projects 4 mm. in front; the length of the tail is 2.5 mm.; the length of the rhinophoria 4.5 mm.; the diameter of the pneumostome 2 mm.; the anal papilla is 1.4 mm. in length; the breadth of the aperture of the penis, which lies a little to the right, is 2 mm.

The position of the viscera was quite as in the last species. The pseudo-peritoneum was colourless, but greyish-black beneath and at the sides.

The *central nervous system*, the *rhinophoria*, and the *eyes* resemble those of the last species. I did not find the *otocyst*. Semper has accurately described the *dorsal eyes*;¹ in the specimen examined by me there appeared to be only a small number of groups of eyes, and a small number of eyes in the groups.

The *buccal tube* was about 9 mm. long by 9.5 mm. in breadth. The *bulbus pharyngeus* as above, but the upper side more gradually arched; its length was 11 mm., height 10.5 mm., and breadth 10 mm.; the radula-sheath, moreover, projected behind 4 mm. I found the usual *palatal plates*, which were longer, narrower, paler coloured and less conspicuous; in structure hardly different, save that the denticles were mainly conical and longer (about .28 mm. long). The *tongue* presented no differences; in the chestnut-brown coloured radula there were forty-three series of teeth; further back forty-two, of which the four hindermost were not fully developed; the total number was thus eighty-five. The eight anterior series were much worn, even their median teeth, and also the following series, but in a less degree. In the hindermost rows of the tongue there were 106 teeth (on either side), further back the number did not increase to more than 108. The shape of the teeth was hardly different from that of the last species.

The *salivary glands* were also similar; the left gland 12 mm. long, 8 mm. broad, and 2.5 mm. thick, somewhat bent, and traversed by furrows on both sides; otherwise fairly smooth, the margin lobate. The right gland is a little shorter and thicker, and rather more lobate.

The *œsophagus* resembles that of the previously described species; its length is 3 cm., and the diameter 3 mm. anteriorly and 1.5 mm. posteriorly. The *first stomach* is irregularly spherical, about 8 mm. long by 8.5 mm. in diameter; inner surface like that of the previously described species. The *second, masticatory stomach*, is 12 mm. long, 16 mm. broad, and 11 mm. in thickness; its form and the tendinous patches are like

¹ *Loc. cit.*, Landmollusken, Ergänzungsheft, 1877, p. 4, Taf. A. fig. 2; Taf. B. figs. 3, 4; Taf. C. fig. 9.—Heft v. 1880, p. 258.