

The shape of the body is irregularly pyriform; it is not compressed laterally. The anterior end is narrow, and tapers into the upper end of the peduncle. The posterior end, on the contrary, is broad and bluntly rounded. The dorsal and ventral edges are irregular; they are, roughly speaking, parallel in their posterior two-thirds, and converge rapidly in their anterior third. The sides are equally convex, the body in transverse section being nearly circular.

The peduncle is of moderate length, thin but wiry, stiff but flexible, slightly undulating, though straight in its general course. It is a prolongation of the anterior end of the body, but at the point of junction turns dorsally at a right angle, so as to cross the branchial aperture; it is slightly enlarged at the upper and lower extremities, and elsewhere it is of uniform thickness.

The branchial aperture is placed close to the anterior extremity on its dorsal edge, consequently it is just under the peduncle (Pl. VIII. fig. 1). It is sessile but conspicuous, rather large and open, and triangular in shape—the base being anterior and the apex posterior. It is surrounded by a broad fringe of close-set minute papillæ or processes of the test, and is directed anteriorly and dorsally. The atrial aperture is distant from the branchial, being placed on the broad posterior extremity, a little to the dorsal side of the middle, and directed posteriorly. Like the branchial aperture it is sessile and large. It is bilabiate, in the form of a wide transverse slit, and is bordered by minute papilli-form processes of the test.

The surface, which is rather irregular, being thrown into creases here and there, especially towards the posterior end, is finely granulated all over, while larger projections form thickened borders to the apertures, and are especially developed along a line encircling the body towards the posterior extremity. This line runs in an irregular undulating course round the posterior end, and thus surrounds the atrial aperture (Pl. VIII. fig. 1). It reaches the posterior end of the ventral edge, but dorsally it extends more anteriorly, so as to cut the dorsal edge about two-fifths of the way from the atrial to the branchial aperture. Where it crosses the ventral edge it is enlarged into a thickened mass of triangular shape, having the apex directed anteriorly; while in the dorsal region the belt narrows considerably, and the papillæ are of smaller size. The surface of the peduncle is nearly smooth, slightly ridged longitudinally in parts.

The colour of the body is a dull brown with a slate-grey tinge where the surface is least rough. The peduncle is of a pale slate-grey throughout.

The dimensions in the two specimens are as follows:—

	A.	B.
Length of the body (antero-posterior),	6 cm.	5 cm.
Breadth of the body (dorso-ventral),	4·5 „	3·2 „
Thickness of the body (lateral),	4 „	3·4 „
Length of the peduncle,	15 „	9 „
Thickness of the peduncle,	2 mm.	2 mm