

(Pl. IX. fig. 13a). The cells of the lower surface and sides are diamond-shaped or short fusiform, and have distinct point-like nuclei (Pl. IX. fig. 13b and c). Those of the band along the upper edge are cubical or low columnar, in most places the latter, and have nuclei placed near the lower end of the cell, and only seen in a profile view (Pl. IX. fig. 13e). A surface view of the dark band shows the ends of these columnar cells as a series of closely placed minute round areas (Pl. IX. fig. 13d). Underneath the epithelium in the tentacles are placed here and there large spicules similar to those of the branchial sac (Pl. IX. fig. 13a, *sp.*). In the interior of the tentacles may also be seen in many places small collections of the large round yellowish-brown blood-corpuscles (Pl. IX. fig. 13a, *b.c.*).

*The Præbranchial Zone* or the area lying between the branchial siphon and the branchial sac, and bounded superiorly by the circlet of tentacles and inferiorly by the peripharyngeal band, is in this species of moderate breadth (Pl. VIII. fig. 7). It is about one-third of the length of the larger tentacles, and the smaller tentacles mostly extend just across it to the peripharyngeal band. It is perfectly smooth, and is covered by squamous epithelium in direct continuity with that covering the lower surface of the tentacles.

*The Peritubercular Area*, or the dorsal offshoot from the præbranchial zone, in which the dorsal tubercle is placed, is triangular in shape (Pl. VIII. fig. 7, and Pl. IX. fig. 15), nearly symmetrical, and relatively large, being nearly twice as long as the breadth of the præbranchial zone.

*The Dorsal Tubercle*, better known perhaps as the "olfactory" tubercle, is small, and is situated down in the posterior angle of the peritubercular area (Pl. VIII. fig. 7, and Pl. IX. fig. 15, *d.t.*). It is, however, distinctly visible, and has the form of a hemispherical projection, on the surface of which is a deeply cut groove forming a crescent with both horns curled inwards. The horns are anterior and posterior, and the concavity is turned towards the left side.

*The Peripharyngeal Band*, bounding the præbranchial zone posteriorly, is well marked, and has the usual form of a pair of closely placed ridges separated by a narrow groove. At the dorsal edge of the sac, where the two halves of the peripharyngeal band turn posteriorly to bound the peritubercular area, the right half is rather higher or more anterior than the left (Pl. VIII. fig. 7, *p.p.*). At the apex of the peritubercular area the two halves unite at the anterior extremity of the dorsal lamina.

*The Nerve Ganglion* is of small size, and has an elongated fusiform shape (Pl. IX. fig. 15, *n.g.*). It lies immediately posterior to the dorsal tubercle, its anterior extremity overlapping that organ dorsally.

*The Heart* is situated on the right side of the body. It lies on the inner face of the mantle towards the ventral edge, about midway between the branchial and atrial apertures, and is placed longitudinally, running parallel with the endostyle, from which it is