

and divided into an outer broad lighter, and an inner narrow darker band formed of closely packed columnar cells (Pl. XII. fig. 5). Between the two opaque brown areas lies the central fifth, which is semi-transparent but darker than the raised edge. Neither the opaque brown areas nor the central clearer part contain spicules.

*The Dorsal Lamina* is replaced by a series of large triangular languets. They are not broad at the base, and taper gradually to a blunt point. They are moderately closely placed, there being about two to each mesh—one opposite each transverse vessel and one between each pair.

*The Tentacles* are branched and are very long. There are about twenty-four of them, and they are of two sizes, placed alternately. They are more branched and larger in comparison to the size of the body than in either of the preceding species. One of the ordinary large tentacles measures about 9 mm. in length. Ramifying calcareous spicules are present here and there, but they are not at all numerous.

*The Dorsal Tubercle* is of small size and is ellipsoidal in form, having no aperture, and consequently no horns (Pl. XI. fig. 6, *d.t.*). It lies near the posterior angle of the large triangular peritubercular area, and is immediately below the nerve ganglion, being situated at the right side of its anterior end.

The peritubercular area is large and of an irregularly triangular form. It is not, however, very deep, being broad at the anterior end. The peripharyngeal bands are narrow and undulated. As in the last species the band extends further forwards on the left side of the peritubercular area than on the right (Pl. XI. fig. 6, *p.p.*).

*The Nerve Ganglion* is of considerable size, and much elongated antero-posteriorly. It is narrow and of much the same calibre throughout, swelling slightly in its atrial half. It lies with its middle point placed about the apex of the peritubercular area (Pl. XI. fig. 6). The branchial end divides into two divergent nerves (*br.n.*), at the origin of one of which (the right) the dorsal tubercle is situated. The atrial end of the ganglion gives off four nerve trunks, two posteriorly side by side (*at.n.*) and two laterally at right angles to the axis of the ganglion, one to each side. The left one soon subdivides into two branches.

*The Alimentary Canal.*—The œsophageal opening (Pl. XI. fig. 7, *æ.*) is at the posterior end of the branchial sac, and the œsophagus is a short round tube running ventrally and anteriorly to enter the large stomach (*st.*) which lies along the left side of the ventral edge of the branchial sac. Like the stomach in *Culeolus murrayi* it is very irregular. It has three prominent lobes or pouches, each of which ends in a large number of small papilla-like processes. The intestine emerges from the anterior narrower end of the stomach, and continues its direction forwards on the left side of the branchial sac, and then curves round in a wide loop dorsally, and runs posteriorly as far as the level of the intestinal end of the stomach, and there ends in the anus (*α.*) which has its margin cut into a papillary fringe.