

the body is somewhat compressed laterally. The anterior extremity is very narrow and attenuated, being more produced, and tapering more gradually than in any of the other species. The posterior end is broad and slightly rounded, having a truncated appearance. It forms a nearly straight line dorso-ventrally, and curves round sharply at the ends to become continuous with the dorsal and ventral edges. These two edges are almost equally curved. They diverge from the narrow anterior end for about half the length of the body, at which point the greatest breadth (dorso-ventral) is attained. They then run parallel for a short distance, and finally curve sharply and evenly into the ends of the posterior extremity. The two sides are equally, but slightly convex.

The peduncle is rather long and thin, but stiff (Pl. X. fig. 7). It is attached to the attenuated anterior end of the body, and forms a continuous line with the dorsal and ventral edges. It may be traced for a short distance along the ventral edge, partly imbedded in the test. After leaving the test it runs for a short distance anteriorly, and then curves round dorsally at nearly a right angle, and preserves a slightly undulated course down to the base of attachment. At this point it is slightly expanded, elsewhere it is of the same thickness throughout.

The branchial aperture (Pl. X. fig. 7) is situated on the dorsal edge of the anterior end, and is nearly one-fourth of the length of the body, from the point of attachment of the peduncle. It is conspicuous but not prominent. It has the form of a transversely elongated rather crescentic slit, having the concavity directed posteriorly (Pl. X. fig. 8), and its anterior edge forming an angle in the middle so as to give the aperture a sub-triangular form like that of *Culeolus recumbens*. The anterior and posterior lips are not prominent and are scarcely marked. The opening is directed dorsally and anteriorly.

The atrial aperture lies in the centre of the large posterior end, and looks directly posteriorly (Pl. X. fig. 7). It is sessile but conspicuous, and is a large transverse, slightly crescentic, slit, gaping slightly, and having no raised lips (Pl. X. fig. 9). The edges are dorsal and ventral.

The surface is even but very rough, being covered all over with conical and dome-shaped papillæ (Pl. X. figs. 7, 8 and 9). These papillæ are larger than those scattered over the test in any of the other species, but here they are not modified in any particular region to form a band round the atrial aperture as in *Culeolus murrayi*, *Culeolus recumbens*, and *Culeolus perlatus*. The surface of the peduncle is slightly roughened like that of the last species.

The colour of the body is a pale yellowish-grey—the papillæ having a decided yellow tinge. The peduncle is darker, being of a greyish-brown colour.

The dimensions are as follows :—

Length of the body (antero-posterior),	.	.	.	2	cm.
Breadth of the body (dorso-ventral),	.	.	.	1·2	„
Thickness of the body (lateral),	.	.	.	8	mm.
Length of the peduncle,	.	.	.	about 9	cm.
Thickness of the peduncle,	.	.	.	·75	mm.