

In the two larger species (*Culeolus wyville-thomsoni* and *Culeolus murrayi*) the branchial aperture has a clearly-defined triangular form, with the apex of the triangle directed posteriorly. In the other four species the shape is more that of a transverse slit, but there is a tendency in all of them towards a triangular form. This is most clearly seen in *Culeolus recumbens*, where the anterior or ventral lip is straight, while the posterior or dorsal is strongly arched, forming an angle in the middle, and in *Culeolus moseleyi* where the slit is crescentic—the apex here, however, being anterior.

In all the species the branchial aperture is situated on the dorsal side of the point of attachment of the peduncle, and consequently in the four species in which the peduncle turns dorsally the branchial aperture is to a certain extent hidden by it and looks more or less downwards towards the bottom; in *Culeolus perlucidus*, on the contrary, it is directed upwards.

The atrial aperture is a transverse bilabiate slit in all, and is situated towards the posterior end. In three species, *Culeolus murrayi*, *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, and *Culeolus moseleyi*, it is quite posterior, while in the other three it is a little dorsal in position.

In *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, the surface, though very uneven, is to the eye smooth; in the other species, however, it is rough from the presence of papillæ or tufts projecting from the surface of the test. In *Culeolus perlucidus* these are few in number and of small size, but in the other four species they are larger, and in three of them, *Culeolus murrayi*, *Culeolus recumbens*, and *Culeolus perlatus*, they are especially developed along a line round the posterior end and surrounding the atrial aperture. Along this tract the papillæ are larger and more closely placed, so as to form a continuous band. *Culeolus moseleyi*, finally, has the surface closely covered with papillæ of moderate size, making it equally rough all over.

*Culeolus recumbens* is the only species which has sand-grains and other foreign matter adhering to the surface of the body and peduncle, and it may be accounted for in this case by the position the body must have had, lying on the bottom on account of the weakness of the peduncle.

The peduncle in all the species is thin but tough, smooth, and somewhat flexible though stiffish, except in the case of *Culeolus recumbens*, where, as above mentioned, it is weak and very flexible like a piece of string. In all, it is expanded slightly at the lower end to form a base of attachment.

*The Test.*—In all the species the test is of a cartilaginous consistency, though, in some of them, especially *Culeolus recumbens* and *Culeolus perlucidus*, it becomes membranous, on account of its thinness.

The only notable peculiarities are in regard to the development and disposition of the blood-vessels. In *Culeolus murrayi* they are feebly developed throughout the thickness of the test, but as compensation they expand at the outer surface into large closely placed thin-walled chambers in communication with the large membranous hollow papillæ. In *Culeolus wyville-thomsoni*, on the other hand, vessels are numerous throughout the thick