

The *hermaphrodite gland* is made up of six distinct lobes; three are situated posteriorly (the hindermost is somewhat larger than the other two), two median lobes are situated under the posterior liver, and an anterior just at the hinder end of the *anterior genital mass*. This last large one measures about 7 mm.; the ampulla of the hermaphrodite duct is dirty yellow, somewhat sausage-shaped, it is bent upon itself, and when straight it measures about 15 mm.; the penis is conical, about 2.5 mm. long, the glans nearly fills the præputium (Pl. XI. fig. 20, *b*); the spermatheca is of the usual small size; the mucous gland is whitish, the albuminiparous gland brownish in colour.

Bornella, Gray.

Bornella, Gray, Figures of molluscous animals, vol. iv., 1850, p. 107.

„ „ Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch. (*in Semper*, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp., Th. II. Bd. ii.), Heft vii., 1874, p. 287-308, Taf. xxxvi.-xxxviii.

Corpus compressum. Tentacula breve pedicellata, e conis vel cylindris humilibus seriebus curvatis dispositis formata. Rhinophoria papillis dorsalibus anticis quasi connata; vagina rhinophoralis margine digitato, clavus perfoliatus. Margo dorsalis utrinque papillis fortioribus, apice digitatis, infra branchiferis continuatus; branchiæ compositæ, externæ et internæ, externæ sæpius appendicibus simplicibus defensæ. Anus latero-dorsalis. Podarium angustius, antice rotundatum.

Armatura labialis peculiaris, quasi squamosa. Mandibulæ fortiores, compressæ. Radula dentibus medianis fortioribus, margine lævi vel denticulato; dentibus lateralibus compluribus corpore elongato, hamo obliquo, elongato, margine lævi.—Ventriculus secundus spinis seriatis armatus. Penis annulo spinarum armatus.

The genus *Bornella* was created by Gray in 1850, from a specimen brought back by H. and A. Adams, who accompanied the expedition of the "Samarang," or perhaps from the figure of the animal given by these authors.¹ About the same time (1848 or 1850) the genus was a little more fully described by Adams and Reeve,² the description in "Gray's Guide" being indeed hardly sufficient for recognition of the animal. Hancock (1864, 1866) made considerable addition to our knowledge of this genus which a few years later (1874) was described by me in detail in my monograph.

These animals agree in their outward form with the Dendronotidæ, being, like them, compressed. At the front are the peculiar *tentacles* which are provided with a short stalk; this has a number of short conical or cylindrical projections arranged in two rows. The *rhinophoria* are fused throughout their whole length with a process which extends beyond them, and is like one of the dorsal papillæ. The sheath of the rhinophorium is divided above into finger-shaped branches; the club being strongly perfoliated.

¹ Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 287, notes 2, 3.

² Bergh, *loc. cit.*, p. 287, note 3.