

The *dorsal margin* is prolonged into several *papillæ*, which at the free upper end are divided into several (4-2) points, and at the base bear several tripinnate *branchiæ*, which on the outer side are sometimes protected by special finger-shaped processes. The *anus* is latero-dorsal in position, and lies just in front of the second dorsal papilla. The *foot* is small and rounded anteriorly.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* is not large, and is to a great extent formed by a powerful muscular mass as in the Pleurophyllidiadæ and Phylliroidæ. The thick *labial disk* has a special scale-like armature. The *mandibles* are large, powerful and compressed, without any masticatory process. The *tongue* is high; its armature consists of a median tooth, which is not large, and number of lateral teeth, the latter being always smooth, the former occasionally denticulate. The *stomach* has two divisions, *the hinder of which is provided with a series of chitinous spines* in its interior. The gut is short. With the exception of one form (*Bornella excepta*), all the species of this genus which have been hitherto examined possess a branched liver which sends prolongations into most of the papillæ, entering them more or less at the base. The *penis* has an oblique girdle of straight or curved *thorny processes*.

The genus *Bornella* seems to be confined to the tropics, and has always been found among Fucoids; of its habits Adams and Pease have given some account; the animals are said to creep "briskly" about over the surface of Fucoids; and sometimes to swim freely in the water by lateral movements of the body.

Only the following species<sup>1</sup> have been hitherto described:—

1. *Bornella digitata* (Adams and Reeve), Bergh.

Indian Ocean.

2. *Bornella calcarata* (Mörch), Bergh.

Atlantic Ocean.

3. *Bornella arborescens* (Pease), Bergh.

Bergh, Neue Nacktschnecken d. Südsee. II. Journ. d. Mus. Godeffroy, Heft vi., 1874, pp. 96-102, Taf. i. figs. 3-4; Taf. ii. figs. 30-33; Taf. iv. figs. 1-28.

4. *Bornella excepta*, n. sp.

Pacific Ocean.

5. *Bornella adamsii*, Gray?

Indian Ocean.

6. *Bornella hancockana*, Kelaart?

Indian Ocean.

<sup>1</sup> Bergh, *loc. cit.*, pp. 288-289.