

This specimen, which was very well preserved and only slightly hardened, was nearly 4.5 cm. long by 1.8 cm. broad and 1.2 cm. high. The breadth of the mantle-border came to 4.5 mm., of the foot to about 12 mm.; the length of the tail was 5 mm., the diameter of the transversely oval branchial opening nearly 8 mm.; the height of the retracted rhinophores was 4 mm., of the retracted gill nearly 5 mm.; the length of the tentacles 3 mm.; the largest dorsal papillæ were 1.3 mm. in diameter, and almost the same in height. The *colour* of the animal was yellowish throughout; in front and on the lateral portions of the back ochre-yellow, so too on the upper sides of the pedal border, but rather paler; the rhinophores and gill were yellowish-white.

The *form* of the body was an elongated oval, the border of the mantle not broad, rather powerful. The *back*, which is slightly convex, is entirely covered with (Pl. I. fig. 2) papillæ of various sizes¹ lying closely together, the smallest chiefly on the margin of the mantle. The *rhinophore-openings*, which lie pretty near the front, are roundish; the margin, which hardly projects at all, is furnished with small papillæ. The rhinophores are powerful; the club with about thirty to forty broad leaves, and with small terminal papilla. The transversely oval, wide *branchial opening* has a somewhat projecting, slightly scalloped margin, also furnished with small papillæ. The gill is formed of seven tripinnate leaves, arranged in the shape of a large horse-shoe. The *anal papilla* (2.5 mm. high), with its slightly scalloped margin, lies behind in the opening of the horse-shoe, which it completely fills; the fissure-shaped *renal pore* lies to the right at the base of the anal nipple. The *outer mouth* was contracted like a pore; on either side of it the fold-like *tentacle*, furnished with a longitudinal furrow. The *sides of the body* had almost disappeared; the contracted *genital opening* in the usual place. The *foot* is strong, only projecting slightly (about 2.5 mm.) from the sides of the body, and rather more in front (4.5 mm.); the anterior end rounded, with marginal furrow; the posterior end slightly pointed, somewhat rounded.

The intestines do not shine through any part of the body. The peritoneum is colourless.

The *central nervous system* is greatly flattened (fig. 1); the cerebro-pleural ganglia kidney-shaped, rather thicker before than behind, the two portions indistinctly separated; the pedal ganglia (fig. 1, *a, a*) a little larger than the pleural. The common commissure (fig. 1, *b*) rather wide and powerful. Each proximal olfactory ganglion (fig. 1) forms a small, roundish, short-stalked swelling at the origin of the nervus olfactorius, the distal ganglia olfactoria a small oval swelling at the root of the rhinophores. The buccal ganglia (fig. 1, *c*) are rather larger than the ganglia olfactoria proximalia, longish-oval in shape, and connected by a short commissure; the gastro-œsophageal ganglia are rather short-stalked, also longish-oval in shape, and have a single row of larger nerve-cells (fig. 1).

¹ R. Bergh, Malacolog. Untersuch. (in Semper, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp., Th. II. Bd. ii.), Heft xiii., 1878, Taf. lxiv. fig. 20 (*Archidoris tuberculata*).