

covered with nodules (Pl. I. fig. 15) of various sizes, up to .5 mm. in diameter; the largest, fewer in number, short, cylindrical or rather hemispherical, and occasionally slightly constricted at the base. Similar nodules, partly large, partly smaller, are found on the margin of the simple round rhizophore-openings; likewise on the simple margin of the branchial slit, where they sometimes alternate in size (fig. 14). The club of the *rhizophoria* is strong, with nearly twenty-five broad, thin leaves. The *branchia* is composed of from eleven to twelve slender leaves, simple below, bipinnate and tripinnate above. The *anal papilla* is low, obliquely truncated; beside it, to the right, is the *renal pore*. The (external) *oral orifice* is strongly contracted; the *tentacles* short, fold-shaped. The *foot* strong; the anterior margin with deep furrow and rounded corners, the tail somewhat pointed.

The intestines are not visible through the body-wall at any point; the peritoneum is colourless.

The *central nervous system* (Pl. I. fig. 13) is not much flattened. The cerebro-pleural ganglia (fig. 13, *ab*) kidney-shaped, the two divisions almost equal in size; the pedal ganglia (fig. 13, *c,c*) roundish in outline; the large common commissure (fig. 13, *d*) distinctly showing at the roots that it is composed of three separate commissures. The proximal olfactory ganglia (fig. 13, *e,e*) are developed on one side of the nerve; the distal ones (fig. 13, *f*) rather smaller and roundish. The optic ganglia (fig. 13) are roundish, sessile, rather smaller than the olfactory ones (fig. 13). The buccal ganglia at least four times as large as the proximal olfactory, roundish in outline, and connected by a very short commissure (fig. 13, *g*). The rather short-stalked gastro-oesophageal ganglia (fig. 13, *h,h*) are developed on one side of the nerve; a little larger than the lower olfactory ganglia; the *nervus oesophagealis major* is bifurcated, showing on the branches small ganglia. A short-stalked ganglion *genitale* (fig. 13, *i*) is connected with the right pleural ganglion.

The short-stalked *eye* (fig. 13) has black pigment and an obscure chitinous yellow lens. The *otocysts*, visible under the magnifying glass as chalk-white points, are rather smaller than the eyes, spherical, filled with about sixty of the usual otoconia, of up to .02 mm. in diameter. The thin leaves of the *rhizophoria* are without spicules. The tough *skin* and the dorsal tubercles (fig. 15) generally have only a few larger, crumpled, hardened spicules, and smaller groups of hardened cells. Only a few hardened cells in the *interstitial connective tissue*.

The *mouth tube* was large, nearly 3 mm. long, and the same in diameter; the three pairs of retractors and the inside as usual. The *bulbus pharyngeus* rather larger than the mouth tube, 3.5 mm. long by 2.75 mm. high and 2.5 mm. broad; the thick sheath of the radula still projecting 1.5 mm. behind; the retractors as usual; the labial disk covered with a strong, faintly yellow cuticle, with a narrow (slightly radiate) oral fissure. The glittering chitinous-yellow radula of the strong *tongue* with ten rows of teeth plates, and with traces of two former rows at the point; there were also in the radula-sheath thirteen