

developed and four undeveloped rows, so that their total number amounted to twenty-seven. The first five (outer) rows were incomplete; in the first complete row, the sixth, there were thirty-three plates (on either side), and the number hardly increased towards the back. The *plates* were very pale yellow; the height of the five outermost plates (fig. 18) was .08-1-12-14-18 mm.; the height then gradually increased, sometimes reaching .25 mm., and again diminishing from the middle of the row inwards, and decreasing to about .12 mm. (fig. 16). The form was as usual, the two outermost much more slender (fig. 18, *a,a*).

The *salivary glands* yellowish, elongate, bent at the middle and again ascending on the posterior end of the bulbus pharyngeus.

The *oesophagus* nearly 3.5 mm. long, with strong longitudinal folds on the inside. The *stomach*, which projects out of the fissure of the liver, is large, nearly 3.5 mm. long by 2.75 mm. broad and 1.4 mm. high. The *intestine* opens from its anterior end, and runs almost straight backwards; it is nearly 12 mm. long, and .75 mm. broad almost throughout; the inside shows the usual longitudinal folds. The whitish, soft contents of the digestive cavity were a mass of indeterminable animal remains.

The *liver* is nearly 7 mm. long, by 5 mm. broad and 4.75 mm. high, shaped like a short cone; the hollowed anterior end with a small facet below (for the anterior genital mass); the outside colour grey, the substance yellowish. The hepatic cavity is tolerably wide with the usual crypts. The *gall-bladder* lies to the right below the stomach, a yellowish-white, elongate pyriform sac, nearly 1.75 mm. long, and measuring .75 mm. in diameter at the bottom.

The *pericardium* and the heart as usual. The *blood glands* joined by a short neck on the upper side of the central nervous system, greyish-yellowish; flattened, especially the anterior gland; they were almost of equal size and quadrangular with rounded angles in outline, their largest diameter nearly 1.5 mm.—The yellowish *renal syrinx* melon-shaped; the urinary chamber narrow; the kidney, with a beautiful dendritic ramification, covering the whole upper side of the posterior visceral mass (Pl. II. fig. 13).

The grey *hermaphrodite gland* contrasts with the yellowish liver, which it covers as a thin layer; the small lobes without developed reproductive elements. The yellowish-white *anterior genital mass* was undeveloped, nearly 1.2 mm. long, and as much as 0.8 mm. broad and high. The *ampulla* of the duct of the hermaphrodite gland was somewhat short and thin. The spermatheca spherical; the spermatocyst sac-shaped, longer than the spermatheca.

This species appears to be distinct from the preceding, as is shown even by the form and the nature of the gill. They are both specifically distinct from *Archidoris montereyensis*.¹

¹ Bergh, On the Nudibr. Gastr. Moll., &c., I., *loc. cit.*, pp. 107 (163), pl. xvi. figs. 10, 11.