

the branchial aperture few lobed and stellate; the tentacles finger-shaped; the anterior margin of the foot bilobed, the upper lip cleft in the middle.—The labial disk is unarmed. The radula has a naked rhachis and a large number of hook-shaped lateral teeth. The præputium is armed with rows of hard flat disks, each bearing a hook; the vagina has a similar armature, or at least a strongly developed cuticle; the prostate is large.

Platydoris is not unlike *Asteronotus*, which differs, however, in being softer and smoother, and in possessing an unarmed penis and vagina, and a special dart and gland. *Hoplodoris*¹ comes near *Platydoris*, but differs in being softer, in the armature of the labial disk, and in possessing a dart like *Hoplodoris*. *Dictyodoris* agrees with *Platydoris* in the hardness of its outer skin, and in the unarmed labial disk, but differs in the smoothness of the dorsal surface, and in the unarmed condition of the penis; it has no dart.²

The genus is confined to the tropical seas. Not much is known about its habits, except that its movements are lethargic and slow. Quoy and Gaimard observed the copulation of *Platydoris scabra*, and the throwing off of pieces of the mantle in other species.³

The following list contains all the known or mentioned "species":—

1. *Platydoris argo* (Linné).
Mediterranean.
2. *Platydoris philippi*, Bergh.
Mediterranean.
3. *Platydoris angustipes* (Mörch).
West Indies.
4. *Platydoris eurychlamys*, Bergh.
? *Doris solea*, Cuvier.
Philippine Sea.
5. *Platydoris arrogans*, Bergh.
Philippine Sea.
6. *Platydoris striata* (Kelaart).
Indian Ocean.
7. *Platydoris ellioti* (Alder and Hancock).
Indian Ocean.

¹ R. Bergh, Malacolog., Untersuch., loc. cit., Supplementheft i., 1880, pp. 51–55.

² R. Bergh, loc. cit., pp. 75–78.

³ A similar phenomenon has been described in species of the genera *Discodoris* and *Peltodoris*.