

Bathydoris, n. gen.

Corpus fere semiglobosum, molle; dorsum papillis conicis parvis ubique sparsis, margine palliali vix ullo; rhinophoria retractilia clavo perfoliato; tentacula sat magna, nonnihil applanata, acuminata; branchia e fasciculis discretis compluribus (6) fruticulosus non retractilibus formata; podarium sat latum.

Bulbus pharyngeus permagnus; armatura labialis nulla; mandibulæ magnæ, sat applanatæ, margine masticatorio lævi, processu masticatorio nullo; series radulæ multi-dentatæ, dens medianus nonnihil compressus, dentes laterales hamati, interni parte basali latiori, reliqui angustiori.—Penis conicus inermis, glande pagina inferiore fissura instructa.

This remarkable genus differs from all other Dorididæ proper in the *semiglobular form of the body*, which is something like the genus *Kalinga* of Alder and Hancock,¹ which it also resembles in the characters of its branchia *composed of several separate branchial tufts*, and in the development of soft conical papillæ upon the *back*. *Bathydoris* has no frontal appendages, and the dorsal margin is very slightly pronounced. In its internal structure, however, *Bathydoris* differs entirely from *Kalinga* and other Polyceradæ.

The gigantic *bulbus pharyngeus* differs from the same organ in all other Dorididæ, *and resembles rather that of Bornella*² and other Tritoniadæ; the labial-disk is unarmed, the *powerful mandibles are covered by a thick muscular mass*. The radula is not unlike that of the Tritoniadæ, possessing as it does a median tooth and a series of lateral teeth, but the first lateral tooth is quite similar to the rest, whereas in the Tritoniadæ it is different. The hermaphrodite gland is separate from the liver, as in *Bornella* and *Scyllæa*. The penis is unarmed as in the Tritoniadæ. *Bathydoris* appears to form a *remarkable connecting link between the Tritoniadæ and the Dorididæ*, with which latter group it agrees in possessing a *blood gland*.

Bathydoris abyssorum, n. sp. (Pl. XII. figs. 14–20; Pl. XIII. figs. 1–25; Pl. XIV. figs. 1–15).

Corpus quasi subgelatinosum, subpellucidum. Rhinophoria et tentacula brunnea, branchia et genitalia externa aurantiaca, podarium e nigro purpureum.

Habitat.—Pacific.

One specimen of this large species was taken in the middle of the Pacific, at Station 271, lat. 0° 33' S., long. 151° 34' W., from a depth of 2425 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1° 0 C.; bottom, globigerina ooze. The specimen was fairly well preserved in alcohol.

According to Mr. Murray's notes "the body of the *living animal* was gelatinous and

¹ Alder and Hancock, Notice of a Collection of Nudibranchiate Mollusca made in India, *Trans. Zool. Soc.*, vol. v. part 3, 1864, pp. 134–136, pl. xxxii. figs. 7–10.

² Bergh, Malacolog. *Untersuch., loc. cit.*, Heft vii., 1874, pp. 289–308.