

freely in the lower body-cavity; the penis most nearly resembles that of the *Marseniæ* proper. The *shell* is also, on the whole, like that of the typical *Marseniæ*.

The only representatives of the genus, as yet known, are the two new South Sea¹ species about to be described.

1. *Marseniopsis pacifica*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 7-27).

Habitat.—Southern Ocean (Kerguelen Island).

Only one representative (female) of the species was obtained, by the dredge between 10 and 100 fathoms.

In its preserved state the animal measured 18 mm. in length, 13·5 in breadth, and 12 in height. The foot had a length of 13, and a breadth of mostly about 5·5 mm., increasing to 8 in front. The length of the tail was 6 mm., and that of the tentacles 4 mm. The *colour* of the upper surface was reddish yellow with several almost purple-red spots, and also apparently with scattered white nodules; the under surface of the animal was yellowish white.

The back was covered with coarse tubercles, very much as in the *Onchidiopsides*, which this form on the whole resembled. The respiratory canal measured 4-5 mm., was anteriorly bent slightly upwards, but otherwise exhibited the usual characters. The mantle border was thick, swollen, and not very broad. The ordinary stripes round the base of the foot were absent; the foot was as usual, except that the furrow of the anterior margin was very strongly developed, especially towards the middle line, where a slit-like hole was formed. The head and tentacles exhibited the ordinary form. The shell and the viscera were indistinctly seen as a greyish mass shining through the dorsal surface. The inside of the mantle, adjacent to the shell, was almost white. The shell (fig. 7) measured 15 mm. in length, about 12 in breadth, and 10 in height. The spiral was small, and exhibited two turns; the last turn was very large and much vaulted. Through the thin calcareous shell was seen the dark-grey coating of the superior visceral mass.

After removing the shell and the enveloping coat, the superior viscera exhibited the following arrangement (fig. 8). Far back lay the large, whitish, apparently granular ovary (fig. 8, *a*); in front of this was situated the large, very faint greenish-grey foliated gland (fig. 8, *b*), and across the lower surface of the latter the whitish intestine could be seen. Further forward to the right lay the faint yellow mucus- and albumen-gland, with the white rectum along the left side; both rectum and gland extended forwards. To the left was seen the roof of the branchial cavity, apparently of a white colour, owing to the presence of the secreted substance (fig. 8, *d*) of the kidney or of the foliated gland. Before

¹ According to a note which I made in 1873, in the British Museum, there is a specimen there, obtained in "Sholl Bay, Strait of Magellan," which might, perhaps, belong to this genus.