

papillæ are arranged in four groups on either side, but the arrangement is not so distinct as in other Nudibranchs. The first two groups are the largest and about equal in size; the two others smaller but corresponding with each other in size. Each group is made up of a number of short transverse or oblique rows, occasionally horse-shoe-shaped (Pl. XII. fig. 9, c); there are two to four, or sometimes as many as five or six, papillæ in each row. Altogether the first group contained about thirty papillæ, the second thirty to thirty-five, the third twenty-one to twenty-five, the fourth eighteen to twenty. The papillæ are conical in form, somewhat constricted at the base, and firmly attached to the skin; those on the outer side were nearly always much smaller than those on the inner side. The anal papilla is rather prominent (Pl. XII. fig. 9, a), and is situated on the right side of the body, on a level with the anterior end of the second group of papillæ. In front of it is the small triangular renal pore (fig. 9, b).

The central nervous system consists of a pair of somewhat flattened oval cerebro-pleural ganglia; the pedal ganglia are of about the same size as the cerebro-pleural; the subcerebro-pedal commissure is about equal in length to the longest diameter of one of the pedal ganglia; the visceral commissure is of about the same length. The olfactory ganglia at the root of the rhinophoria are rounded in shape; the oval buccal ganglia are of about equal size with the olfactory, the commissure uniting the two buccal ganglia is about as large as the ganglion itself; the gastro-oesophageal ganglia are provided with a short stalk, they are round in shape and contain one very large and several smaller cells, their size being about one-third of the buccal. The eye has a short stalk, the lens is yellowish, and the pigment deep black. The otocyst is a trifle larger than the eye, and has a very short stalk; it contains a number of rounded and not very strongly calcified otoconia.

The *bulbus pharyngeus* is strong and resembles that of the *Æolidiadæ* proper; it is about 4 mm. in length, 3.5 mm. in breadth, and 3.2 mm. in height; the sheath of the radula projects backwards, the labial disk is typical. The *mandibles* are strong and convex, of a chitinous-yellow colour; the hinge part is small, the simple *crista connectiva* narrow; the masticatory process (Pl. X. fig. 1) is short; its edge is provided with several series of somewhat compressed rounded teeth .03 mm. in height (Pl. XI. fig. 2). The accessory buccal cavities are rather large (Pl. X. fig. 1, c). The *tongue* is strong and somewhat compressed, and has thirteen series of teeth; further back within the radula sheath are six developed and two undeveloped series, the total number being thus twenty-one. The colour of the teeth is chestnut yellow, the height of the anterior ones is .1 mm., and passing backwards increases to about .14 mm.; the breadth of the youngest teeth is about .3 mm.; the form of the teeth (Pl. XII. figs. 11-13) is somewhat clumsy; on each side of the pointed apex are from ten to twelve denticles, which are often hook-shaped. The *salivary glands* are rather small and elongated, whitish in colour; the efferent ducts rather long.

The *oesophagus* is short and rather narrow, its length is 5.5 mm. The *stomach*