II. Order.—NUDIBRANCHIATA HOLOHEPATICA.

This Order comprises the Dorididæ and Doriopsidæ, nearly all of which, with the exception of one deep-sea form (*Bathydoris*), are littoral in habit.

Family DORIDIDÆ.

Sub-family I. Dorididæ Phanerobranchiatæ.

Ohola, n. gen.

Forma corporis fere ut in *Polyceris*, sed limbo frontali simplici, recto. Branchia pauci-(3-) foliata. Appendices dorsales colosseæ, simplices. Tentacula vix ulla. Rhinophoria vaginata, clavo perfoliato.

Lamellæ mandibulares fere ut in *Polyceris* propriis. Radula fere ut in *Polyceris* propriis, rhachide nuda, pleuris dentibus majoribus hamatis duobus, et dentibus externis paucis (2).

This new genus shows a general agreement with the true *Polycera* in its outward form. The *frontal margin*, however, has no prolongations, the *branchia* has only a few (3) simple tufts. On the dorsal margin on each side are two huge papillæ. The *rhinophoria* are provided with a very marked sheath; the club is strongly perfoliated; there are no *tentacles*.—The strong *mandibular plates* are like those of *Polycera* proper (*Polycera quadrilineata*), so also the *tongue*, which has two powerful lateral teeth, and only a few (2) outer teeth. The armature of the penis is like that of *Polycera*.

Ohola differs, however, from *Polycera* in having a strong sheath for the rhinophoria, in its even frontal margin, the absence of tentacles, and the huge development of the dorsal papillæ, which give the animal a most remarkable appearance. There is but one species known at present.

Ohola pacifica, n. sp. (Pl. IX. figs. 9–22).

Habitat.—Pacific (Arafura Sea).

Of this form I found a single individual, somewhat altered in shape by pressure, in company with *Bornella excepta* and *Janolus australis;* it had been preserved in picro-sulphuric acid; the specimen was captured in the Arafura Sea in September 1874.

The specimen (fig. 9) was 13 mm. long, 5 mm. broad, and 3·5 mm. high; the length of the anterior papillæ was 4 mm., of the posterior pair 8–9 mm., the length of the