

rhinophoria was about 1.5 mm., of the branchial tufts 2 mm. ; the breadth of the base of the foot 5.4 mm., the length of the tail 5 mm.

The *colour* of the animal was whitish, the gill yellowish, the tip of the papillæ black, the clubs of the rhinophoria greenish-grey with a white tip. At the neck (fig. 9) the bulbus pharyngeus and central nervous system with the black eyes were visible from the outside, and the liver behind the branchia and the hermaphrodite gland at the base of the first right papilla.

The *form* of the body is remarkable on account of the huge dorsal papillæ (fig. 9, *a,a*), and is short and clumsy. The *mouth* is rounded, a little funnel-shaped ; there is no trace of any *tentacles*. Above the quite even frontal margin, at the neck are the circular apertures for the rhinophoria, out of which project the tips of these ; the club of the latter has a great number (50 ?) of the usual thin leaves. The *branchia* stands about on the middle of the back, and is formed of three tufts ; the right hand one gives off a strong branch at its base. Behind the branchia is the low *anal papilla*, in front to the right of which is the renal aperture. From the lateral margin of the back, which is hardly to be distinguished from the sides of the body, arises in the neighbourhood of the rhinophoria, the *first smaller pair of papillæ* ; further back, behind the region of the branchia, the *second pair* (fig. 9, *a,a*), which is twice as large as the first pair. The papillæ are cylindrical or club-shaped, somewhat narrower below, rounded above, and slightly excavated at the apex. The *tail* is strong. The *sides of the body* are high, less so anteriorly and posteriorly ; the wrinkled genital opening lies behind the first papilla on the right. The *foot* is rather broad and strong ; in front its angles are small ; the lateral brim projects about .8 mm. from the sides of the body ; posteriorly it ends in a rounded apex.

The *central nervous system* is not much flattened ; the cerebro-pleural ganglia are reniform, the two divisions being very distinct ; the pleural are thicker and somewhat larger than the cerebral. The pedal ganglia are roundish and a little smaller than the pleural. The three commissures are separate, not quite as long as the diameter of the pedal ganglia. The proximal olfactory ganglion nearly sessile and bulb-shaped ; the distal one much smaller, roundish, and situated at the base of the rhinophorial club. A small ganglion opticum gives rise to the optic nerve, which is nearly double as long as the diameter of the eye. The buccal ganglia are a little larger than the proximal olfactory ganglia, round in shape and united by a commissure about equal in length to the diameter of the ganglia. A strong nerve could be followed throughout the whole length of the papillæ as far as the apex.

The *eyes* are large, and provided with abundant black pigment and a yellow lens. The *otocysts* are rather smaller than the eyes, and contain a small number of otoconia. The leaves of the club of the rhinophoria are delicate, and contain no spicules. The *skin* and interstitial connective tissue are without spicules, and contain an enormous mass of variously sized unicellular glands. On the apex of the dorsal papillæ the skin was thicker,