

entire length of the gland, the lateral walls especially projecting along the middle of the length; the walls of the cavity were somewhat spongy; the gland follicles appeared to be quite like those of other species. The walls of the efferent duct had fine longitudinal folds. This gland is perhaps in some way connected with the genital function, perhaps oviposition.

For comparison I further examined the following species.

Onchidium verruculatum, Cuvier (Pl. VII. figs. 7-12; Pl. VIII. fig. 14).

Onchidium verruculatum, Cuvier, Règne Animal, 2^me éd., t. iii., 1830, p. 46 (footnote¹).

„ „ Semper, *loc. cit.*, pp. 255-257, Taf. xxi. fig. 1; Taf. xxii., figs. 3, 4.

Habitat.—Indian Ocean.

I investigated a single specimen of this species, which was taken during the "Galathea" Expedition, by Prof. Reinhardt, in February 1846, on the north shore of Sambelong (Great Nicobar), in the Ganges Harbour. The specimen had been determined by Semper.

The specimen had been well preserved in alcohol, and was only slightly contracted; it was 3.3 cm. in length, 2.3 cm. in breadth, and 1.1 cm. in height; the breadth of the mantle edge 4.5 mm., of the foot 18 mm., of the head 15 mm.; the length of the rhinophoria 3 mm.; the free anterior edge of the foot projects 2 mm.; the length of the tail is 2.5 mm., the width of the pneumostome 2 mm.

The pseudo-peritoneum is black in colour, its diaphragm greyish. The position of the organs of the body was quite as in the previous species.

The *central nervous system*² as above; the pleural ganglia were, however, relatively larger than in the specimens previously investigated. The *dorsal eyes* (Pl. VIII. fig. 14) which have been accurately described by Semper,³ were present in small numbers; I counted about twenty groups of eyes, each containing from three to four; their structure was as described by Semper. The *rhinophoria* and the *eyes* situated upon them as usual; the cavity of the former was entirely free from pigment. I did not succeed in discovering the *otocysts*.

¹ In the second édition of the Règne Animal, Cuvier named the *Onchidium*, figured in the Description de l'Égypte, *Onchidium verruculatum*. This name was first adopted by Keferstein (Einige Bemerk. über d. Geschlechtsorg. von Peronia verruculata, Cuvier. *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xv., 1864, p. 91) for individuals from Java and Japan. But this identification appeared probable first through the comparative researches of Semper (*loc. cit.*, 1880, p. 256), who had investigated a number of individuals from the Red Sea to beyond the middle of the Pacific of this widely distributed species.

² The nervous system is treated of by v. Jhering (*loc. cit.*, p. 230, Taf. iv. fig. 16).

³ *Loc. cit.*, Landmollusken. Ergänzungsheft, 1877, p. 4, Taf. A. fig. 5; Taf. B. figs. 1, 2;—Heft v., 1880, pp. 255-256.