

(fig. 20); behind they are rather smaller, hardly exceeding .1 mm. in length (fig. 21). Their base of attachment is of a rounded triangular form, from which the spine arises more or less obliquely (fig. 22); the spinal portion is awl-shaped, and is more usually curved than straight; occasionally abnormal forms arise (fig. 22), by the division of one or the fusion of the neighbouring spines. The axis of the basal portion of the larger spines is finely granulate, sometimes it is granulate through a larger extent (fig. 22). The white *mucous gland* with its fine windings forms the right portion of the anterior genital mass; on the hind portion of its left side is the clear *yolk-yellowish albuminiparous gland*; the *duct* of the mucous gland has the usual strong longitudinal fold.

This species differs in the armature of the tongue from the two other species which the genus contains; these have three large lateral teeth, while this species has only two; it has also a smaller number of outer teeth (five or six) than the others (eighteen or thirty-five). There are also some essential differences in the details of the generative system.

Sub-family 2. Dorididæ Cryptobranchiatae.

Chromodoris, Alder and Hancock.

- Chromodoris*, Alder and Hancock, Monogr. Brit. Nudibr. Moll., pt. vii., 1855, p. xvii.
 „ Bergh, Neue Nacktschnecken der Südsee, III, Journ. d. Mus. Godeffroy, Heft viii., 1875, pp. 72-82; Heft xiv., 1878, pp. 1-50.
 „ idem, Untersuch. d. *Chromodoris elegans* u. *villafraanca*, Malacozool. Blätter, Bd. xxv., 1878, pp. 1-36.
 „ idem, Neue *Chromodoriden*, Malacozool. Blätter N.F., Bd. i., 1879, pp. 87-116.
 „ idem, Malacolog. Untersuch. (*in* Semper, Reisen im Archip. d. Philipp. Th. II. Bd. ii.), Heft xi., 1877, pp. 464-494; Supplementheft i., 1880, pp. 14-27; Heft ii., 1881, pp. 81-85.
 „ idem, Beitr. zur Kenntn. d. japan. Nudibr. II.; Verhandl. d. k. k. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, Bd. xxxi., 1881, pp. 219-222.
 „ H. v. Jbering, Beitr. zur Kenntn. d. Nudibr. d. Mittelmeeres, Malacozool. Blätter, N.F., Bd. ii., 1880, pp. 1-56; Taf. i.-iii.

Forma corporis fere ut in *Goniodoridibus*, sed colores hilares, sæpe magnifici, ut plurimum striati vel maculati. Branchia (retractilis) foliis simpliciter pinnatis.

Armatura labialis e hamulis minutis confertis composita. Radula rhachide nuda, pleuris multidentatis. Dentes hamati, primi utroque latere hami denticulati, reliqui externo solum; extimi humiles, apice denticulati.—Penis inermis.

The genus *Chromodoris* was first established, though on insufficient grounds, in 1854, by Alder and Hancock.¹ Ten years later the same authors² gave a more accurate

¹ Alder and Hancock, Monogr. Brit. Nudibr. Moll., pt. vi., 1854, Fam. 1, pl. xvii., Gen. 2 (*Goniodoris*, F.).

² Alder and Hancock, Notice of a collection of Nudibranchiate Mollusca made in India, *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. v., part 3, 1864, p. 123.