

armatum. *Radula* linearis, valida, postice in vaginam libere prominentem, longam, sæpius quasi spiraliter involutam continuata. Armatura radulæ mire diversa. Dens medianus semper solitarius, margine basali posteriori bifido vel truncato; apice recurvato cum acie unicuspide et utrinque denticulata. Dentes pleurales numero varii; semper lateralis internus validus, interdum præterea uncini duo externi.

*Podarium* oblongum, antice truncatum, subemarginatum, margine antico sulco exaratum; postice nonnihil acuminatum, apice subrotundatum (operculo lobuloque operculigero nullis).

*Animalia pro parte dioica, pro parte monoica.* *Penis* validissimus, pone tentaculum dextrum exsertus, sat compressus; interdum falcatus, apice incurvatus; interdum involutus; sub inertia intra marginem cavitatis branchialis recondendus. Apertura genitalis feminina, *vulva*, verruca perforata intra angulum dextrum fissuræ branchialis sita.

*Animalia marina*, ut plurimum solitaria, segnia, ova in cavitates Ascidiis compositis vel Spongiis excavatas deponentia. Embryones testa externa provisorie carinis compluribus instructa.

The Marseniadæ have a somewhat round or oval contour, and are generally almost hemispherical. The dorsal surface (*pallium*) is either smooth, or covered with a variable number of large, bluntly conical or more spherical tubercles. The shell is either altogether enveloped in the mantle, or is partially exposed at a round or oval opening on the middle of the back (*Marsenina*). It covers the whole of the respiratory apparatus (*Onchidiopsis*), and usually the whole of the upper visceral mass; at the edge of the wide opening it is intimately united to a rather thick flat band, the shell-fillet. The shell may have a shield shape, without a trace of spiral-turning, and is then of a horny nature (*Onchidiopsis*); or it may be almost horny and with a hint of a spiral (*Marseniella*); usually, however, it is wound in a small spiral with few turns, of which the last is very wide, and in this case the shell is always calcareous, but very delicate and brittle. On the inner side of the last turn of the shell there are usually two (frequently indistinct) muscle-facettes, one somewhat anteriorly to the left, the other posteriorly to the right. The *border of the mantle* is very well developed, projecting all round, and usually completely covering head and foot, with the exception of the tip of the tail. It is usually flattened and surrounds the upper portion of the body as a border of varying breadth; occasionally it is thicker, rounded at the margin, and somewhat flattened on the lower side (*Marseniopsis*, *Onchidiopsis*). There is no proper, markedly protruding siphonal structure; but this is replaced by a semi-canal on the under side of the mantle, which twists the border upwards in a protruding fold, or ends between two finger-like prolongations (*Chelyonotus*). This semi-canal ends at the left corner of the anterior end of the gill-cavity. Besides this *inhalent* canal there is in some genera (*Marsenina*, *Onchidiopsis*), on the right side, a perfectly similar *exhalent* canal, ending at the right corner of the branchial cavity. The *branchial cavity* is wide and spacious, but depressed. On its roof are fixed the two so-called branchiæ, the anterior