

The *colour* of the dorsal surface is bluish-black, the upper side of the head rather more brightly coloured; the upper surface of the rhinophore also of the same colour on account of the muscle shining through it, yellowish beneath. The whole under surface of the mantle edge and head, the sides of the body, and the foot also, are yellowish.

The *shape* of the body is as usual. The dorsal surface is covered with a number of rounded greyish simple or granulated tubercles (Pl. IV. fig. 25; Pl. V. fig. 2), measuring about 3.5 mm. in diameter, and 1–1.5 mm. high; among them are a number of smaller tubercles; towards the margin of the back these tubercles become smaller. The *eyes* were hardly distinguishable by a lens; in transverse sections of the skin they appeared to be scattered about singly or united in groups of three or four round a central papilla. The thick mantle edge is somewhat thinner, and sinuous in outline at the extreme edge; beneath it is smooth. The *frontal shield* (Pl. V. fig. 1) is strong and crescentic, somewhat crenate in the middle line, with rounded tentacular edges, at the base of which, above and laterally, are situated the nearly cylindrical rhinophoria (fig. 1), which bear at their summits the eyes, which were, however, invisible, the rhinophoria being not quite protruded. In front of the right tentacle at the upper side of the shield is the short slit-shaped *orifice of the penis*, about 2 mm. wide; at the base of the lower side the perpendicular mouth-slit with thick folded lips (fig. 1). At the hinder end of the body, at the under side of the mantle edge, is the *lung aperture* (pneumostome), even in its contracted state measuring about 1 mm. in internal diameter, surrounded by thick lips (Pl. V. fig. 2). On its inner side, at the base of the tail, is the *anal aperture*, the transverse diameter of which is 2.5 mm. (fig. 2). Near this last, on the right side, is a little papilla bearing the female *generative opening* (fig. 2). The papilla is continued into a long groove with two folds; this *genital groove* is prolonged along the low right side as far as the frontal shield, and is bent inwards at the root of the tentacle, and can be followed as far as the fine *pore of the foot gland* (situated behind the mouth), which lies deep in the space between the head and foot (Pl. VII. fig. 1, *b*). The *foot* is strong and broadest in the middle; the anterior portion is separated from the head by a space of about 4 mm.; it has a superficial marginal furrow (Pl. VII. fig. 1, *a*); the upper lip is slightly cleft in the middle line; the tail (Pl. V. fig. 2) is short and flattened, somewhat pointed, rounded at the end; the margins slightly (about 2 mm.) projecting.

The walls of the body, on the back as well as the foot, are (as much as 5 mm.) thick and leathery. The pseudo-peritoneum is quite colourless, the dissepiment behind the salivary glands only being slightly grey.

When the animal was opened, the organs of the body were seen to have the following relations to each other (Pl. V. fig. 27). At the anterior extremity is the mouth-tube (fig. 27, *a*) and the bulbus pharyngeus (*b*), then comes the oesophagus (*d*), directed obliquely backwards to the left, and on each side of it the yellowish-white salivary glands (*c, c*); after this comes the large dark greenish-grey anterior liver (*f*), bounded by