

is coated with greyish mud, amongst which a *Sabellaria* was found, so that there must have been soft parts amongst the rocks. The colour of the beautiful lateral hairs differs from that of the common species, being of a more delicate green, the whole indeed inclining to a mixed pale bluish appearance. These lateral hairs are also much longer. The segments are forty-two, the posterior region, which as usual in the group is distinctly narrowed, bearing a proportionally larger number. The dorsal felt is extremely tough and dense, more so than in *Aphrodita aculeata*. The head is a rounder and comparatively larger organ than in the latter, having in front a short blunt conical tentacle or papilla, immediately behind which (in a transverse line) are two eyes on each side, the anterior pair being wider apart than the posterior. They are small but distinct black points, entirely sessile.

The body is more depressed than in *Aphrodita aculeata*, and instead of the rows of stiff, sharp, dark brown spines which flank the sides in the latter, a series of light bronze-coloured spines project outwards amongst the hairs. The tips of these do not taper much, but end in somewhat broad points (Pl. VIA. fig. 4), which are covered with minute chitinous spikes, so that the surface is rasp-like. In consequence of this structure the tips are generally coated with extraneous organisms of various kinds. The inner tufts of bristles, which curve round and backward amongst the felt of the dorsum, are broad at the base but taper to a slender tip, also marked by slight roughnesses or points. A translucent filiform prolongation of the tip is common (Pl. VIA. fig. 5).

The ventral bristles anteriorly are for the most part dart-shaped (Pl. VIA. fig. 7), but the tip is seldom entire. It is easy to pass from this form to the slightly hairy kinds as we proceed backward, and then to the form typical of the group (Pl. VIA. fig. 6), the figure representing one of the smaller bristles from the inferior division of the ventral branch of the foot, these being somewhat less liable to injury than the strong upper ones. In the latter the tips are almost all broken, a mere trace of the hairy part remaining. Posteriorly the ends of the stout superior ventral bristles are rather more tapered.

The dense tufts of fine iridescent bristles which spring from the middle of each foot are longer than in *Aphrodita aculeata*, and on the whole the basal regions of the shafts are more slender. They taper to an extremely fine tip.

The dorsal cirri occur on alternate feet, and are long and finely tapered toward the tip, which is slightly clavate. The surface is smooth, while internally a very distinct muscular band occupies the middle. A peculiar network of fibres, apparently sub-hypodermic, is also present. The ventral cirri have the same position as in *Aphrodita aculeata*, but the tips are more finely tapered and more definitely bulbous. Though the cirri of the dorsum are alternate in *Aphrodita*, the alternate arrangement of the bristles present in *Lætmonice* does not occur.

Dr. Baird does not mention eyes (though they are present) in his examples, which were considerably larger than the foregoing. They came from Port Lincoln and Van