

part enveloped by the felt, and they constitute a kind of double row along the dorsum. The shafts of these are somewhat ovoid in transverse section in the middle, and more flattened towards the tip. Their texture is brittle, and they have the usual lustrous brown appearance. Below the dorsal spines is a tuft of very long, simple, flexible bristles, generally coated from base to apex with fine mud. They are most conspicuous posteriorly, forming a dense mass on each side superiorly.

The envelopment of the dorsal spines by the felt causes the upper ventral bristles to appear very prominent. They resemble stiff brown spines with a slightly pilose tip, which is frequently broken. The inferior group (a short distance outside the cirrus) are much more slender, but conform to the same type, their distal regions remaining more perfect from their sheltered position (Pl. VIA. fig. 3—one of the inferior or smaller group, it may be with the tip in process of reproduction). Anteriorly, as in allied forms, the tips of the bristles are in many cases quite smooth. The internal portion of the bristle is also less brittle than the exterior, the former remaining as a long appendage after fracture of the latter.

The dorsal cirrus is long and tapering, and ends in a slightly enlarged tip. Its surface, with the exception of a microscopic palpocil or minute papilla or two, appears to be smooth. The ventral cirrus is subulate, tapering from base to apex, and with more numerous papillæ. The tip appears also to be slightly bulbous, but it must be recollected that spirit greatly alters these delicate structures.

The scales as usual are fifteen pairs, and both dorsal and ventral surfaces are coated with a ferruginous deposit. A few microscopic papillæ occur on the upper surface. Some fragments of long hair-like greenish confervæ were attached to the felt on the dorsum of one specimen.

The proboscis (*pharynx exsertilis* of Kinberg) and alimentary canal conform to the typical structure. The former is much compressed laterally. The body-wall appears to agree in structure with *Aphrodita aculeata*, except that the dorsal cuticular papillæ are somewhat longer and have simple pointed tips, whereas in *Aphrodita aculeata* they have a slight terminal button or dilatation. The nerve-cords occupy the middle of the same wide area between the oblique muscles inferiorly.

In one specimen the intestinal canal contained much granular débris, forming a pulpy mass, in which shreds of cuticle and numerous bristles apparently of one of the Spionidæ occurred.

This differs both from the *Aphrodita alta* and the *Aphrodita longicornis* of Kinberg, the former coming from the South Atlantic near Rio Janeiro, and the latter from the same ocean off the River Plate. From the first it is distinguished by the prominent spines of the dorsum (they are hidden under the felt in Kinberg's form), the absence of the elevated ocular region on each side, and the shape of the tentacle, which has a shorter and wider distal region in *Aphrodita alta*; whilst from *Aphrodita longicornis* it diverges