

from below upward, and furnished with elongated spinous tips. The stronger upper series are much more boldly spinous than the lower, each, however, having the same armature, viz., a double row of spines from the point where the shaft begins to diminish nearly to the tip, which is bare (Pl. IV A. fig. 4). (2) The upper division shows in some only a single powerful brownish bristle (Pl. IV A. fig. 3) with a strong hook at the top of the shaft, and a series of about twenty-five spines beyond it; while the tip for a considerable distance is quite smooth and gently hooked. This kind of bristle has much more numerous processes than the homologous forms in *Lætmonice filicornis* from Shetland, yet the cirri of the latter are throughout of a more elongated character, even to the terminal pear-shaped processes.

The third foot has all the foregoing characters more decidedly developed, and the number of strong bristles in the upper group of the ventral series is increased. As in the second foot the ventral cirrus has undergone a change, being now a short process with a filiform tip, thus diverging from the elongated dorsal with its pear-shaped extremity.

The fourth foot, perhaps, presents a maximum amount of complexity in regard to its bristles. From below upward it shows—above the greatly diminished ventral cirrus—a dense series of the doubly serrated kind, the upper groups presenting a strong tooth at the commencement of the spinous row on each side, and since they are not opposite, an alternate character is impressed on the rows. From the papilla above spring one or two very powerful bristles, with a basal spur at the tip, and apparently only a single row of spines. Then from the upper papilla arises a still stronger bristle with the hooks and spines better developed. In the superior division of this foot there are no less than four groups of bristles: (1) An inferior dense series composed of bristles with comparatively smooth slender shafts and simple tips. The shafts are finely striated longitudinally (by transmitted light), and the tips are sharp, smooth, and finely tapered. (2) A vertical series of strong brown bristles (few in number), distinctly curved, with granular or minutely nodulated shafts and delicately tapered tips. (3) Immediately in front of the former is a group of simple bristles with long sharp tips like the inferior division of the dorsal series. (4) Superiorly is a set of bristles, more slender than the second group, but stronger than the third, and showing granulations, especially towards the tip.

The eighth foot still presents the four groups superiorly, the more robust being in front and somewhat below the dorsal cirrus. Ventrally there are four or five very strong though very brittle bristles which show an increase in the gap between the spine and the more numerous spikes beyond. The seventh foot bears dorsally a series of very long spines, and a scale but no dorsal cirrus, the eighth having neither of the former. The spines of the seventh are not barbed at the tip, but they are fully so in the ninth group.

In an average specimen the following is the arrangement of the feet in regard to cirri and bristles:—the first presents a dorsal and ventral cirrus; the third, a dorsal cirrus; in the fifth the bristles have undergone great elongation, but are without traces of barbs;