

Unfortunately the dorsal spines had almost disappeared. Only a single short (developing) spine occurred at the posterior third of one specimen. It resembles that of the previous form, having four teeth on one side and three on the other (Pl. VA. fig. 3). Its colour is somewhat lighter than in *Lætmonice producta*, var. *benthaliana*, being of a golden brown. The shaft, as in the latter, possesses many prickles. In a specimen from the north-east coast of New Zealand the dorsal spines showed three teeth on each side.

The ventral bristles are also much broken, and they differ from those of *Lætmonice producta*, var. *benthaliana* in being somewhat more slender, and in having the pinnæ next the hook (Pl. VA. fig. 4) much more elongated. Only one or two of the inferior pinnæ are slightly thickened. These pinnæ are also proportionally longer, especially towards the tip, than those of *Lætmonice producta*, var. *wyvillei*. The transverse striæ in the shaft are very closely arranged, and appear to be more regular and distinct than in any of the former. In some of the larger examples the posterior edge of the tip shows minute roughnesses. Occasionally the spur is bifid. The shafts also appear to be angular, especially in mounted preparations.

The dorsal cirri are somewhat longer than in *Lætmonice producta*, var. *wyvillei*, but the ventral are similar. The foot is also more gibbous at the base.

The siphonic curve of the alimentary region behind the proboscis is well marked in the specimens. The intestine contained greyish mud composed of Foraminifera, fragments of minute Crustacea, perforated calcareous plates like those of the Polyzoa, sponge-spicules, and debris.

It is very interesting to notice the closeness with which the three forms, viz., this, the var. *benthaliana* and the var. *wyvillei* approach each other; yet, after careful consideration, it is no easy matter to unite them. The differences in external appearance, in the cephalic appendages, and in the structure of the bristles which characterise each, are so well defined that, with the evidence at command, separation might have been pardonable, but it has been thought prudent at present simply to make them varieties of the typical form. The difference in size of the respective forms is also noteworthy.

*Lætmonice producta*, var. *assimilis* (Pl. VIII. fig. 2; Pl. VA. figs. 5-8).

Dredged at Station 49 (south of Halifax, Nova Scotia), May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom temperature 35°·0, surface 40°·5; gravel and stones. The fauna of this region very much resembled that of the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, Canada.

This form closely approaches several of its congeners, but shows certain differences which merit special notice. The length is about 35 mm. and its breadth (exclusive of the bristles) 15 mm. The segments are about thirty-five.