

three on each side, or three on one and two on the other. The teeth are comparatively large, and stand prominently out from the stem. The shaft has numerous minute nodules on its surface (Pl. IVA. fig. 13, representing a portion a short distance below the inferior end of Pl. VA. fig. 10), and they are always seen on the side corresponding with the concavity at the tip.

The ventral bristles (Pl. VA. fig. 9) are quite uniform throughout, and consist of an angular and brittle shaft, and a tip with somewhat long pinnæ. No spur was observed, and no trace of such ever having been present. There is no enlargement at the bases of the pinnæ, and the latter at the tip are only a little more slender than those further down.

The ventral surface is smooth to the naked eye, but when examined microscopically shows a few somewhat clavate papillæ, larger than in var. *willemoesi* and the rest, and the cirri and other parts are similar to those in its allies. The dorsal felt is somewhat friable and soft, and presents the usual elongated hairs enveloped in gelatinous material loaded with sand-grains. The intestinal canal contained fragments of an Amphipod.

Prof. Grube describes<sup>1</sup> a species (*Lætmonice violascens*) from the China Sea having a dorsal coat of felt, purplish scales, and dorsal spines with four recurved fangs. The description, however, is not sufficiently minute to render identification possible.

*Lætmonice aphroditoides*, n. sp. (Pl. VII. figs. 4, 5; Pl. VA. figs. 11-15).

Trawled at Station 235 (somewhat to the south of Yedo, Japan), June 4, 1875; lat. 34° 7' N., long. 138° 0' E.; depth, 565 fathoms; bottom temperature 38°·1, surface 73°·0; green mud.

The length of the single example is 25 mm., and its greatest breadth (exclusive of bristles) is about 16 mm.

The outline of the body is rather broadly ovoid, and the posterior end is peculiarly attenuated, and since there is no trace of reproduction having occurred this would seem to be normal. The number of segments is thirty-nine. To the naked eye the dorsal covering (which entirely conceals the scales) appears to be composed of mucilaginous substance and sand. Microscopically, however, this layer is made up of a vast series of fine hairs with similar hooked tips to those of *Aphrodita*, though taking the field as a whole they are much more slender. The entire area is covered by a nearly uniform mass of these fine fibres, whereas in *Aphrodita aculeata*, of the same size, there are many fibres of much larger diameter amongst the others. The terminal hooks of the fibres in this species (Pl. VA. fig. 11) do not appear to offer anything diagnostic. The ventral surface is covered with numerous minute globular papillæ, and the cuticle is so transparent that the ganglia and nerve-cords are visible in the middle line. The head differs

<sup>1</sup> *Sitzungsab. d. naturwiss. der schlesischen Gesellsch.*, May 13 and December 2, 1874.