

The specimens had numerous *Globigerinæ* amongst and under their scales and between their feet. An Ascidian also occurred on one or two scales.

This form leads by an easy stage from the genus *Iphione* to *Lepidonotus*. The general outline of the bristles agrees with *Iphione*, the head and scales with *Lepidonotus*.

A form with small and somewhat spinose rotate papillæ on the scales exists in the collection of the British Museum from the south side of Cook's Strait, New Zealand. The position of the eyes is similar in both, but the ventral bristles do not show the long hair-like spines, which, however, may have been abraded. It is very interesting to find a form closely approaching *Euphione elisabethæ* in a region so distant.

Lepidonotus, Leach.

Lepidonotus squamatus (Linn).

Procured by the dredge at Station 75 (off Fayal, Azores), July 2, 1873; lat. 38° 38' N., long. 28° 28' W.; depth, 450 fathoms; surface temperature, 70°·0; volcanic mud.

The specimen is a small one, with a few Foraminifera parasitic on the scales. Verrill and Webster state that it occurs on the Virginian coast, North America.

Lepidonotus gymnotus, Marenzeller (Pl. X. fig. 4; Pl. XVII. fig. 5; Pl. IXA. figs. 2, 3).

Polynoë (*Lepidonotus*) *gymnotus*, Marenzeller, Südjapanische Anneliden, i. p. 4, Taf. i. fig. 3, Wien, 1879.

Dredged in 8 to 50 fathoms water, off Kobé, Japan.

The length of the longest example is about 30 mm. and the breadth about 15 mm., which corresponds with the proportion of Marenzeller's specimens. His longest reached 40 mm., with a breadth of 19 mm.

As in *Lepidonotus squamatus* the head has an elongated appearance from the fact that the antennæ, instead of being inferior, are continuations of the anterior border of the snout, occupying, indeed, the position of the sharp peaks usually seen in other genera. The base of the tentacle is also somewhat inferior. The nuchal collar encroaches much on the head, so as quite to cover the tolerably large posterior pair of eyes, which are situated somewhat laterally on this region of the head. They are only partially seen from the dorsum. The anterior pair are placed on the lateral prominence of the head, a considerable portion of each, however, being visible dorsally. The tentacle does not reach the length of the tips of the palpi, and its basal region is much encroached on by the bases of the antennæ. The process exhibits a distinct swelling below the filiform tip, and similar features characterise the other cirri, which likewise are smooth throughout.