

spinous rows are so closely arranged (Pl. XA. fig. 8) that the whole surface is more or less hispid. The tip is acute and very slightly curved, no trace of a secondary process being visible in any.

The structure of the head is peculiar, and the bristles differ from those of *Lagisca*, though the simple tips of such as *Lagisca jeffreysii* are closely allied. A new genus will probably be necessary for its reception, after a complete example is obtained.

The intestine contained fragments of minute Crustacea, the stomachs of which seem to have been loaded with Diatoms, minute Foraminifera, and other organisms.

In transverse section the first feature is the thinness of the cuticle, which forms a mere film over the attenuated hypoderm in the median ventral line, where it usually is conspicuous. These layers thus form a very thin investment outside the nerve-trunks, which are of considerable size. The proboscis seems to be proportionally large in comparison with the thin walls of the body.

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*Lagisca crosetensis*, n. sp. (Pl. VIII. fig. 6; Pl. XIII. fig. 2; Pl. XVIII. fig. 7; Pl. XIA. figs. 4-6).

*Habitat*.—Two specimens were procured by the trawl at Station 147 (near the Crozet Islands), December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature 34°·2, surface 41°·0; Diatom ooze.

The form is characterised by the whitish papillose scales, the long palpi, the rapid diminution of the body posteriorly, and the length of the dorsal bristles. Many of the feet had been thrown off, probably on immersion in spirit, so that it is in all likelihood active and irritable.

The head has two rather distinct eyes at the posterior border and quite at the outer extremity. The anterior pair (which are considerably larger) occur on the lateral prominence. The tentacle is absent. The palpus is very long, and gradually tapered from base to point. It is quite smooth. The antennæ are long, slender, and finely attenuate at the tip. They are covered with long cilia with bulbous extremities, and some even extend upward on the delicate tip. The dorsal cirri are long and slender, with scarcely a noticeable enlargement below the filiform termination. They have similar cilia. The tips of the long, smooth, subulate ventral cirri extend considerably beyond the bases of the bristles. The ventral papilla shows slight development.

The whitish ovoid scales (Pl. XVIII. fig. 7) entirely cover the back, and indeed considerably overlap. The larger processes are visible under a lens, so that the scales appear slightly pilose. The whole scale is covered with spines, which commence anteriorly as very minute structures, but posteriorly form long and conspicuous conical processes. The posterior and outer borders are furnished with long and slender cilia.