

A pale protoplasmic mass is frequently observed to issue from the torn bases of these cirri. Stretching through this mass are granular lines which at intervals dilate into what appear to be ganglion-cells (with granules and nuclei). It is not yet known whether these are hypodermic or nervous elements. The ventral cirri show a marked constriction above the basal enlargement, and the majority have indeed separated at this point. They are rather slender, reach a little beyond the bases of the bristles, and have a few somewhat short clavate papillæ on their surfaces. The ventral papilla is largely developed, especially towards the middle of the body. It appears as a considerable process on the fifth foot (sixth if that bearing the tentacular cirri be calculated). A ridge of skin runs inwards from the base of the papilla nearly to the ventral groove.

The fragmentary example from Station 150 fortunately carried two somewhat

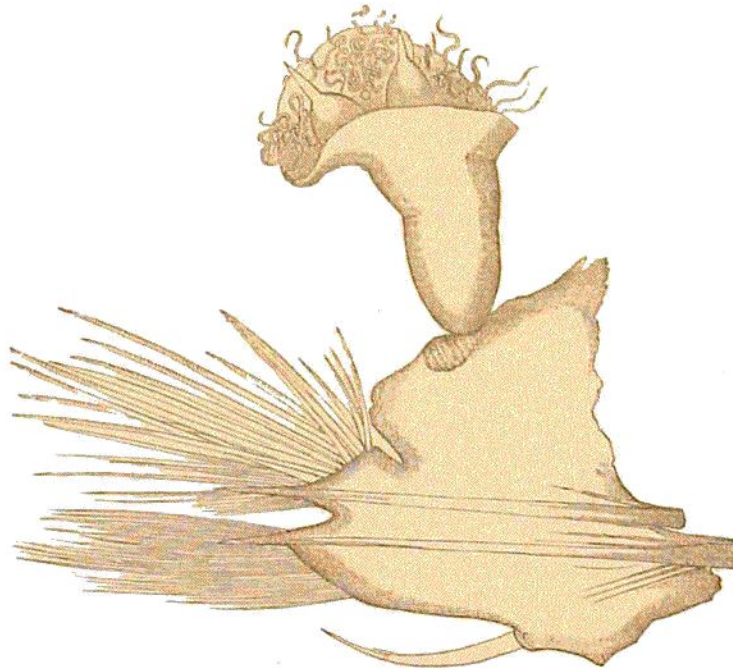


FIG. 1.—Remarkable parasitic structure on the twenty-first foot of *Eulagisca corrientis*.

oblong scales. These are comparatively small, have their surface flecked with pale brownish touches, are comparatively smooth over the greater part of the area, and have a few long clavate cilia at the posterior border.

The dorsal branch of the foot bears a series of long pale bristles of somewhat uniform diameter and with wide rows of short spikes (Pl. VIIA. fig. 3, one of the intermediate or average forms). The tip is bare for a short distance, and the dorsal curve of the bristle is more pronounced than the ventral. By transmitted light the tips are slightly opaque, apparently from increased density, the rest of the bristle being translucent. The first foot (bearing the tentacular cirri) has its dorsal bristles directed forward.

The ventral bristles are all attenuated and translucent, the upper series having very