

*Evarne impar*, and the cilia are somewhat shorter and less bulbous at the extremity. These cilia are often rendered downy under the lens by the development of large numbers of stalked Infusoria on them. The basal division of the tentacle is brownish, and further the lower part of the distal region is similarly tinted. There is also a little brownish pigment below the filiform tip as usual in such forms. In *Evarne impar* the base of the tentacle is often pale in the spirit-preparations. The ventral cirri also differ from those of the latter in being smooth.

On contrasting the scales of the two forms a marked difference is caused by the absence, in the new form (Pl. XIX. fig. 6), of the conspicuous soft papillæ which are so prominent in *Evarne impar* along the posterior border. In the first scale of the present form the greater part of the margin shows short cilia, those on the anterior and outer borders, however, being proportionally longer than in the former species. The surface is covered with very much larger and more isolated truncated spines than in *Evarne impar*, though the scale is smaller. Moreover, in place of the large bulbous papillæ toward the posterior border of the scale in the latter there are only a few bluntly conical papillæ. In *Evarne impar* the first scale has a dense mass of cilia along the outer and anterior borders, a few longer and larger than in the previous form; the posterior margin is on the whole smooth, while the inner has short cilia. The whole surface is densely covered with short spinous papillæ (but though the scale is larger these are much less than in *Evarne kerguelensis*), and toward the posterior border internally are two large globular pedicled papillæ, besides one or two on the outer side. The bulbous heads of the two large processes show small secondary papillæ. No other scale remained attached in the new form, but in those gathered amongst the debris it was evident that a dense series of much longer cilia than in *Evarne impar* existed along the outer border, and that such gradually diminished along the posterior border. The few and large spinous papillæ over the surface distinguish them from the densely spinous scales of *Evarne impar*, which, moreover, possess the large pedicled globular papillæ posteriorly.

The bristles, as indicated, are considerably shorter than in *Evarne impar*. The dorsal have the rows of spines less distant, and the tip is on the whole more slender (Pl. VIA. fig. 12). All the dorsal bristles, indeed, are somewhat more slender and pointed than in the British form.

The ventral bristles, again, have shorter tips, even the superior (Pl. VIA. fig. 13) in most cases showing no trace of a secondary process at the tip. Such occur, however, in a few. The shorter series from the middle of the tuft (Pl. VIA. fig. 14), as well as the inferior group, are also devoid of a secondary process.

In the intestine were fragments of small Crustacea, pieces of sponge, broken tests of Radiolaria, and other debris.

Externally numerous Infusoria (*Acineta*-forms and others) occur on the bristles along with confervoid growths.