

A remarkably short ovoid form, characterised by the closely approximated eyes, the greatly developed palpi, and the structure of the bristles. Its length is 32 mm., and its breadth, inclusive of the bristles, about 20 mm. There are twenty-six bristled feet, the bases of which are bifid on the dorsal aspect.

The head (Pl. X. fig. 2) is by no means large, but is characterised by the great size and juxtaposition of the pairs of eyes on each side, indeed, the posterior pair project so far outward that in certain views they seem almost to overlap the other pair. Both occupy the lateral eminence, which in this form is placed far back. The posterior pair have a pale area (lens) in the centre, a feature also present at the front edge of the anterior pair. The latter look downward and forward, the former outward and upward. The tentacle is considerably longer than the palpi, and is somewhat slender and attenuate, with a marked enlargement (having some madder-brown pigment) below the filiform tip. The antennæ arise nearly on a level with the foregoing from the frontal edge as in *Lepidonotus*, and extend to the terminal third of the palpi. They also show the enlargement below the filiform tip. The palpi are large and inflated, and are densely papillose. The tentacular and dorsal cirri extend to the tips of the bristles and are quite smooth. The enlargement below the tip is marked in each case with a madder-brown ring. A noteworthy feature of the superior cirri is the remarkable dorsal swelling of the basal process, which gives a character to this region of the body. The ventral cirri are somewhat stout, the finely tapered tip extending a little beyond the bases of the bristles. The ventral papilla forms a well-marked nipple-shaped process.

The fleshy part of the foot is largely developed, and since the bristles are also of considerable length, the body acquires great proportional breadth in outline. The dorsal division of the foot carries a series of rather slender pale yellow translucent bristles with acute tips and somewhat straight shafts (Pl. XA. fig. 1). The smooth distal portion is flattened, or even slightly concave on the serrated side of the bristle, and the rows of spines are short and fine, and therefore in marked contrast to those of the ventral series.

The ventral branch bears somewhat delicate and translucent bristles with very long spinous rows, the tips in some cases being almost feathery (Pl. XA. fig. 2, which represents one of the upper or longer forms). The tip is simple and distinctly hooked. The long hispid rows resemble those on the bristles of *Iphione*, hence the derivation of the specific appellation. They rapidly diminish inferiorly.

No scales are present, but the scars show that twelve occur on each side, as in *Lepidonotus*.

The intestine contained fragments of small Crustacea and calcareous grains of various kinds. The proboscidian teeth are pale brown (amber coloured).

In transverse section the cuticle on the ventral surface is thick, while the hypoderm is very thin, even in the median ventral area. The nerve-cords are some-