

Another was dredged at Station 124 (off Macis, Brazil), September 11, 1873; lat. $10^{\circ} 11' S.$, long. $35^{\circ} 22' W.$; depth, 1600 fathoms; mud.

This species is readily distinguished by the large and peculiarly shaped head, formed of two ovoid masses, and the very large size, position, and nearly confluent condition of the eyes. The total length is about 15 mm., and the breadth over the bristles 5 mm.

The body is narrow and elongated, and tapers much posteriorly, but very little anteriorly. It is pale throughout.

The head (Pl. XIV. fig. 4) is deeply cleft in front, and formed of two symmetrical ovoid lobes, which have the large and characteristic black eyes toward the posterior border. The somewhat ovoid eyes are placed in a transverse line, the outer on each side being the larger, as well as more elongated from before backward, and its inner border abuts on and mingles with the pigment of the more rotund eye. Only the base of the tentacle remains attached to the central hollow at the front of the cephalic lobes. The antennæ are short and slightly tapered. The palpi are of moderate length, quite smooth, and tapered from base to apex. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are smooth, simple, tapering processes, and the latter when fully developed stretch far beyond the bristles. The tip of the slender ventral cirrus reaches considerably farther than the bases of the bristles. The ventral papilla is proportionally large.

No scales are present in the Brazilian example, but the scars seem to be about thirteen in number on each side. The other specimen had two pale thin scales, perfectly smooth, and as transparent objects presenting only areolar hypodermic tissue and somewhat large branching nerves.

There are about thirty feet (Pl. XX. fig. 5), which are somewhat depressed below the level of the rounded body. The dorsal region of the foot bears a series of pale translucent bristles, the shorter forms next the body showing a few indications of spinous rows near the tip. The rest are longer, have only a slight curve, and the tips are comparatively blunt (Pl. XIIA. fig. 12, one of the longer forms), with a trace of a mucro, apparently an indication of the peculiar structure in the inferior bristles. They are finely striated longitudinally, and marked by a few transverse lines.

The ventral bristles are similarly translucent, have a slender shaft and a comparatively broad tip, which exhibits faint serrations along its edge, and a distinct though minute notch at the extremity (Pl. XIIA. fig. 13). They are considerably longer than the dorsal bristles, but are similarly striated longitudinally.

The proboscis has a large rounded boss or papilla projecting from its dorsal surface, immediately beneath the tentacle.

The specimens seem to be males.

The state of preservation renders transverse sections unsatisfactory, but so far as could be made out, the oblique muscles meet over the nerves, which project downward