

*Leanira*, Kinberg.

*Leanira magellanica*, n. sp. (Pl. XXI. fig. 7; Pl. XXIII. fig. 13; Pl. XXV. figs. 6, 7; Pl. XIII A. figs. 19, 20).

*Habitat*.—Two fragmentary specimens were trawled at Station 306A (in the Strait of Magellan), January 2, 1876; lat. 48° 27' S., long. 74° 30' W.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature 46°·0, surface temperature 57°·5; sea-bottom, blue mud.

A species of considerable size, the larger fragment measuring 77 mm. in length and about 7 mm. in breadth.

The head has a peculiar mottled iridescent appearance, is rounded and devoid of eyes. The tentacle, arising anteriorly from an enlarged base, is a filiform and elongated organ. It is, however, only about a fifth the length of the palpus. Close by the base on each side is a short and somewhat spathulate organ, which may be the homologue of the antenna. There are two tentacular cirri superiorly on each side and two inferiorly, the outer in each case being the longer. The palpus is smooth and extremely long, reaching beyond the tip of the extruded proboscis. The latter presents eleven papillæ dorsally, and the same number inferiorly, and its upper surface is marked by three longitudinal muscular bands pertaining to the first region of the alimentary canal. The maxillæ do not appear to present features of diagnostic importance.

The scales (Pl. XXV. fig. 6) are soft, semitranslucent, and of considerable size. Their general form is somewhat ovoid, and their outline perfectly smooth. Behind and below the scar of attachment is a granular mass from which nerve-branches radiate to all parts of the scale. The surface of the scale is studded with rather large isolated papillæ as well as groups of papillæ which give a peculiar character to the organ. The large free papillæ occur on the space below and behind the umbilicus, while the conglomerate affect the marginal region, from the upper border posteriorly to the anterior border inferiorly. They are most abundant in the latter region. When fully formed the scales would appear to cover the back entirely.

Each foot has superiorly a well-marked branchial process, and three ciliated pads, a small one beneath the former organ, followed by an elongated closely attached one, while a more prominent pad occurs at the base of the dorsal division of the foot. The preparations, unfortunately, have been too much injured to give a perfect view. Several elongated and tapering papillæ are attached to the tip of the dorsal division of the foot, and the free margin of the lower division has numerous processes of the same kind, a clear space, however, intervening between the last and the ventral cirrus. The latter is proportionally larger than in *Psammolyce* and *Sigalion*, and its tip extends as far outward as the setigerous lobe, and therefore considerably beyond the base of the bristles.

The dorsal bristles of this form are less slender and elongated than in *Leanira*