

Between the feet, and stretching upward toward the dorsal median line, are many minute commensalistic bodies resembling Infusoria, but apparently Rotifera. They are somewhat ovoid and nearly sessile. Along the ventral median line are numerous small pure white masses under the skin, which show a vast aggregation of distinct cells of equal size, ovoid in outline and containing a granular organism (apparently embryonic internally). The masses appear to be similar to those which occurred in *Nychia cirrosa* from Greenland.

In transverse section the body-wall presents certain peculiarities. The dorsal longitudinal muscles form a thin layer superiorly, but inferiorly are lobate and massive. The ventral longitudinal muscles are thinner, and more expanded than in the previous species, and the superior fold at the outer border is also elongated and flattened. The nerve-area is wide, and an oblique slit occurs at the inner border of one of the nerves. The proboscis shows on each side of the polar ridge a peculiar curvature, apparently due to the acuteness of the ridge. The hypoderm of the organ is dense and somewhat brownish (?). Attached to the base of a foot in one example was the following Crustacean parasite. A similar form was found on *Leanira hystericis* from the south-west of Ireland.

*Leaniricola rotundata*, n. gen. et sp.

The outline of the cephalo-thorax of this form is peculiarly rounded (woodcut, Fig. 2), the cephalic region, however, being distinctly indicated by an interior central projection or rostrum, and a lateral notch on each side. The anterior antennæ have in addition to the usual fine hairs stout curved processes, consisting of the ordinary coats of the antennæ, and which give the organs a somewhat branched appearance. The second pair of antennæ seem to be minute, probably about the length of the three terminal segments of the first pair, and formed apparently of three or four segments, the terminal being furnished with long spinous processes. The mouth-organs present an arrangement similar to that in *Nereicola*. Three pairs of limbs are visible, two larger anterior, and the rudimentary third process observed on the side of the body posteriorly. The first pair are minute, the basal portion giving attachment to two short and rather broad limbs, each of only two segments. The terminal division of the longer limb has three short, claw-like, spinous processes on one side, and four longer and more delicate spines on the other. A single curved spinous process occurs on the first division of the limb. The shorter limb presents a

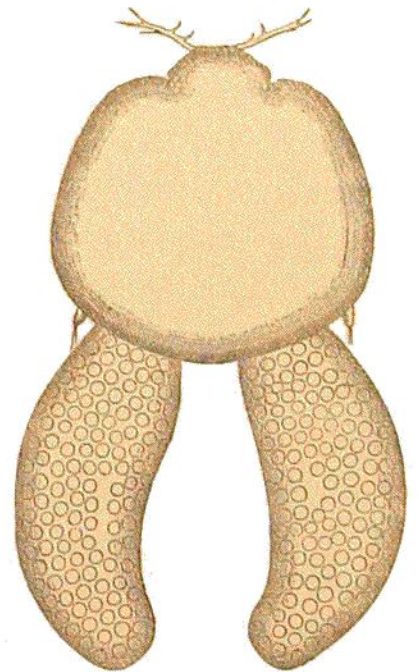


FIG. 2.—*Leaniricola rotundata*, n. gen. et sp., parasitic upon *Leanira areolata*.