

single curved spinous process at the tip, and three long, delicate spines. The abdominal region is curved under the body, and shows about five segments, the last being bifid. Each of the divisions of the terminal segment bears a clavate style, furnished with a few fine hairs. The tips of the styles, indeed, are almost globular. The ovigerous sacs exceed the length of the body, and form large sausage-shaped processes filled with ova. The body of the specimen is also filled with ova. The genus is characterised by the shape of the body, the structure of the antennæ, and the form of the feet and post-abdomen.

Leanira japonica, n. sp. (Pl. XXII. fig. 3; Pl. XIV_A. figs. 1, 2).

Habitat.—Dredged off Kobé, Japan, in 8 to 50 fathoms.

A small and fragmentary specimen, having a diameter, including the bristles, of 3 mm.

The head (Pl. XXII. fig. 3) is proportionally large, and for the most part tinted by pale reddish-brown pigment. Two very conspicuous, round, black eyes are situated towards the front of the head, just behind the tentacle, and from each a pale band passes backward. Another pair occupy the inferior surface of the snout beneath the tentacle, the pigment being somewhat crescentic in shape, probably because a "lenticular" structure is present. The latter eyes look downward and forward. The tentacle is a simple tapering process, and on each side of its basal region is the spatulate appendage. The palpi are of moderate length, smooth, and finely tapered.

The scales are absent. So far as can be observed, the structure of the first and other feet is normal. Each foot (when fully developed) has a well-formed branchial process superiorly, but the preparation is so injured that no reliable observations can be made concerning the ciliated pads. The dorsal division bears the usual slender serrated bristles, the upper being more distinctly, and the lower less distinctly, spinous. At their base are several long cuticular papillæ.

Anteriorly the ventral group occasionally presents superiorly a single bristle with whorls of spikes (Pl. XIV_A. fig. 1), which has not hitherto been observed in other species of *Leanira*. The rest of the bristles are translucent, less differentiated into a slender superior and inferior series, and with a stouter median group than in the previous species (Pl. XIV_A. fig. 2, one of the upper and larger examples). The canaliculated tip is of moderate length, and the markings well defined. The inferior bristles have shorter tips. The extremity of the ventral cirrus extends to the base of the bristles. This division of the foot also has numerous and rather translucent papillæ.

In transverse section the ventral longitudinal muscles show a largely developed dorsal fold, and their inner angles appear to approach each other somewhat closely, so that the area is narrowed superiorly. The hypodermic region of the proboscis and its two nerves on each side are well marked.