

The example is about 19 mm. in length and 2.6 mm. in breadth.

The dorsum (Pl. XXII. fig. 6) is covered with rather coarse grains of sand, and a few Foraminifera throughout a considerable part of the anterior region. The succeeding part has much finer grains, less densely aggregated, while the terminal region again has coarser grains, though not quite so coarse as in front. The ventral surface is minutely papillose, the anterior region, indeed, being villous. The feet appear to be upwards of seventy on each side. The grains of sand are removed with much difficulty, the first two scales separating with the efforts.

The head (Pl. XXII. fig. 7) is much more concealed than in *Pholoë*, as well as smaller, the nuchal fold passing over it posteriorly. A pair of very distinct blackish eyes occurs, one on each side of the base of the tentacle; and on the under surface of the head, immediately beneath the foregoing, is another and much larger black eye on each side. The latter is invisible from the dorsum. A filiform tentacle proceeds from the anterior margin of the head, and a stouter pair of tentacular cirri on each side of it. The palpi are short and tapering, and resemble those of the *Pholoë minuta*.

The coarse sand-grains in front prevented a minute investigation of the position of the scales, but, so far as could be observed, they only cover the sides of the body as in *Pholoë*, *Psammolyce*, and allied forms. In structure they are very remarkable (Pl. XXIV. fig. 7), for in addition to a coating of long papillæ, generally filiform and tapering, though some are distinctly clavate, there is a long process (like a handle) at the anterior and inner angle, in the attached condition, but, as shown in the figure, nearly in the centre of the inner border in the free scale. The latter appendage has similar cilia (Pl. XXV. fig. 10), a long series of which project beyond the tip. The anterior margin of the scale only is bare. In the first pair of scales the process and its cilia are not distinctly developed.

The general form of the foot agrees with that in allied species. The dorsal division bears a dense series of very fine bristles, which differ from those of its allies in having much longer spinous rows (Pl. XIII A. fig. 16).

The ventral division, again, has a series of light straw-coloured bristles (Pl. XIII A. fig. 17, one from the central region) which possess a simple terminal process, the latter as usual being longer superiorly and inferiorly on the more slender bristles. The distal end of the shaft in the superior series exhibits a few spinous rows, and there are traces of them in the inferior bristles. At the base of the terminal hook of the distal division is a small tooth, which may be an indication of the secondary process so common in *Psammolyce*, *Sthenelais*, and others.

The foot has numerous long papillæ, often clavate at the tip, on its surface. The ventral cirrus shows an enlargement at the base externally, and internally several long papillæ. The slender tip is nearly cylindrical for a considerable distance and truncated. A rudimentary branchia, in the shape of a small process, is attached to the external margin of the pedicle for the scale, and to the intermediate feet.