

depth, 20 fathoms; volcanic mud. Two examples at Station 149c, Balfour Bay, Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 19, 1874; lat. $49^{\circ} 32' S.$, long. $70^{\circ} 0' W.$; depth, 60 fathoms; volcanic mud. A considerable number from Balfour Bay in 20 to 60 fathoms. A large number at Station 149k, on January 29, 1874, off Christmas Harbour, in 120 fathoms. Further, two small specimens were dredged at Station 151, February 7, 1874, off Heard Island; lat. $52^{\circ} 59' 30'' S.$, long. $73^{\circ} 33' 30'' W.$; depth, 75 fathoms; volcanic mud.

Many of the specimens are large, some measuring about 100 mm. in length, and including the bristles about 50 mm. in breadth. The outline of the body is broadly fusiform. Segments from forty-four to forty-seven.

The somewhat triangular head has a slender elongated median tentacle, with a tip to which is attached a pear-shaped process, the bulbous end being superior. On each side is a prominent rounded peduncle, bearing on the dorsal surface the rather small eye. The palpi spring from the anterior border of the snout above the oral aperture, and are separated at their bases by a peculiar fimbriated lobe (facial tubercle of Kinberg), which may well subserve a tactile function. They appear smooth and glistening to the naked eye, but microscopically their whole surface is covered with pointed cuticular papillæ. The palpi are gradually tapered from base to apex, but do not appear to be quite round, a ridge occurring along their dorsal aspect. The aperture of the mouth is directed forward on the ventral surface, the post-oral cuticle being boldly ridged longitudinally. Behind the ocular peduncles a multilobate process occurs, extending forward as a boundary along the outer border, almost to the eyes. It is apparently better developed in some specimens than in others.

The first foot is directed forward and bears a double tuft of simple bristles and two cirri (tentacular cirri of Grube), the dorsal longer than the tentacle or the inferior cirrus. They are situated on the posterior surface of the foot, but as the latter is directed forward they become external. Both have a stout basal segment, and the peculiar pear-shaped process at the tip. The bristles of this foot form a sort of tufted fringe all round the anterior region—dorsally, anteriorly and ventrally, and they consist of simple tapering bristles as in *Lætmonice flicornis*, coated with mud and parasitic growths of various kinds (Pl. IVA. fig. 1, representing one from the ventral group of the first foot). It is easily noticeable that the internal structure of the bristle differs from that in the Amphinomidæ in being chitinous or fibro-chitinous throughout. The dorsal tufts are more elongated than the ventral, but they have a similar structure.

In the second foot the upper branch consists of a lower division of simple smooth bristles with finely tapered acute tips, and an upper group of stouter bristles (Pl. IVA. fig. 2) having their shafts covered with chitinous nodules, while the tip is finely pointed, though curved, and in some slightly serrated. The lower branch of the foot, again, has two groups of bristles. (1) A dense brownish series, increasing in strength