bottom temperature 35°·3, surface temperature 70°·5; red clay. Most of the specimens were loaded with mud or ooze of varying character, according to the nature of the ground, and it adhered most tenaciously to the bristles.

There is little in external appearance to distinguish it from its congeners except perhaps the very great length of the dorsal spines, the greater delicacy of the scales, the greyish muddy coating of the bristles, and the smoothness of the ventral surface. The latter presents only a few minute papillæ, which are somewhat conical in shape, and a few also occur in the middle of the dorsum. The length of a large example is about 48 mm. The number of segments is about thirty-three.

The head is somewhat smaller than in either of the foregoing, and the attachment of the first pair of scales infringes considerably on its area posteriorly, in contrast with those alluded to. The ocular peduncles are more globular, and they are eyeless. The median tentacle is a similar elongated tapering structure with the peculiar enlargement at the tip. The papilla in a line behind the ocular peduncle is much less developed than in either of the foregoing, forming a barely appreciable eminence just in front of the attachment of the first scale. The lateral regions of the head are very prominent. The palpi are somewhat longer than in *Lætmonice producta*, var. *wyvillei*, but show the same microscopic cuticular papillæ. Between their bases is a papillose wedge, the papillæ being much less developed inferiorly than in the last-mentioned form. Behind the oral region ventrally is the usual longitudinally grooved area, which, however, has only small papillæ at the sides; indeed, the whole ventral surface is in contrast with that of either of the former species, for it is smooth and glistening, under the naked eye, the lens, and the microscope.

It is unnecessary to go into the arrangement of the scales on the different feet, since they follow the same rule as in the previous forms. Their number is generally fifteen pairs; and they are also more delicate and diaphanous, exhibiting under the microscope a finely granular condition with radiating lines.

The dorsal bristles (forming the great spines) are considerably larger than in the preceding, and while their shafts are large and flattened, the tips are relatively small (Pl. Va. fig. 1), and, as represented in the drawing, present a distinct curve in certain views. They are grooved at the base and have a peculiar reddish-brown sheen. The number of recurved hooks at the tip varies, but the average is three or four. One showed the peculiarity of having a series of small teeth on each side below the larger. The simple bristles as a rule have minute spikes directed downward toward the terminal region, a condition less marked in the previous forms, though the amount of adventitious structures often obscures their minute characters. The granulations are probably modifications of this feature. One of the hairs from the dorsal tuft overlapping the scales is represented in Pl. IVa. fig. 12. The longitudinal striæ are very distinctly marked in these bristles,