

and as the recurved spikes are only seen on one side in relief, it is probable that they do not entirely surround the bristle. The shaft likewise shows numerous chitinous prickles. Viewed as a whole, the bristle is somewhat fusiform, narrow at tip and base, and dilated in the middle.

The ventral bristles (Pl. VA. fig. 2) have a brownish colour. The shaft slightly dilates upward toward the spur, from which it diminishes to the tip. The latter is strongly hooked, and the inward curve of the dorsal edge of the region below is much more pronounced than in *Lætmonice producta*, var. *wyvillei*. The setæ or pinnæ of the tip gradually increase in length from base to apex, the lowest series being shorter and stouter than in the last-mentioned variety; but the spur is similar.

The arrangement of the cirri seems to be the same as in the two previous forms. The two cirri on the first foot are shorter than the succeeding, but all are very delicate and tapering, much more so than in either of the foregoing. Nothing is more diagnostic than the condition of the ventral cirrus, which forms a very minute filiform process about the middle of the greatly elongated foot. It can barely be detected with the naked eye.

The anus forms a prominent button projecting upward in the middle line at the posterior extremity. It is covered by the last pair of scales. In a specimen from Station 147 the intestine was loaded with greyish mud composed of sponge-spicules, Radiolarians, Foraminifera, Diatoms, &c.

The specimen from Station 157 has eighteen pairs of scales, but so far as can be noticed the great dorsal bristles nearly agree with the description, while the ventral mainly differ in regard to the greater number of short stiff ones near the lower edge. There are slight differences in regard to the head. Those from Station 244 are much softened and injured. The great spines of the dorsum generally show three recurved fangs on one side and four on the other, and the shaft is covered with prickles. The largest example has a parasitic hydrozoon growing under the scales on its dorsum, with a soft cœnosarc and peculiar saccate hydranths, which Prof. Allman finds is a new type. The ventral bristles of these deep-sea forms are hollow, and become quite flattened by desiccation. The extraordinary quantity of Diatoms, stalked Infusoria, spicules of sponges, and *Synaptæ* entangled in the mucus amongst the bristles is a striking feature.

In this form the nerve-cords seem to be much diminished, only a slight thickening in the central region of the long area marking their situation in transverse section.

*Lætmonice producta*, var. *willemoesi* (Pl. VI. fig. 3; Pl. VA. figs. 3, 4).

*Habitat*.—This form has a very wide range, extending from the Azores to the Antarctic Ocean and the north-eastern shores of Australia and New Zealand. It was obtained in the trawl at the following localities, every one of which had a sea-bottom of *Globigerina* ooze:—Station 70 (to the west of the Azores), June 26, 1873; lat. 38° 25' N.,