

less than the great stalked rotate kinds which occur in an irregular, and sometimes very prominent, transverse row across the middle of the scale, and behind the minute papillæ which are overlapped by the preceding scale. With the exception of the anterior curve, the margin of the scale is furnished with cilia, of considerable length and with slightly rounded or bulbous extremities. The first scale is quite encircled by cilia. The cicatrix for the attachment of the scales is long, but it is less firm, and does not show the additional external process as in *Iphione muricata*.

In vertical section these scales present a dense series of vertical fibres running from the homogeneous and translucent inner surface to the outer (dorsal). The upper surface presents the granular papillæ, the large rotate kinds being hollow. All possess a similar structure, even the apparently smooth surface being covered, under a high power, by minute papillæ.

The dorsal division of the foot has a dense tuft of pale yellowish silky hairs which differ from those of *Iphione muricata* in being much more slender, and in having a very attenuate tip (Pl. VIIIA. fig. 3). The comparison of the extremities in the respective species is characteristic. The spines toward the tip are needle-like or capillary; lower down they assume the form of pinnæ (as seen laterally in Pl. VIIIA. fig. 4); moreover, the pinnæ agree with the arrangement in *Iphione* in being opposite, whereas in the Polynoidæ proper they are alternate. Inferiorly the spines diminish and disappear, the shaft being striated longitudinally as in *Iphione muricata*.

The inferior division of the foot bears a strong group of dull yellow bristles with simple slightly hooked tips (Pl. VIIIA. fig. 5), the rows of spines beneath being so developed as to form a densely bearded tip, the general arrangement being well seen in an antero-posterior view (Pl. VIIIA. fig. 6, which represents a smaller example). The superior bristles have longer tips than those figured, but their spines are somewhat shorter. Developing bristles, or at least those unworn, show a long tapering translucent process beyond the hook.

An elevated cuticular protuberance occurs behind and partly overlaps the head, and is most pronounced in the young animal. A double row of low papillæ runs backward from the foregoing on each side of the middle line. In neither is the development so great as in *Iphione*. A series of wart-like papillæ occur along the superior and posterior border of each foot, the processes being best developed in those carrying cirri, which are not present in *Iphione muricata*. The cuticle on the ventral surface is covered with minute papillæ.

The area between the insertions of the oblique muscles is of moderate length in the anterior third, and the nerve-cords are fairly developed. They are less flattened than in *Iphionella cimex*.

There is nothing remarkable in the extruded proboscis except that the basal process of the maxilla has an obscure elevation or two exterior to the teeth. In the alimentary canal of one example were fragments of amphipodous Crustaceans.