

The antennæ are proportionally long. The palpi are large and thick, and show a marked inferior ridge, and as in others of the genus are largely exposed on each side of the bases of the antennæ; while the tentacular cirri are thrust considerably outward on very long basal portions. The ventral cirri are short and subulate, not reaching the bases of the ventral bristles. The ventral papilla (*mamilla ventralis* of Malmgren) is similar to that of *Lepidonotus squamatus*, commencing, as Marenzeller says, on the seventh foot, and apparently having an aperture in its bulbous end.

The scales are twelve pairs, of a dull leaden grey aspect, and with a white spot over the point of attachment, the dark pigment round the latter being very prettily fretted. The surface of the scale is minutely papillose under the microscope, but smooth to the naked eye, with the exception of the posterior division, which has a series of very distinct, though low, pale conical papillæ scattered over the surface, which thus has a slightly pustular appearance. Two specimens show scales of a pale (or nut-) brown hue, and there is a tendency for the papillæ to be grouped on the inner and posterior margin of the white spot. The papillæ are also comparatively few in number, the posterior group alone being conspicuous. There is no trace of cilia on the edge. These scales are very easily removed, this and the former feature contrasting with the condition in *Lepidonotus squamatus*. The *cellula* of Kinberg in the magnified fragment of the scale (e.g., of *Lepidonotus cæruleus*¹) appears to be an acicular papilla or spine with a broad base. In vertical section it presents a fibrillar aspect, the fibres passing from surface to surface. Opaque granular masses also occur here and there in the fibrous layer. When a thin piece of the margin is viewed as a transparent object it is areolar, as usual in the group.

The dorsal division of the foot is feebly developed, and bears a series of pale yellow slender bristles (Pl. IXA. fig. 2) with finely serrated (from rows of spikes) and tapered tips. They thus correspond in type to those of *Lepidonotus squamatus*.

The pale yellow ventral bristles, again, differ from those of *Lepidonotus squamatus* in the absence of the great spikes superiorly below the hook, in the more numerous rows of these, and in the curvature (Pl. IXA. fig. 3, representing an average example).

The bases of the anal styles or cirri unite behind the anus, which is thus, as in *Lepidonotus squamatus*, situated on the dorsum opposite the penultimate foot.

In the intestine of the large specimen were masses of sponge with very minute slender spicula, Diatoms, and muddy debris.

The nerve-area is comparatively limited, and the oblique muscles strong. The cords lie in the midst of connective tissue within the hypoderm. Internally are two strong bands of longitudinal muscles. Externally the ventral cuticle is thick and peculiarly granular; indeed the cuticle generally is minutely granular in section. The alimentary canal is surrounded by an inner circular layer, and an outer thick coat of longitudinal muscular fibres.

Dr. Marenzeller's specimens were procured from the same region.

¹ Freg. Eugen. Ressa, &c., p. 14, Tab. iv. fig. 16, H.