

*Lepidonotus wahlbergi*, Kinberg (Pl. XI. fig. 1; Pl. XVIII. fig. 8; Pl. XA. figs. 15, 16).

*Lepidonotus wahlbergi*, Kinberg, Freg. Eugen. Resa, &c., p. 12, Tab. iv. fig. 14.

*Habitat.*—Found between tide-marks at Sea Point, near Cape Town, along with *Terebella*, *Sabella*, and *Sabellaria*.

This is a stout, stiff *Lepidonotus*. A large male specimen measures 36 mm. in length and 9 mm. in breadth, a size considerably exceeding that of Kinberg's examples.

The head has the usual aspect in *Lepidonotus*, the bases of the antennæ being rather more elevated than the base of the tentacle, the head in short being continued into the former. Two rather small eyes are situated at the posterior border, and are sometimes overlapped by the jugal fold; while two occur on the lateral prominence in front. The tentacle is somewhat longer than the palpi, and is characteristically dilated at the tip, which has a filiform termination. A band of dark pigment occurs near the base, and a narrow belt below the dilated tip. The antennæ arise from bases which have an hour-glass contraction and are epitomes of the tentacle. The cirri are like the foregoing in colour, the belt of dark pigment at the tip being especially conspicuous. All these organs are smooth. The brownish palpi taper gently from the base almost to the apex, at which a filiform termination appears in the preparation. In some a slight dilatation occurs below the tip. They are not smooth, as Kinberg says, but densely papillose. The long granular papillæ have a filiform terminal process. The ventral cirri are short, and in the preparation taper very little. They have a short filiform tip, which does not reach the base of the bristles. The ventral papilla is well formed, and in the female somewhat tulip-shaped, with about four lobes round the central cavity at the tip. The pigment at the base is streaked longitudinally, probably from the fluted condition of the process. Moreover, the papillæ are longer in the males than in the females, a feature best seen posteriorly.

The first pair of scales are rounded, of a whitish colour, and touch in the middle line. They are densely covered all over with prominent chitinous spines. The second pair have the anterior half whitish, the posterior blackish, with the exception of the pale area of attachment. The shape is more elongated, and the chitinous spines less prominent than in the first. The rest of the scales are variously mottled with blackish pigment, the area of attachment being whitish. The spines on the third pair are less prominent, and are evidently assuming the tubercular condition characteristic of the other scales. The outer margin is generally wrinkled and folded upward. The second pair of scales merely touch. The others for the most part leave a portion of the dorsum bare, or, as posteriorly, perhaps only touch at one point. The scales in section are dense. The upper and lower surfaces are chitinous, and the intermediate layer is narrow and firm, densely fibrous, and with brownish pigment where it adjoins the other layers. The dorsal surface is covered