

The head is somewhat like that in *Lepidonotus*, the base of the tentacle, however, being slightly elevated above the base of the antennæ. It presents two rounded hemispheres in front with a deep notch from which the base of the tentacle arises. Two rather large dark brown, circular eyes are situated on each side posteriorly, and two of an oval form and about twice the size on the rounded lateral eminence. The latter show a pale lenticular patch anteriorly. The tentacle springs from the elongated base before mentioned, is somewhat slender and translucent, and scarcely exceeds the tip of the palpus in length. A very distinct enlargement occurs at the tip, from which a long filiform process abruptly proceeds. The antennæ arise from basal segments which are slightly beneath the foregoing, and which proceed a very little farther forward. They are somewhat shorter than the tentacle, and the tip is rather smaller. The tentacular and dorsal cirri are similar to the tentacle, the surface of all is quite smooth, and the tissue somewhat translucent. The contour of the dorsal cirrus is characteristic, the column tapering from the largely dilated base to the narrow region below the tip, which again is broadly clavate, with an abrupt distal extremity from which the filiform process springs. A central opaque streak goes from base to apex. The cirri are of moderate length, reaching only to the tip of the ventral bristles. The palpi are comparatively short and conical, with a ridge superiorly and a short attenuated tip. The latter is smooth, but the rest of the surface has numerous lanceolate papillæ with central granules, so that the organ appears downy under a lens. The ventral papillæ are somewhat short, but otherwise correspond with the type. The specimen is a female laden with ova.

Only one or two scales remained attached, but the appearance of these sufficed to indicate that the species is probably one of the most brilliant of the group. The scales are large, somewhat soft, mottled throughout the dorsal surface with madder-brown touches, and with a large dark brown patch over the area of attachment. Behind the latter is a prominent cock's comb-like crest, directed transversely to the axis of the body, and with a narrower base than summit. The former extends more than half the diameter of the scale, while the latter is still longer owing to the upward dilatation. The crest is bilobed, with a hollow in the centre, and the free margin is covered with conical tubercles or papillæ with a globular base and a pointed chitinous summit. The sides of the crest are streaked with madder-brown, but the edges of the ridges are of a bright yellow, which stands boldly out from the fact that the pigment adjoining it is of a deeper brown shade than elsewhere. The coloration and the bilobed tuberculated crest remain with little change in the smaller posterior scales. The whole anterior area of the scale is dotted over with small but characteristic papillæ having a globular base, and one, two, three, four, or more chitinous spikes on the summit like a hand-bomb with its detonating points. Those least armed (*i.e.*, with one or two points) occur internally, those best armed are external. A few larger papillæ like those on the bilobed crest occur near the outer border. The number of the scales is twelve.