

The scales are not so firmly attached to the dorsum as in *Lepidonotus squamatus*, though more so than usually seen in the group. Each is irregularly rounded, and the exposed part covered with clavate or rather pedicled tubercles, with broad, truncated tips. Moreover, each tubercle has its summit studded with minute truncated papillæ (Pl. XXXII. fig. 7). As usual the tubercles increase in size from the anterior to the posterior border, over which they project. Each scale has in addition at the posterior edge a tubercle or two far surpassing the rest in size, and with the convex summit rendered nodular by numerous processes, so that each bears a resemblance to the remarkable papillæ of *Iphione muricata*.

The posterior and outer margins are furnished with numerous long and closely set cilia.

The dorsal cirrus has a long bare filiform tip, and the rest is densely ciliated. The slender ventral cirrus shows a few short clavate cilia. The ventral papilla does not project.

The dorsal division of the foot bears a series of bristles which somewhat resemble those of *Dasylepis asperrima*, but which are nevertheless easily distinguished. They are much less acute at the tip (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 6), showing instead of the simple pointed condition, a peculiar blunt tip, with a minute buttress or process on the anterior edge, just below it. The spinous rows in the new form are also longer.

The ventral bristles (Pl. XXXIXA. fig. 5, representing one of the inferior or shorter forms) quite differ from those of *Dasylepis asperrima*, in possessing shorter spinous rows, and in the absence of the secondary process below the tip. The latter, it is true, is not evident in every bristle of *Dasylepis asperrima*, but it is very plain in others.¹ It is doubtful whether Malmgren is incomplete in his description, or had overlooked this feature in the specimen in the British Museum. In the new form, at any rate, none of the tips are bifid; indeed the region below the terminal hook has a tendency to widen out above the spinous rows as in *Eunoa*.

Lagisca, Malmgren.

Lagisca propinqua, Malmgren.

Dredged by H.M.S. "Knight Errant" in the Færøe Channel at Station 5, August 11, 1880, in 515 fathoms; bottom temperature 45°·5, surface temperature 56°·6; ooze; two small examples. Langerhans found it at Madeira.²

Lagisca tenuisetis, n. sp. (Pl. II. fig. 7; Pl. XVIII. fig. 9; Pl. VIIA. figs. 5–9).

Dredged off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, July 1873.

A single fragmentary example, measuring 8 mm. in length and 2·5 mm. in breadth.

¹ *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, vol. ix. pt. 7, pl. lxvii. figs. 10, 11.

² *Die Wurmfauna Madeiras, Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xxxii. p. 275.