

bearing cirri have the most conspicuous colouring. Thus within the elevated papilla on each side of the base of the foot is a rounded deep brown pigment-spot, then a pale streak, from which a broad band of brown proceeds to the central line, which is pale. A transverse pale line behind separates this from a median and two lateral pigment-touches. A somewhat symmetrically interrupted narrow band of brown marks the commencement of the next (scale-bearing) segment, the central region of which is occupied by an elongated area of brown, partially divided into three by two longitudinal pale bars, and surrounded by a large pale region. Behind are three dark brown touches similar to those in the preceding segment. The whole arrangement is both beautiful and symmetrical.

The pigment on the palpi is occasionally arranged in transverse bars along the inner border.

The head is pale, with four large eyes, all visible from the dorsum. Two are situated at the posterior border, and two (somewhat larger and considerably wider apart) in front of the lateral prominence. The tentacle is absent. The antennæ are filiform and rather long. The dorsal cirri and tentacular cirri are absent. The palpi have numerous and distinct papillæ. The ventral cirri reach considerably beyond the setigerous process of the foot, and have well-marked clavate papillæ. The ventral papillæ are similar to those in the former species.

The dorsal division of the foot bears moderately long bristles (Pl. VIIA. fig. 10), which have an elongated, smooth, spear-like portion at the tip, and very distinct rows of spines. The latter are, however, seldom so prominent as in the figure, which has been slightly turned round to expose them.

The ventral series consists superiorly of bristles with longer tips, which are bifid, though less conspicuously so than the next series (Pl. VIIA. fig. 11). In the latter the short tips are as distinctly bifid as in *Lagisca propinqua*, and the rows of spines are long and distinct. On the whole the terminal regions of the ventral bristles are short.

Unfortunately no scale was sufficiently preserved to show more than a series of minute papillæ.

The extruded proboscis presented the ordinary nine papillæ superiorly and inferiorly; and the maxillæ were light brownish in colour. As usual this organ is clasped posteriorly by a muscular sheath, consisting externally chiefly of circular muscular fibres, and internally of longitudinal fibres.

The cuticle seems to be somewhat thicker in the median line over the nerve-area, which is narrow. The nerve-cords in section are rounded. One is a female, containing in the perivisceral cavity many ova showing a granular yolk-mass, nucleus, and nucleolus.

This species approaches *Lagisca propinqua*, Mgrn., in the structure of the ventral bristles, but the tip of the dorsal quite differs both from this and *Lagisca jeffreysii*, M'I.