

marked spinous rows, those toward the body being shorter and more curved (Pl. XA. fig. 5, an intermediate example).

The ventral group consists of bifid bristles with somewhat short tips (Pl. XA. fig. 6, an average example), the usual gradational series occurring from above downward (*i.e.*, the longest and most slender tips being superior). They are faintly straw-coloured and translucent, and have a finely attenuate secondary process which passes nearly straight outward. The rows of spines are only well-marked superiorly and inferiorly.

A large number of ova occurred posteriorly on the dorsal aspect of the feet, under the scales.

The male (Pl. XIV. fig. 1) differs considerably in outline, being longer, and cylindrical rather than ovoid; the body is larger, and the scales leave the middle of the dorsum uncovered from head to tail. The arrangement of the eyes, however, is very similar, the pale lenticular region of the large anterior eyes in both being toward the front, as if vision were most useful in that direction. The scales seem to number about fifteen or sixteen on each side, and are much more opaque than in the female. Their structure, however, is similar, and especially the peculiar granular vermiform bodies. The scar for their attachment is large. The pedicle for the first scale is very prominent in both sexes. In the male the enlargement which is present in several dorsal cirri of the anterior third (Pl. XIV. fig. 1) is mainly a ventral development, forming a kind of dependent lobe containing a granular substance below the cirrus proper. These enlarged cirri seem to be arranged alternately with the ordinary tapering forms (like the tentacular cirri), and they are shorter. The ventral cirrus is on the whole shorter and thicker at the base than in the female. The ventral papilla is similar. The dorsal bristles appear to be somewhat shorter than in the female, and this is an interesting feature in regard to the ovigerous character of the dorsum of the foot. In intimate structure both dorsal and ventral bristles agree with those of the other sex.

In the intestine of the male were the translucent chitinous plates and long hairs of a minute Crustacean and a few fragments of Algæ. The teeth are pale brownish, and the appearance of the proboscis and its papillæ corresponds with that generally observed.

This form approaches *Harmothoë*, though the dilatation of the dorsal cirri is characteristic.

In minute anatomy the sexes differ slightly. The oblique muscles in both proceed to the upper and external part of the nerve-area, which is very limited. The cords in the male are flattened, and protected externally by a very thin layer of hypoderm, and a thick layer of cuticle, which, however, diminishes over the median ventral area. The male elements fill the perivisceral cavity and its ramifications.

In the female the nerve-area seems to be more limited, and the cords less flattened. The oblique muscles also appear to approach each other somewhat more closely above this region.