

logically it belongs to the cirrus-group. In its interior are many bands of fibres, apparently muscular.

The scales seem to amount to fifteen pairs, and are whitish and semitranslucent. They are borne on very prominent papillæ, which project in a divergent manner along the dorsum, and with the branchiæ give a remarkably rugose aspect to the region. They occur on the second, third, and fourth feet, on the sixth, eighth, and alternately to the twentieth, then on twenty-third, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and some of the succeeding, the latter being small and much modified. The anterior scales are somewhat rounded, and marked by a deep notch externally (Pl. XXIV. fig. 3), or occasionally with a rudimentary papilla; while behind the foregoing region of the body a tongue-shaped process springs from the bottom of the notch, so as to give a peculiar character to the scale. The fourth scale is large, and elongated from before backward; and the fifth is irregularly quadrate. Posteriorly the organs are small, but they may be in process of development. The surface is quite smooth, with traces of hypodermic areolæ. In vertical section the cuticle of these organs is attenuate, and the intermediate hypoderm very thin.

The feet (Pl. XXIV. fig. 2) are thirty-four in number, and the majority are prominent and rather massive structures. The first pair, as already mentioned, are directed forward, each carrying the tentacular cirri superiorly on a special process, which has a papilla at the base of the fork, from which the bristles emerge. The special process at first sight appears to represent the ordinary dorsal cirrus, but a closer scrutiny reveals two spines (one to each cirrus) in the soft tissues, so that it really indicates the setigerous lobe of a foot. A tuft of simple slender bristles comes from each division.

The second foot (which from the ventral surface appears to be the first) has superiorly a single bristle with its shaft more slender than the others near it, and with an abruptly narrowed tapering tip which has a series of elongated spines on one side. Those beneath are simple bristles with a well-marked wing at the tip, which is bent at a very considerable angle to the shaft. The centre of the foot is occupied by a powerful dark brown spine, which in all is broken off as it emerges from the skin. A process which appears to be the ventral division has a few slender smooth bristles similar to those in the first foot. The ventral cirrus is greatly developed, the base being enlarged and the tip somewhat bulbous, the latter, moreover, being slightly differentiated.

The next foot (third) resembles the former, but shows two of the dark brown spines projecting through the skin. The superior group consists only of slender simple bristles, and stumps of larger ones. The middle and lower regions have many of the winged forms, while ventrally, between the latter and the cirrus, are groups of slender simple bristles as in the second foot. The ventral cirrus is now more slender, but presents the same differentiated clavate tip. This foot also bears a dorsal cirrus.

As we proceed backward the fissure between the dorsal and ventral divisions of the foot enlarges, partly from the increase of the former in an outward direction. At the