

is a somewhat lancet-shaped, short, flattened tentacle, attached to a basal process. It does not reach the middle of the peduncles of the ommatophores. The head forms a proportionally small and somewhat elongated area, divided into two lobes by a slightly elevated median raphe running from the base of the tentacle backward to the nuchal collar. Just in front of the base of each ommatophore is the antenna, which has a short and somewhat constricted basal segment and a slightly tapered column with a dilated terminal boss furnished with a filiform appendage. The dilated boss scarcely reaches the tip of the ommatophore. The column of the organ is pale brownish. The palpi are comparatively slender, regularly tapered towards the tip, which is slightly bulbous, and then suddenly filiform. The enlarged region is brownish. The first foot is turned forward, and bears the tentacular cirri, which are longer than the antennæ, but possess the same shape and filiform distal process. They have a brownish belt, partly on the dilated terminal portion and partly on the end of the column.

The acute forward prolongation of the snout gives the mouth (which is a longitudinal fissure) a characteristic appearance on the ventral surface (Pl. XXI. fig. 5). The anterior part of the fissure extends forward into the narrow region of the snout, while the posterior end is opposite the fourth setigerous segment. A beautifully regular series of furrows curves outward from the fissure, the majority of the lines having a more or less backward direction. The ventral furrow is deeply marked, an interrupted median ridge (much elevated in front) occurring in the groove, which commences opposite the tenth setigerous segment. The elevated region on each side of the groove is transversely furrowed, a conspicuous ridge, generally somewhat bifid at the inner end, occurring towards the posterior part of each segment.

The scales are imperfectly preserved, but a considerable number remain on the fragment. In regard to arrangement, the first and second scales of opposite sides slightly touch at the back of the head, though perhaps they and the third cover the region much more in life. The rest widely diverge. The first scale is irregularly quadrate in outline, the anterior margin having a series of clavate papillæ, which diminish in size from the outer to the inner margin. The processes on the anterior edge (Pl. XXV. fig. 4, representing a few of the outer) are irregularly lobed, and the majority are slightly branched. The hypodermic cells are well marked at the margins of the terminal lobes, and they are also very distinct over the area of the scale, which is variously folded and wrinkled. The second (right) scale has its outer margin provided with simple and rather broad clavate processes. The other scales have a smooth margin, and are large, rounded lamellæ, the surface of which is studded over with minute papillæ, and here and there with large, clear, hypodermic areolæ. When viewed in profile, the papillæ are low and flat, and appear almost like undulations on the surface. The brownish pigment has a dotted appearance under a lens, since it is absent from the clear papillæ.

The first bristle-bearing foot carries dorsally the papilla for the first scale. The